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*History of Sheboygan County,
Wisconsin, Past and Present*

Carl Zillier, S.J. Clarke Publishing Company



History of
Sheboygan County
Wisconsin

PAST AND PRESENT

CARL ZILLIER

Editor

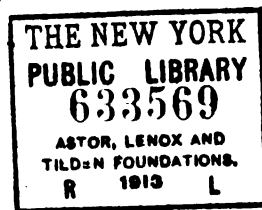
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FOREWORD

The complete history of Sheboygan county has not yet been written and the one who may have the temerity to undertake the task will find that his work has all been cut out for him. Many obstacles are in the way of accomplishing what may be desired in this relation, foremost of which is the almost total absence of the early settlers and the great and irreparable loss of the county records, which were destroyed by fire in 1861. An attempt has been made, however, to preserve for future generations and the next local historian, the salient facts now at hand and in so doing recourse has been had to the labors of others who have written of Sheboygan county as a wilderness and related incidents of its brave and hardy pioneer men and women. Atlases, and the History of Northern Wisconsin, have been drawn upon. Articles written by Horace Rublee, J. H. Denison, Colonel J. A. Watrous, L. K. Howe and others appear in this work. Mr. Howe treated of the newspapers of Sheboygan county, while the others covered the broad field of fifty years of the county's existence. To all who have in any way assisted in making this volume possible, the thanks of the compiler is most heartily tendered.

May 1934
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1934

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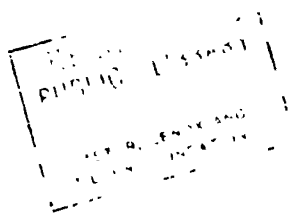
SHEBOYGAN FALLS

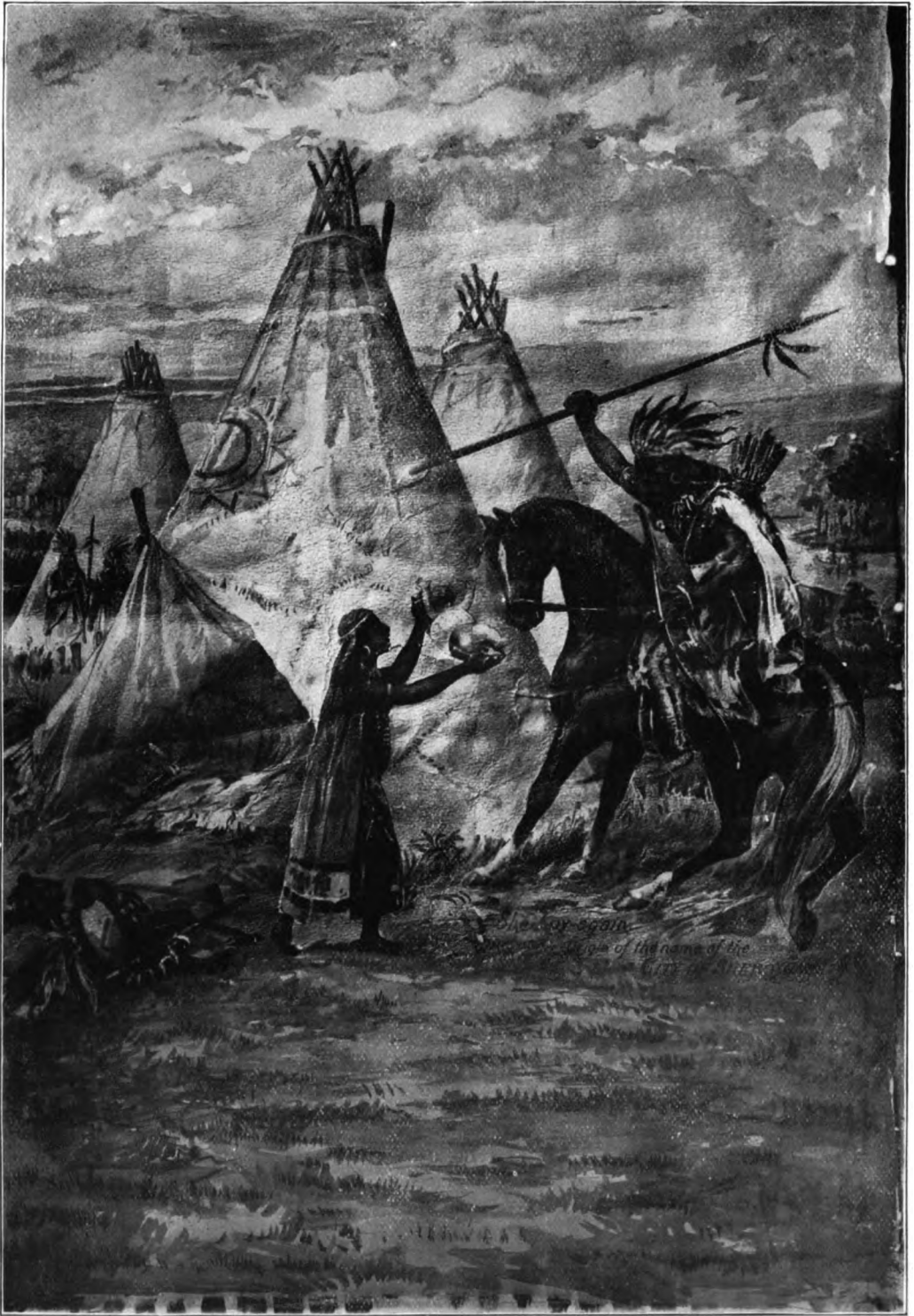
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LEGEND OF THE NAME "SHEBOYGAN"

History of Sheboygan County

CHARTER I

HISTORIC WISCONSIN

FOUR SCORE YEARS AGO—THE RED MAN, PRIMEVAL FORESTS AND WILD GAME—
ADVENT OF THE WHITE MAN AND HIS WAYS—INDIAN CONFLICTS AND IN-
DIAN TREATIES—WISCONSIN TERRITORY—WISCONSIN ADMITTED AS A STATE
—EARLY SETTLERS IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN.

There are singular remains of antiquity throughout America, universally conceded to be the work of a prehistoric race, commonly called the Mound Builders. That these works owe their origin to a people more intimately acquainted with the arts of life than the aboriginal tribes which inhabited this continent upon its discovery, is abundantly proved by these records which are found scattered throughout the entire length and breadth of our land. The attention of archaeologists is being more and more directed to a study of these peculiar evidences of a vanished half civilization, but as yet neither their origin nor the date of their inhabitation has been determined. Such traces as are left, though abundant in quantity, are vague as to character, no written memoranda having come to light, nor hieroglyph whose key can unlock the mystery. The remains consist chiefly of mounds of earth, which, notwithstanding the leveling and wearing action of the elements, have kept the form into which those mythical hands molded them. Hence the name of Mound Builders. In these mounds are found the traces of such useful arts as place beyond peradventure the users of them higher in the scale of progression than the savages who succeeded them. These mounds and enclosures are various in form, and it is supposed that they were dedicated to uses as various. Some are believed to have been fortifications; others, places of sepulcher and of sacrifice, while some were the sites of temples, and others observatories. The ground selected for their erection seems generally to have been an elevated plateau on the banks of either lake or river, and the builders were apparently influenced by the same considerations as govern men in modern times in the choice of places for settlement. It is a fact that many of our most opulent cities are built upon the sites of these ancient works, proving that those bygone races availed themselves of the same natural advantages as we do of today. These earth works are by no means of uniform shape or size. Some are regularly arranged, forming squares, circles and octagons; others are like walls or fortifications, while others (and these are more numerous in Wisconsin than elsewhere, and first noticed in this state) are in imitation of the shapes of animals, birds, beasts and fishes—and in the

forms of trees, war clubs, tobacco pipes, and other significant implements of race. It is not an improbable supposition that these curious figures were intended to represent a badge of tribe—a sort of gigantic armorial device on a scale commensurate with the vastness of the territory inhabited. In all existing nations symbols are employed as an expression of national individuality, and are deeply cherished by the people. England has her lion, France her eagles and her fleur-de-lis, Scotland her thistle, and amongst our present North American tribes we have such titles as Sitting Bull, Driving Cloud and Black Hawk. So these mounds may have been shaped to represent tribal or family insignia, and were possibly dedicated to the burial of members of the special clans who reared them. These animal shaped mounds, equally with the round tumuli, contain human bones. These bones are in a very brittle and decomposed state, having roots and fibers growing through them, and are distributed equally through all parts of the mounds. In the construction of these monuments it is evident that the bodies were laid upon the surface of the ground and the earth heaped upon them. No appearances are to be found of graves having been dug below the surface. In many cases later burials have been made upon these mounds, where possibly some nomadic tribe made a grave for its dead above the long buried and almost forgotten race. This surface burial, in which earth was brought and heaped above the dead, was not the custom among the North American Indians, their mode being a shallow grave, or suspension on platforms, or in trees, and this is counted another proof of the non-identity of the Mound Builders with the people that followed them.

In some parts of the state are found earth works of a different character from the mound proper, which from their supposed use, are styled "garden beds." These beds are methodically arranged in parallel rows, much as a gardener would lay out his ground for flower culture, and are of a variety of sizes and shapes, sometimes occupying acres in extent.

These mounds are not the only traces of the lost inhabitants. The copper mines of northern Michigan afford ample proofs of their having been worked at some previous period, and as implements of this metal are abundant among other vestiges of the Mound Builders, they were, without doubt, the prehistoric miners. Professor Irving believes that, as the Michigan copper belt extends across Wisconsin to Minnesota, copper must have also been mined in this state. The Jesuit fathers frequently mention the existence of copper, and even use the term mines, though there is no evidence that they either saw or heard of actual mining in the technical sense of that word. As early as 1636, which was prior to the time when they themselves had visited the Great Lake, they speak of the presence of native copper, and of its having been taken from the mines. In the "Relations" for 1659-60, after missions had been established in this region, they reported it to be "enriched in all its borders by mines of lead, almost pure, and of copper all refined in pieces as large as the fist, and great rocks which have whole veins of turquoise." Professor Whittlesey says, in a paper to the Smithsonian Institution, that there are evidences that these ancient mines were abandoned several hundred years before the advent of the French into that region, and their acquaintance with the northern tribes. As there is

no legend among the Indians of their ancestors having worked the mines, nor any implements in their possession that could have been used for that purpose, it is highly improbable that they could have been the original workers. In ancient mining pits have been found wooden shovels, fragments of wooden bowls and broken stone mauls. The effects of blows from these stone mauls are visible upon the rocks. In other places are the distinct marks of picks and drills, as fresh and perfect as if they had been recently made. Coals and ashes are also found in the old excavations, along with the remnants of tools used, and in some cases the scales of fishes, evidently the remains of miners' meals.

It appears that these people were supplied only with very simple mechanical contrivances, and that they penetrated the earth only to a short distance, their deepest works being only about the same as those of old tin mines of Cornwall, England, which were wrought before the conquest of Britain by the Romans.

Dr. Hoy, president of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, finds upon examination of the implements made out of copper by these people, that they were beaten or hammered into the required shape, not melted and molded. In a large majority of cases he found specks of pure silver scattered over their surfaces, which he counted as evidence positive that the specimen was never melted. Their fibrous texture was another proof that they were hammered or beaten out. Professor James D. Butler, however, appeals from this conclusion, and believes the people knew the art of smelting, "though the manner may be past finding out." He claims that as a rule the articles they manufactured were of utility rather than of ornament, and that he has found evidences of melted metal in their construction. The discussion is of interest only as going to prove a greater or less degree of advancement among these workers in the appliances of labor. If smelting was practiced, more complicated ingenuity was evinced than if only the rude hammer was used.

We have scarcely learned the alphabet of this strange language written all over the surface of our country. Thus far in the study of the subject of the Mound Builders little more seems demonstrated than the ancient occupation of the territory by a semi-savage race. No trace of high art or of refined civilization piques the antiquarian or stimulates the imagination of the student with visions of valuable discoveries yet to be made. The chief interest lies in solving the mystery of the utter disappearance of a race, which has so entirely dropped out of human annals as scarcely to live even in legend. We only know that a people lived, were numerous, industrious and widely established, but from whence they came or whither they vanished is mere conjecture. Their names were not "writ in water," but in the earth. The turf of the prairie, the margin of the river, the cleft in the rock testify to their having been. But whether definite history can be written from such memoranda, must rest with the future archaeologist.

THE INDIAN TRIBES OF WISCONSIN

The obscurity which enshrouds the history of the aborigines of the northwest prior to 1634, continues the gradation of human occupation of the soil, from the impenetrable mystery of the Mound Builders to the era of letters. But little is known of the lives and habits of the savage nations inhabiting what is now Wisconsin, before their discovery by civilized man. The sparse knowledge which has come down to us, of those years of warfare, during which the untutored brave contested with his brother for the right of existence, or of the milder and infrequent periods of peace, wherein were enjoyed rude arts and tender passions, have but a basis of tradition on which to stand; and as a subject invested with romantic hues, because so far removed from the stern glade of historic fact, form a gracious topic for the pen of fiction rather than the pen of history.

It is the purpose of this work to treat but briefly of those divisions of the Indian nations which fill merely an auxiliary or preliminary station in the record of Wisconsin tribes.

The country bounded on the north by Lake Superior, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by wide spreading prairies, and on the west by the Mississippi, was first seen by a European in the year 1634. Jean Nicolet then discovered that upon this wide area met and, with measurable peacefulness, mingled two far-reaching families—the Algonquins and Dakotas. The exception to the rule of hostility was the Winnebago tribe, which, although belonging to the Dakotas or Sioux, were peaceful toward the Algonquins. Parkman says: "A detached branch of the Dakota stock, the Winnebago, was established south of Green Bay, on Lake Michigan, in the midst of the Algonquins." Tradition points to the former as having, at some distant period of the past, migrated from the east—and this has been confirmed by a study of their language; to the latter as coming from west or southwest, fighting their way as they came. As yet there were no representatives of the Huron-Iroquois seen west of Lake Michigan, that great family then dwelling northward and southward of Erie and Ontario lakes.

Of the Algonquins, the principal branches were the Chippeways, Menominees, Pottawattomies, Mascoutins, Miamis, Kickapoos and Illinois (the latter to the southward); of the Dakotas but two divisions were in Wisconsin, the Winnebagoes and a few bands of chance Sioux.

Already had the French secured a foothold in the valley of the St. Lawrence; and, naturally enough, the broad expanse of water to the westward offered an irresistible inducement to the explorer. Thus it was that the shores of Green Bay were visited in 1634, by Jean Nicolet, who beheld, upon the right in ascending the bay, a tribe of Indians, lighter in complexion than their neighbors, remarkably well formed and active. These were what are now known as the Menominees. Although of the Algonquin stock, their dialect differed so much from the surrounding tribes that for a long time they were accredited with a distinct language. Their homes and hunting grounds were on the Menominee river, though within the period of a century they shifted somewhat, and without infringing upon the territory

of other tribes, spread out to the westward and southward, their principal village at that time being at the head of Green Bay. In 1634 they took part in a treaty with some representatives of the French, who at this time were intent upon the occupation of this wild region. After this, twenty years elapsed before there is any record that they were again visited by white men.

Early in December, 1669, Father Claudius Allouez visited the mouth of Green Bay, and on the third of that month celebrated Holy Mass for the first time in his new field of labor. In May of the following year, he reached the Menominees, who were then a feeble tribe, suffering from disasters in war, and nearly exterminated. He did not remain long with them, and was succeeded by Father Louis Andre, who built a cabin upon the Menominee river. This hut the savages burned, and he was afterwards obliged to live in his canoe. He was not wholly unsuccessful in his missionary work, for, in 1673, Father Marquette found good Christians among this tribe. By degrees they extended their intercourse with the white fur traders, and gradually were drawn under the banner of France. They joined that government in its war with the Iroquois, and subsequently in its conflict with the English.

In 1760 the French post at Green Bay was surrendered to the British, though the latter did not take possession until the autumn of the following year. The land upon which the fort stood was claimed by the Menominees. Their principal village was located there, though a lesser one was at the mouth of the Menominee river. They did not rebel at the occupancy of the British, possibly for the reason that they were in a reduced state, having lost three hundred of their warriors by smallpox, and many of their chiefs in the late war in which the French commander had engaged them against the British. Moreover, they found an advantage in dealing with British fur traders, as they could purchase supplies of them for half the prices they had paid the French. Their good faith to their new allegiance was soon put to the test, as Pontiac's war broke out in 1763, and the post of Mackinaw was captured. This, instead of inciting them to a revolt against their new rulers, gave them the opportunity to prove their integrity, for they, with other tribes, escorted the garrison at Green Bay across Lake Michigan, to the village of L'Arbre Croche, on their way to Montreal. Their alliance with the British continued through their first war with the American colonies, and through the later contest of 1812-15. But, as they had yielded peaceably to the British after their conquest over the French, so when the American force arrived at Green Bay to take possession of the country, they greeted the commander as "my brother." At this time their territory had become greatly extended. It was bounded on the north by the dividing ridge between the waters flowing into Lake Superior and those flowing south into Green Bay and the Mississippi; on the east by Lake Michigan; on the south by the Milwaukee river, and on the west by the Mississippi and Black rivers. This was their territory, though they were practically restricted to the occupation of the western shore of Lake Michigan, lying between the mouth of Green Bay on the north and the Milwaukee river on the south, and to a somewhat indefinite area west. Their general

claim, as late as 1825, was north to the Chippewa country; east to Green Bay and Lake Michigan; south to the Milwaukee river; and west to Black river. This tribe, which in 1761 had been feeble and depleted, had now, in less than three-quarters of a century, become a powerful nation, numbering between three and four thousand. As late as 1831 the Menominee territory preserved its large proportions; but in that year it was shorn of a great and valuable part by the tribe ceding to the United States all the eastern division, estimated at two and a half million acres. The following year they aided the general government in the Black Hawk war. In order that the Menominees might become more established, they were assigned as a permanent home a large tract of land lying north of Fox river and east of Wolf river, with a reservation of their territory west for hunting grounds, until such time as the general government should desire to purchase it.

In 1836, another portion, amounting to four million acres, lying between Green Bay on the east and Wolf river on the west, was disposed of to the United States, besides a strip three miles in width from near the portage north, on each side of the Wisconsin river, and forty-eight miles long, still leaving them in peaceful possession of a country about one hundred and twenty miles long and eighty broad.

Finally, in 1848, the government purchased all the remaining lands of the Menominees, preparatory to their migration to a reservation beyond the Mississippi of six thousand acres. This latter tract, however, was receded to the United States, for, notwithstanding there were treaty stipulations for the removal of the tribe to that tract, there were such obstacles in the way that they were finally permitted to remain in Wisconsin. Lands to the amount of twelve townships were granted them for permanent homes on the Upper Wolf river, in what is now Shawano and Oconto counties—a very small portion only of their once vast possessions. They removed to this reservation in 1852. Thus are the Menominees the only one of the original tribes, which, as a whole, has a local habitation within its limits. This tribe refused to join the Sioux in their outbreak in 1861, and several of their warriors served as volunteers in the United States army in the late Civil war.

The Winnebagoes, or "Men of the Sea," as the name signifies, were first visited in 1634, at which period their villages were upon the head waters of Green Bay. They were one of the tribes belonging to the family of the Dakotas, and had come hither from the westward, but whether from the Pacific, as their name might indicate, is not known. Their ancient seat was Winnebago Lake, whither they afterward removed up the Fox river. Their country included not only this lake but all the streams flowing into it, especially the Fox river, and was subsequently extended to the Wisconsin and Rock rivers. They were brought under the influence of the Jesuit missionaries, who, in 1670, found them worshipping idols. At the commencement of the eighteenth century the Winnebagoes were firmly allied to the French and in peace with the dreaded Iroquois. In 1718 the nation numbered six hundred. They subsequently joined the French against the Iroquois, and also aided them in their conflict with the British. But

with the British possession of the post at Green Bay they allied themselves with their conquerors and kept up this friendship through the revolution and the War of 1812. At this period they were estimated to number 4,500 and were counted a bold and warlike people. When the United States took possession of the post of Green Bay in 1816, they apprehended trouble with the Winnebagoes, but after a single remonstrance with the commandant, they submitted to the new order of things and afterward made a treaty of peace. In 1820 they had five villages on Winnebago Lake and fourteen on Rock river. Five years later their claim to territory was an extensive one. Its southeast boundary stretched away from the source of Rock river to within forty miles of its mouth, in the state of Illinois, where they had a village. On the west it extended to the heads of the small stream flowing into the Mississippi. To the northward it reached Black river and the Upper Wisconsin, but did not cross Fox river, although they contended for the whole of Winnebago lake. In 1829 a large part of their territory, in what is now southwestern Wisconsin, was sold to the United States. In 1837 they ceded to the general government all their lands east of the Mississippi. Considerable difficulty was experienced in removing them beyond the Mississippi and they have several times changed their place of abode. Their numbers have greatly diminished.

The Chippeways, by reason of their numerousness and the immensity of the area embraced within the limits of their recognized territory, as well as by the continuance of their distinctive tribal relations, form one of the leading divisions of Wisconsin. Their country included all now known as northern Wisconsin, except the Menominee country on the east, or the present counties of Door, Kewaunee and a portion of Brown. Besides this vast region the tribe was accorded the lands north of Lake Superior. The name is commonly written and spoken "Chippeway," but the best authorities now agree that the correct spelling is Otchipwe. The name is employed interchangeably with Ojibway. The French also spoke of them as Sautaux, from the fact that the earliest encounter with them was at Sault Ste. Marie. This name is still applied to them by the Canadians. In 1642 Fathers Jogues and Raymbaut began a mission at Sault Ste. Marie, where there were 2,000 Chippeways. In character this tribe is described brave in war, expert in hunting, fond of adventure, and averse to agricultural labor. From remote times their contests with rival tribes are noted. They warred with the Foxes, the Sioux and the Iroquois, driving the Sioux from the upper regions of the Mississippi and the Red river of the north. Their style of fighting shows that they were more used to wooded countries than to the plains, as they were oftener victorious when forcing their foes to battle among forests, than when meeting them on prairies. Their numbers were greatly reduced by war, during the half century succeeding the establishment of missions in 1642. They were devoted to the French down to the time of the end of French domination. During the American war for independence they were under British influence, but made peace by the treaties of Fort McIntosh, in 1785, and Fort Harmar in 1789. So far as their policies affect the history of northern Wisconsin, the reader is referred to the article entitled The Public Domain, given later

on in this work. Therein will be found mention of such treaties with the Chippeways and other tribes as are required to complete the chain of title in the government to the lands of the state.

The Sacs and Foxes are one of the tribes of the Algonquin family. Father Allouez found a village of them in 1665, upon the shores of Green Bay, and early in 1670 he visited a village of them located upon the Fox river about four leagues from its mouth. Upon his first visit he described them as of wandering habit, great in numbers and fierce and savage beyond all other tribes. Polygamy was common amongst them, and the women and children were very numerous. The Foxes were of two stocks—the Outagamies or Foxes, and the Musquakink, or men of red clay. They were supposed to have come from as far east as the St. Lawrence, and to have been driven from time to time, first to near Detroit, then to Saginaw (a name derived from the Sacs), and then by the Iroquois to Green Bay and thence up the Fox river. Allouez established among these his mission of St. Mark and in two years rejoiced in the baptism of sixty children and some adults. In 1684 the Sacs sent out warriors against the Five Nations but they soon became hostile to the French. They afterward became reconciled but this reconciliation was of short duration and their ill will toward the French continued. The consequence of this spirit of enmity was that in 1716 their territory was invaded and they were forced to sue for peace. This compulsory friendship was of short duration. The Foxes numbered five hundred men, with an abundance of women and children. They were industrious, and raised large crops of Indian corn. In 1728 the French sent a second expedition against them and the Menominees and Winnebagoes, destroying wigwams and fields. They were attacked for a third time in 1730 and defeated, and again in 1734 by the same foe, against whom in this last attack they were more successful than formerly. In 1736 the Sacs were connected with the government of Canada, though at heart far from brotherly in feeling to the French. In 1754 came the struggle between France and Great Britain, and the Sacs and Foxes allied themselves with their former foe and conqueror against the English but were forced into subjection to the new victor. In 1761 the two nations, about equally divided, numbered about seven hundred warriors. The Sacs migrated to the westward but the Foxes, or a portion of them, still remained upon the waters of the Fox river. During the Revolutionary war the Sacs and Foxes adhered to the English. At the commencement of this century what territory remained to them in Wisconsin was in the extreme southwestern part of the state. This they ceded to the United States in 1804. From that date these allied tribes cannot be considered as belonging to the state of Wisconsin. An episode in their subsequent history comes in, however, incidentally in the annals of the state, and that is the Black Hawk war.

The Pottawattomies were neighbors to the Winnebagoes upon Green Bay in 1639. Thirty years later they were still upon its southern shore in two villages, and ten years subsequent to that they occupied at least one village in the same region. Upon the expiration of the first quarter

of the eighteenth century a part only of this nation was in that vicinity, upon the islands at the mouth of the bay. These islands were then known as the Pottawattomie Islands, and considered as the ancient abode of these Indians. This tribe had scattered to the southward, one band on the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, and the other near Detroit. The Pottawattomies did not keep themselves distinct as a tribe but fraternized with various other tribes. These "united tribes" as they were called, claimed all the lands of their respective tribes and of other nations, and gave the United States no little trouble when possession was taken by the general government. Finally, by a treaty in 1833, their claims, such as they were, to the lands along the western shore of Lake Michigan, within the present state of Wisconsin, extending westward to Rock river, were purchased by the United States, with permission to retain possession of their ceded lands for three years longer, after which time this united nation of Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattomies began to disappear and soon were no longer seen in the state.

Besides the five tribes—Menominees, Winnebagoes, Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes and Pottawattomies—many others, whole or in part, have, since the territory now constituting the state was first visited by white men, been occupants of its territory. Of these some are only known as having once lived in what is now Wisconsin; others, such as the Hurons, Illinois, Kickapoos, Mascoutins, Miamis, Noquets, Ottawas and Sioux are recognized as Indians once dwelling in this region. Yet, so transitory was their occupation, or so little is known of them, that they can scarcely be claimed as belonging in the state. Commencing in 1822, and continuing at intervals through some of the following years, was the migration to Wisconsin from the state of New York of the remains of portions of four tribes: the Oneidas, Stockbridges, Munsees and Brothertowns. The Oneidas finally located west of Green Bay, where they still reside. Their reservation contains over sixty thousand acres, and lies wholly within the present counties of Brown and Outagamie. The Stockbridges and Munsees, who first located above Green Bay, on the east side of Fox river, afterward moved to the east side of Winnebago lake. They now occupy a reservation joining the southwest township of the Menominee reservation, in Shawano county. The Brothertowns first located on the east side of Fox river, but subsequently moved to the east side of Winnebago lake, where, in 1839, they broke up their tribal relations and became citizens of Wisconsin Territory.

NICOLET'S EXPLORATIONS

To Jean Nicolet belongs the honor of the first place in the history of Wisconsin. Nor is that honor due from mere accidental events, as is so often the case in the discovery of new countries; for it was now by the deliberate accomplishment of a laborious and dangerous undertaking, whose purpose was, so far as evidence can now be adduced, substantially achieved. The sparse records of the life of this man contain but the barest outlines of his earlier days, though future research among orig-

inal documents, it is to be hoped, will shed more light on the obscured details. It is known that he was of French nativity, born in Normandy, and that he emigrated to Canada in the year 1618, being a protege of Champlain. The date of his birth is not preserved in any document extant. Upon his arrival in New France, he at once took up his residence at Allumettes Island, on the Ottawa, that he might the better study the Indian tongue and thereby fit himself for the office of interpreter. In 1622, but four years after his arrival, he is mentioned as having acquired an extensive influence over the Algonquin tribes. From 1623 to 1631, Nicolet lived with the tribes of the Nipissing. This is stated on the authority of his friend, Father Le Jeune, although other of the "Jesuit Relations" record that the period of his residence with the Nipissing tribes was from 1629 to 1632.

It is determined by those who have made a special study of the subject, that Nicolet came to Green Bay in the summer of 1634, and returned to Quebec in 1635. Parkman observes that Nicolet was a remarkable man, and so he must have been, to win the confidence of the savage tribes to that degree which enabled him to penetrate into the remote regions of their homes and there conduct a peaceful enterprise with the warlike Winnebagoes, for the advancement of commerce in fur and peltry.

The long journey from Quebec was undertaken at the suggestion of Champlain, and in the official capacity of interpreter of the Company of One Hundred Associates of New France, which was formed in 1627, with a view to the development of the immense resources of the western wilderness in furs. The mission of Nicolet was not to establish peace, as distinguished from warfare, between the Hurons and Winnebagoes, but was rather a mission of peace, to cement the friendly relations of these tribes, as well as the Nez Perces or Ottawas, and other tribes, in the general interest of the French.

Nicolet visited the Hurons while on his westward journey, at their home on the eastern side of the lake which bears their name, and negotiated with them. It is recorded by Parkman that upon his arrival in Green Bay, at "Winnebago Town, he sent some of his Indian attendants to announce his coming, put on a robe of damask, and advanced to meet the expectant crowd with a pistol in each hand. The squaws and children fled, screaming that it was a manito, or spirit, armed with thunder and lightning, but the chiefs and warriors regaled him with so bountiful a hospitality that one hundred and twenty beavers were devoured at a single feast." With such a dramatic display was the white man introduced upon the soil of the great commonwealth of Wisconsin.

The Jesuit Paul Le Jeune, writing in 1640, said: "Upon the borders of Green Bay are the Menominees; still further on, the Winnebagoes, a sedentary people and very numerous. Some Frenchmen call them the 'Nation of the Stinkards,' because the Winnebago word 'winipeg' signifies 'stinking water.' Now they thus call the water of the sea, therefore these people call themselves Winnebagoes, because they came from the shores of a sea of which we have no knowledge. Consequently, we must

not call them the 'Nation of the Stinkards,' but the 'Nation of the Sea.'

It is asserted by several writers that Nicolet continued his journey down the Wisconsin river to a point "within three days' journey of the Mississippi," but this statement is shown, by the monograph referred to, to be an impossibility. It is therein given as historic fact that the renewed journey extended up the Fox river, to within three days' voyage of the Wisconsin, where it is supposed he found the Mascoutins. This correction is one of the most valuable that has been made by Professor Butterfield. After returning to Green Bay, Nicolet visited many of the surrounding nations. He retraced his way to the St. Lawrence in the summer of 1635, reaching Quebec in safety. The parish records of that city furnish the information that this brave man was occupied with various duties from 1635 to the date of his death, and show conclusively that his journey must have been made at the date given, since he was not absent from Quebec long enough at any one time to have performed the feat subsequent to 1635.

Nicolet married Marguerite Couillard, at Quebec, October 7, 1637. He lost his life while on a mission to save a poor Abenaki from the Algonquins, by the capsizing of his boat, October 31, 1642. To this bold adventurer, whose knowledge of the western tribes was gained by actual experience, must all praise be given for having opened to the devoted followers of the Cross the way to new fields of usefulness.

EARLY JESUIT MISSIONS

The pipe of peace which Nicolet smoked with the western tribes was not productive of immediate good returns. The death of Champlain and the change in purposes and ambitions among the Canadian settlers, produced in the east an almost total forgetfulness of the upper lake country. For at least two decades of years after the discovery of Wisconsin by Nicolet, very dim and shadowy is its history. Here and there references to Green Bay and the Indians inhabiting its shores, are made by Jesuit missionaries in their "Relations." The "Relations" were the records kept by the priests of their experiences in their arduous calling. For many years, beginning in 1632, the Superior of the Jesuit Mission in Canada—then New France—sent every summer to Paris his reports, which embodied or were accompanied by those of his subordinates. For forty years these reports were annually published in Paris, and were known as the "Jesuit Relations." Those which are of interest to the student of Wisconsin history begin with the year 1639-40 and extend to 1672. Says one of these records of date 1648: "This Superior Lake extends to the northwest, that is to say, between the west and the north. A peninsula, or strip of land quite small, separates the Superior Lake from another third lake, called by us the 'Lake of the Puants' (Green Bay) which also discharges itself into our fresh water sea, through a mouth which is on the other side of the peninsula, about ten leagues more to the west than the Sault. This third lake extends between the west and the southwest, more toward the west, and is almost equal in size to our fresh water sea. On

its shores dwell a different people, of an unknown language, that is to say, a language that is neither Algonquin nor Huron. These people (the Winnebagoes) are called the Puants, not on account of any unpleasant odor that is peculiar to them, but because they say they came from the shores of the sea far distant toward the west, the waters of which, being salt, they call themselves 'the people of the Stinking Water.'"

Another account written in 1654, after giving the arrival at Montreal of a fleet of canoes loaded with furs, belonging to friendly Indians, who came from the upper country a distance of four hundred leagues, speaks of a part of these Indians being the Tobacco nations of the Hurons, and a portion Ottawas, and adds: "These tribes have abandoned their ancient country and have retired toward the more distant nation in the vicinity of the Great Lake, whom we call Puants, in consequence of their having dwelt near the sea, which is salt, and which our savages call 'stinking water.'" The Hurons had been entirely overthrown by the Iroquois in 1649 and 1650, and had abandoned their country. A division of this nation, called the Tobacco Indians, with such other Hurons as had taken refuge with them, settled on Mackinac Island, where they were joined by a branch of the Ottawas, nicknamed by the French, *Cheveux r  lev  s*, or Standing Hair; hence this statement in the "Relations" that these nations had "retired toward the more distant" Winnebagoes.

Again, in the same year, this is recorded: "In the islands of the 'lake of the people of the sea,' whom some persons wrongly call the 'Puants,' there are many tribes whose language closely resembles the Algonquins." In 1656, one of the Jesuits writes: "Our attention has been directed toward a number of nations in the neighborhood of the 'Nation of the Sea,' whom some persons have called the 'Puants,' in consequence of their having formerly dwelt on the shores of the sea, which they call 'Winipeg,' that is to say, 'stinking water.'" Then follows an enumeration of the villages of Illinois and Sioux Indians, and of two other nations, the "Ponarak" and "Kiristinous." Such are the meager records of Wisconsin after its visitation by Nicolet, down to the year 1658.

In August, 1656, a band of the Ottawas, or other Algonquins, numbering three hundred, and in fifty birch bark canoes, appeared upon the St. Lawrence! These savages demanded commerce with the French, and missionaries for the boundless west. This was the beginning of the commerce of the northwest. But for the greed of the fur trader and the zeal of the Jesuit, the story of Nicolet would soon have passed from the minds of the Frenchmen inhabiting the St. Lawrence; and the discovery of Wisconsin, like the discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto, would soon have faded from the memory of man.

But a missionary, whose name is not yet appended to the "Relations," and it is, consequently, uncertain who the reverend father was, took from the lips of an Indian captive, named Asatanik, and a man of considerable importance an account of his having in the month of June, 1658, set out from Green Bay for the north, passing the rest of the summer and the following winter near Lake Superior—so called because of its being above Lake Huron. This Indian informed the Jesuit of the havoc and

desolation of the Iroquois war in the west; how it had reduced the Algonquin nations about Lake Superior and Green Bay. The same missionary saw at Quebec two Frenchmen, who had just arrived from the upper countries with three hundred Algonquins in sixty canoes, laden with peltries. These fur traders had passed the winter of 1659 on the shores of Lake Superior, during which time they made several trips among the surrounding tribes. In their wanderings they probably visited some of the northern parts of what is now Wisconsin. They saw, at six days' journey beyond the lake toward the southwest, a tribe composed of the remainder of Hurons of the Tobacco nation, compelled by the Iroquois to abandon Mackinac, and to bury themselves thus deep in the forests, that they might not be bound by their enemies. The two traders told the tales they had heard of the ferocious Sioux, and of a great river upon which they dwelt—the "great water" of Nicolet's guides. Thus a knowledge of the Mississippi began to dawn again upon the civilized world. It may be well to remember in this connection that the fur traders came to what is now Wisconsin in advance generally of the missionaries. They led the way for the Jesuit fathers; but as trade was their object, and they left no record of their visits, only vague knowledge is had of what they really saw or did. But slight mention is made of them in the "Relations," where, as much as possible, their presence and doings are kept in the background.

The narratives of the Indian captive and of the two Frenchmen were not lost upon the zealous Jesuits, for, two years later, Rene Menard attempted to plant a mission on the southern shore of Lake Superior but perished in the forest by starvation or the tomahawk. Thoroughly inured to Indian life, with many a dialect of Huron and Algonquin at his command, this missionary, in endeavoring to establish the Cross so far to the westward, went, with eight Frenchmen and a number of Ottawas, starting from Three Rivers, Canada, August 28, 1660. He made his way to "a large bay" upon the southern shore of the lake, in all probability, what is now known as Keweenaw, Michigan. Here, however, he met with little success in founding a mission. He subsequently determined to visit some Hurons, who were then located upon, or near, the Noquet Islands in the mouth of Green Bay, and who had sent to implore the missionary to come amongst them, as they had long been destitute of a pastor, and many of them were fast relapsing into pagan habits. It should be remembered that the Hurons proper, and their allies and kindred of the Tobacco nation, had, many years before, while living near the Georgian Bay of Lake Huron, Canada, received the Jesuit missionaries at their villages, and numbers had professed Christianity. Three of Menard's companions were sent to explore the way. Descending the Menominee river, they finally reached the Huron village, where they found a few wretched Indians—mere living skeletons. On their way they encountered great hardships, owing to the rapid current of the stream, its portages and precipices. Convinced of the impossibility of Menard's reaching the Hurons, or remaining with them, if he did, they returned, encountering still greater difficulties in ascending the river. These Frenchmen were, doubtless, in

their perilous journey, many times upon what is now territory of Wisconsin—the Menominee forming the northeastern boundary of the state. On their arrival at the lake they implored the aged missionary not to attempt a journey evidently beyond his strength. But to their remonstrance he interposed, "I must go if it cost me my life." He set out with one Frenchman and some Hurons. His seventeen other companions returned to the St. Lawrence. Menard was soon left by the Hurons, and was afterward lost from his companion, who sought for him, but in vain. It seems that while his attendant was employed in transporting a canoe, Father Menard accidentally became separated from him. This was probably at the first rapids in the Menominee river as we ascend that stream. It is possible, therefore, that the father may have perished upon what is now the soil of Wisconsin. This was about the 10th of August, 1661. With him perished the first mission—if, indeed, it can be called one—upon the shores of Lake Superior. His faithful companion, Donne John Guerin, reached the Huron village in safety. There was not at that time, another missionary station nearer than Montreal. But the failure of this first attempt did not discourage the Jesuits or quench their enthusiasm. But who was the man to cope with the thousand difficulties surrounding the establishment of a mission so far in western wilds?

With better hopes, undismayed by the sad fate of Menard, indifferent to hunger, nakedness and cold; to the wreck of their ships of bark; and to fatigue and privations by night and by day—in August, 1665, Father Claude Allouez embarked on a mission, by way of the Ottawa, to the far west. Early in September he reached the rapids through which the waters of Lake Superior rush to Lake Huron, and admired the beautiful river, with its woody isles and inviting bays. On the 2d of that month he entered the Great Lake, which the savages reverence as a divinity, and of which the entrance presents a spectacle of magnificence rarely excelled in the rugged scenery of the north. He passed the lofty ridge of naked sand which stretches along the shore its drifting heaps of barrenness; he urged his canoe by the cliffs of pictorial sandstone, which for twelve miles rise three hundred feet in height, fretted by the chafing waves into arches and bastions, caverns and towering walls, heaps of prostrate ruins, and erect columns crowned with fantastic entablatures. Landing on the south shore, he said mass, thus consecrating the forests which he claimed for a Christian king. Sailing beyond the bay of St. Theresa (so named by Menard, now Keweenaw Bay), and having vainly sought for a mass of fine copper, of which he had heard rumors (this being the first known of that metal by the whites), on the 1st day of October he arrived at the great village of the Chippewas, on the west shore of the bay of Chagouamigong, or Chegoimegon (now Chequamegon or Ashland bay, in Ashland and Bayfield counties). It was at a moment when the young warriors were bent on a strife with the warlike Sioux. A grand council of ten or twelve neighboring nations was held, to wrest the hatchet from the hands of the rash braves; and Allouez was admitted to an audience before the vast assembly. In the name of Louis XIV, and his viceroy, he commanded peace, and offered commerce and an alliance against the Iroquois; the soldiers of France

would smooth the path between the Chippewas and Quebec; would brush the pirate canoes from the rivers; would leave to the Five Nations no choice between tranquility and destruction. On the shores of the bay, to which the abundant fisheries attracted crowds, a chapel soon rose, and the Mission of the Holy Spirit was founded. As this chapel was the first house erected by civilized man upon territory now constituting the state of Wisconsin, some interest is attached to the place where it was built. The exact spot is not known. The fact that it was not on the Madaline, one of the Apostle islands, tradition and the tenor of the "Relations" seem conclusively to establish. It was probably built upon section 22, in township fifty, of range four west, of the government survey, at a place now known as Pike's Bay, in Bayfield county, on the main land west of La Pointe. The claim is also made that the site is the section south of the one here named—27, but the spot is merely a matter of speculation. He afterward removed near the present site of the last mentioned place on Madaline Island, where a second chapel was raised.

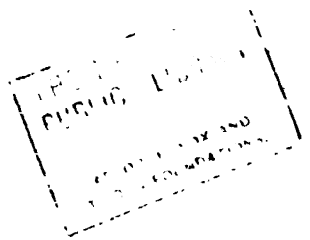
To the new chapel in the forest admiring throngs, who had never seen a European, came to gaze on the white man, and on the pictures which he displayed of the realms of hell and of the last judgment; there a choir of Chippewas was taught to chant the pater noster and the Ave Marie. During his sojourn here he lighted the torch of faith for more than twenty different nations. The dwellers round the Sault, a band of the Chippewas, pitched their tents near his cabin for a month, and received his instructions. The scattered Hurons and Ottawas that roamed the deserts north of Lake Superior, appealed to his compassion and, before his return, secured his presence among themselves. From Lake Michigan came the Pottawattomies, and these worshippers of the sun invited him to their homes. The Sacs and Foxes traveled on foot from their country, which abounded in deer, beaver and buffalo. The Illinois, a hospitable race, unaccustomed to canoes, having no weapon but the bow and arrow, came to rehearse their sorrows. Their ancient glory and their numbers had been diminished by the Sioux on one side and by the Iroquois, armed with muskets, on the other. Curiosity was aroused by their tale of the noble river (the Mississippi) on which they dwelt, and which flowed toward the south. They had no forests but instead, vast prairies, where herds of deer and buffalo and other animals grazed on the tall grasses. They explained also the wonders of the peace pipe and declared it their custom to welcome the friendly stranger with shouts of joy. "Their country," said Allouez, "is the best field for the gospel. Had I had leisure I would have gone to their dwellings to see with my own eyes all the good that was told of them." Then, too, at the very extremity of the lake, the missionary met the wild, impassive Sioux, who dwelt to the west of Lake Superior, in a land of prairies, with wild rice for food, and skins of beasts, instead of bark, for roofs to their cabins, on the banks of the great river, of which Allouez reported the name to be "Messipi." After two years of labor, Allouez, having founded the missions of the Ottawas and Chippewas, and revived those of the Hurons and Nipissings, returned to Quebec, to lay before his superior a full account of the west and of his doings there; and then, two days later, set out again for Chegoi-

megon, having with him a companion, Father Louis Nicholas. They reached the mission in safety. Nicholas soon left but his place was afterward supplied in the person of Father James Marquette, who left Quebec in April, 1668, for the upper country, stopping with his superior, Father Claudius Coblentz, at Sault Ste. Marie. Here a station was begun at the foot of the rapids, on the southern side, by them called the Mission of St. Mary. From this Marquette made his way to the Mission of the Holy Spirit at Chegoimegon, which he reached in September, 1669, and found there five villages of Indians—four Algonquin and one Huron. Allouez, in the meantime, planned a new mission on the waters of the lake, of the Puants; that is, among the tribes inhabiting the country of Green Bay and vicinity. However, before following the missionary to this interesting field of labor, let us return to the Mission of the Holy Spirit, where was left Father James Marquette. This missionary, anxious to extend the faith, had sent an interpreter to the Sioux, bearing a present to the tribe to obtain protection and safe conduct for the European heralds of the Cross. Afterward the Ottawas and Hurons of Chegoimegon provoked a war with the Sioux which compelled the tribes first mentioned to flee the country. The Sioux, however, returned the missionary his pictures and other presents before they declared war. The Ottawas fled to the Great Manitoulin Island. The Hurons remained for a time with Marquette, but finally embarked on Lake Superior, and, descending the rapids, doubled the cape, and landed at Mackinaw, where they had dwelt some years previous. Marquette followed these tribes in 1671, raising a new chapel on the main land, on the north shore of the straits, opposite the island of Mackinaw, calling his mission St. Ignatius. The chapel at Chegoimegon was, of course, deserted. It was the end, for one hundred and seventy years, of a mission upon that bay.

On the 3d of November, 1669, two canoes set out from the Mission of Sault Ste. Marie for Green Bay. They contained some Pottawattomies, returning to their homes, and were accompanied by Father Claude Allouez. They had requested him to visit their country for the purpose of restraining some traders who had ill treated them there. He was very willing to undertake the journey, as it was taking him to the field he had chosen for the founding of his new mission. A month was consumed in the passage. November clouds hung heavily overhead and broke in storms that came near drowning the party in the lake. Floating pieces of ice opposed their progress. On the 25th they reached a cabin of the Pottawattomies, where they were supplied with a limited amount of beech nuts. Two days later they visited some lodges of the Menominees. These Indians they found pressed with hunger, and being themselves at the end of their provisions, they pushed forward. Eight leagues from the river of the Menominees they arrived at the village, which was the home of the companions of Allouez. This was on the 2d of December, the eve of St. Francis Xavier. This saint, Allouez chose as the patron of his mission, giving it his name. He found here eight Frenchmen, whom he assembled to join with him in thanksgiving for his preservation in his perilous journey from the Sault. The village was the winter quarters of about six hundred Pottawattomies, Winnebagoes, and Sacs and Foxes. Allouez passed the chief part of the



ELKHART LAKE IN RHINE TOWNSHIP



winter, giving religious instruction. Thus was founded by him the Mission of St. Francis Xavier, the second mission within the present bounds of Wisconsin.

In February, 1670, he crossed the bay upon the ice to a Pottawattomie village of about three hundred people, where he labored for a few days. He was able to visit only one or two of the smaller villages. With the thaws of March the Indians began to disperse for better means of subsistence. The ice broke up on the 12th of April. By the 16th Allouez had reached the entrance to Fox river, at the head of Green Bay. Passing a village of the Sacs, a place now known as Depere, Brown county, he afterward reached the mouth of Wolf river, up which stream he turned his canoe, to a large village of the Foxes, probably within the present county of Outagamie. Here the missionary founded another mission, which he called St. Mark, the third one in Wisconsin.

Allouez afterward ascended Fox river, of Green Bay, to the homes of the Miamis and Mascoutins, returning subsequently to the place where he had passed the winter. Thence he proceeded to the Menominees; also to the Winnebagoes upon the opposite side of the bay; and to the Pottawattomies. On the 20th of May, 1670, he started on his return to Sault Ste. Marie. In September he again visited Green Bay, accompanied by the superior of the Ottawa missions, Claude Dablon. At the previous winter quarters of Allouez, they quieted a disturbance between the Indians and some fur traders. "We found affairs," says Dablon, "in a pretty bad posture, and the minds of the savages much soured against the French, who were trading; ill treating them in deeds and words, pillaging and carrying away their merchandise in spite of them, and conducting themselves toward them with insupportable insolences and indignities." The soldiers in particular were complained of, for thus early had the arms of France been carried to the waters of Green Bay. The missionaries held here a council with the congregated tribes, where, as they harangued their unbred audience their gravity was often put to a sore test; for a band of warriors, anxious to do them honor, walked incessantly up and down, aping the movements of the soldiers on guard before the governor's tent at Montreal. "We could hardly keep from laughing, writes Dablon, "though we were discoursing on very important subjects, namely: the mysteries of our religion, and the things necessary to escaping eternal fire."

The fathers were delighted with the country, which Dablon calls an earthly paradise; but he adds that the way to it is as hard as the path to heaven. From here they proceeded up Fox river to the towns of the Mascoutins, and the Miamis, which they reached on the 15th of September. In passing the lower rapids of that stream, they observed a stone image that the savages honored, "never failing in passing to make some sacrifice of tobacco, or arrows, or paintings, or other things, to thank him that, by his assistance, they had, in ascending the river, avoided the dangers of the waterfalls which are in this stream; or else, if they had to descend, to pray him to aid them in this perilous navigation." These missionaries caused this idol, as they termed it, "to be lifted up by the strength of arm and cast into the depths of the river to appear no more" to the idolatrous

people. Crossing Winnebago lake, the two priests followed the river to the village of the two tribes. This village was enclosed with palisades. The missionaries, who had brought a highly colored picture of the Last Judgment, called the Indians together in council and displayed it before them, while Allouez, who spoke Algonquin, harangued them on hell, demons and eternal flames. They listened with open ears, beset him night and day with questions, and invited him and his companions to unceasing feasts. Dablon returned to the Sault, and Allouez, during the winter made his way to his mission of St. Mark, though not without danger, as the Foxes were in extreme ill humor. They were incensed against the French by the wrong usage which some of their tribes had lately met with on a trading visit to Montreal.

In the summer of 1671, Father Louis Andre was sent to the Green Bay region as a co-worker. The Sac village, at the lower falls of the Fox river, was observed to be a great resort for all the surrounding tribes, whose numbers were estimated at 15,000. They were drawn here for the purpose of traffic, also by the abundance of water fowl, and by its somewhat remarkable fishery, prepared by means of stakes set in the water across the river. The fish in ascending congregated at this barrier, where they were taken in great numbers by means of dip nets. Here, at what is now the village of Depere, was located the central station of St. Francis Xavier, which mission included all the bay tribes. A rude chapel, the first upon these waters, was erected, the third one within the present limits of the state. It has been frequently published that the Mission of St. Francis Xavier was founded at Depere in 1669. This, however, is a misapprehension, as, until 1671, the mission was a roving one, though confined to the bay tribes.

Allouez, leaving his companion in charge, employed himself among the Foxes and Miamis. He continued his missionary work, extending his labors to other tribes, until 1676, when, on the 6th of April, he was joined by Father Anthony Siloy. In October following he succeeded Marquette in the Illinois mission. About 1679 Siloy was recalled and his place filled by Father Peter A. Bormeault. Allouez, driven from the Illinois, soon after returned to the Mascoutins and Miamis, but went again to the Illinois in 1684, where he probably remained some time. He was there in 1687 and died about the year 1689.

Andre worked with zeal in the mission of St. Francis Xavier. His rude chapel was hung with pictures calculated to strike the imaginations of the savages with powerful force. One represented the twelve apostles; another showed Jesus dying on the cross, while a third portrayed the general judgment. At the top of this last one parents could not help but observe the contrast between the places occupied by the baptized children and the one where Satan endured horrible torments.

During Andre's temporary absence, his chapel was burned, with all his household goods and winter's provisions, by savages opposed to his labors. He reared a cabin upon the ruins of the former one, and continued to teach the gospel to the benighted heathen. His dwelling was next burned but he built another on the Menominee, which shared the same fate. Still he kept

on with his labors, living in his canoe, and going from place to place among the six tribes of his mission.

In 1676, Father Charles Abanel, superior of the Ottawa mission, was stationed at what is now Depere, where a new and better chapel was built, partly by the aid of fur traders. But the prosperous days for the mission were well nigh ended. In 1680 Father John Enjalran was alone at this mission. At this date the Winnebagoes were hostile to the efforts of the missionary. Enjalran was recalled in 1687. Upon his departure his house and chapel were burned. He returned no further than Mackinaw and the mission of St. Francis Xavier was ended.

UNDER FRENCH DOMINION

The governor of Canada, John Talon, was an able, vigorous and patriotic Frenchman. He cherished high hopes for the future of New France. He not only labored strenuously to develop the industrial resources of the colony, but addressed himself to discovering and occupying the interior of the continent; "controlling the rivers, which were its only highways; and securing it for France against every other nation." But the region was still, to a very great extent, an unknown world; yet sufficient knowledge had he of the upper lakes and circumjacent regions to resolve that possession must be taken at once of the country, to secure it to France; meanwhile, an active search was to be carried on for mines of copper.

The agent employed by Talon for the work of securing the great west to the king of France, was Daumont de St. Lusson. The latter set out in 1670, from the St. Lawrence, accompanied by a small party of men. With him was Nicholas Perrot, a Canadian voyageur, who was to act as interpreter. Perrot spoke Algonquin fluently and was favorably known to many of the tribes of that family. He was a man of enterprise, courage and address. His influence with many of the western nations was great. It was arranged that St. Lusson should winter at the Manitoulin Islands, while Perrot, having first sent messages to the tribes of the north, inviting them to meet the deputy of the governor at the Sault Ste. Marie, in what is now the state of Michigan, not far from the foot of Lake Superior, in the following spring, should proceed to Green Bay to urge the nations seated upon its waters to the meeting.

Perrot wintered among the tribes at the bay, and was industrious in making preparations for the journey of the principal chiefs of surrounding nations to the Sault, where they were to meet the representatives of many other tribes gathered for the conference with St. Lusson. Sachems of the Pottawatomies who also represented the Miamis, chiefs of the Sacs, head men of the Winnebagoes and Menominees, all embarked for the place of rendezvous, along with the indomitable interpreter, where they arrived May 5, 1671, finding that St. Lusson with his men, fifteen in number, had preceded them more than a month. Indians came from other directions—among them were Creez, Monsonis, Amikoues, Nipissings and others. When all had reached the rapids, the governor's deputy prepared to execute the commission with which he was charged—the taking possession of

the country in the name of the French king, with the full consent of all the assembled chiefs deputed to give acquiescence for the surrounding nations.

The ceremony was to be an imposing one. To this end a large cross of wood had been prepared. It was now reared and planted in the ground. Then a post of cedar was raised beside it, with a metal plate attached, engraved with the royal arms. "In the name," said St. Lusson, "of the most high, mighty and redoubtable monarch, Louis, fourteenth of that name, most Christian king of France and of Navarre, I take possession of this place, Sainte Marie du Sault, as also of Lakes Huron and Superior, the island of Manitoulin, and all countries, rivers, lakes and streams contiguous and adjacent thereunto; both those which have been discovered and those which may be discovered hereafter, in all their length and breadth, bounded on the one side by the seas of the north, and of the west, and on the other by the south sea; declaring to the nations thereof, that from this time forth they are vassals of his majesty, bound to obey his laws and follow his customs; promising them on his part all succor and protection against the incursions and invasions of their enemies; declaring to all other potentates, princes, sovereigns, states and republics—to them and their subjects—that they cannot and are not to seize or settle upon any parts of the aforesaid countries, save only under the good pleasure of his most Christian majesty, and of him who will govern in his behalf; and this on pain of incurring his resentment and the efforts of his arms." This was followed by a great shout of assent on part of the assembled savages and of "*Vive le Roi*" by the Frenchmen. Thus it was that the great northwest was not only placed under the protection of France, but became a part of her American possessions. And why not? She had discovered it—had, to a certain extent, explored it—had, to a limited extent, established commerce with it—and her missionaries had proclaimed the faith to the red men of its forests.

The act of St. Lusson in establishing French supremacy in the country beyond Lake Michigan not being regarded as sufficiently definite, Perrot, in 1689, at the head of Green Bay, again took possession of this region, extending the dominion of New France not only over the territory of the upper Mississippi, but "to other places more remote." This completed the work so auspiciously carried forward in 1671, by this intrepid voyageur.

DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI

The gathering of the nations at the Sault Ste. Marie by St. Lusson, was followed by an event of the utmost importance to French interest in the west. This was the discovery, if such it can be called, of the Upper Mississippi. Now, for the first time, the upper half of that river was, to a certain extent, explored. For the first time white men beheld its vast tribute in this upper country, rolling onward toward the Mexican gulf. The discoverer was Louis Joliet. He had visited the upper lakes in previous years, knew well of the existence of the great river through Indian reports, was a man of close and intelligent observation, possessing considerable mathematical acquirements. He was born at Quebec in 1645, and was educated by the Jesuits, resolving at first to be a priest but afterward turned

fur trader. In 1673 he was a merchant, courageous, hardy, enterprising. He was just the man for the French authorities to entrust with the proposed discovery and exploration of the Upper Mississippi. This was in 1672. Said the governor of Canada, on the 2d of November of that year: "It has been judged expedient to send Sieur Joliet to the Mascoutins (then located in what is now Green Lake county, Wisconsin), to discover the South Sea, and the great river they call the Mississippi, which is supposed to discharge itself into the Sea of California." He is a man," continued Frontenac, "of great experience in these sorts of discoveries, and has already been almost at the great river, the mouth of which he promises to see."

Joliet reached the mission of St. Ignatius, a point north of the Island of Mackinaw, in the spring of 1673, finding there Father James Marquette, missionary, whom he invited to join the expedition. The invitation was gladly accepted. On the 17th of May, Joliet, having with him Marquette and five other Frenchmen, left the mission on his voyage of exploration. He had two bark canoes. Every possible precaution was taken that, should the undertaking prove hazardous, it should not be foolhardy. So, whatever of information could not be gathered from the Indians who had frequented those parts, was laid under contribution, as he paddled merrily up the waters of Green Bay. The first Indian nation met by him was the Menominee. He was dissuaded by these savages from venturing so far to the westward, assured that he would meet tribes which never spared strangers, but tomahawked them without provocation; that a war which had broken out among various nations on his route, exposed him and his men to another evident danger—that of being killed by war parties constantly in his path. He was told that the great river was very dangerous unless the different parts were known; that it was full of frightful monsters who swallowed men and canoes together; that there was even a demon there who could be heard from afar, who stopped the passage and engulfed all who dared approach; and lastly, that the heat was so excessive in those countries that it would infallibly cause their death. Nevertheless, Joliet determined to go forward.

JOLIET'S AND MARQUETTE'S MAPS.

The "Relations" of Joliet and Marquette contain the statement that maps were prepared by them for their guidance, from the reports of friendly Indians. Two of Joliet's charts have never been published, but a third (and probably the earliest) has recently been given to the world by M. Gabriel Gravier, president of the Norman Geographical Society, who is an authority on the subject of early explorations in America. The map is full of errors, which must have been known to Joliet as such at the time. Its value consists chiefly in the fact that it is the only specimen of Joliet's cartography thus far made public. Unlike Marquette's map, this one contains a crude representation of the stopping place at Chicago, which is vaguely designated as Mont Joliet.

Joliet found the Fox river very beautiful at its mouth, having a gentle

current. It was full of bustards, duck, teal and other birds, attracted by wild oats, which were plentiful and of which they were very fond. As the party advanced up the river a little distance, it was found to be difficult of ascent, both on account of the currents and of the sharp rocks which cut their canoes. But the rapids in the stream were passed in safety. The Mascoutins were reached at length and in their village was gathered also the Miamis and Kickapoos. Bark for cabins was found to be rare in the Mascoutin village, the Indians using rushes, which served them for walls and roof, but which were no great shelter against the wind and still less against the rain when it fell in torrents. The view from the Indian village was beautiful and very picturesque; for, from the eminence on which it was perched, the eye discovered on every side, delightful prairies, spreading out beyond its reach, interspersed with thickets or groves of lofty trees. The soil was found to be very good, producing much corn. Plums also and grapes were gathered in the autumn in quantities by the Indians.

Joliet and his party arrived at the Mascoutins on the 7th of June; their departure was on the 10th. "We knew," afterward wrote Marquette, "that there was, three (thirty) leagues from Maskoutens (Mascoutins), a river (the Wisconsin) entering into the Mississippi; we knew, too, that the point of the compass we were to hold to reach it was west, southwest, but the way is so cut up by marshes and little lakes that it is easy to go astray, especially as the river leading to it is covered with wild oats that you can hardly discover the channel. Hence we had good need of our two (Miami) guides, who led us safely to a portage of twenty-seven hundred paces (the site of the present city of Portage, Columbia county, Wisconsin), and helped us to transport our canoes to enter this river (the Wisconsin), after which they returned, leaving us alone in an unknown country in the hands of Providence."

"We now leave," continues Marquette, "the waters which flow to Quebec, a distance of four or five hundred leagues, to follow those which will henceforth lead us into strange lands. . . . The river on which we embarked is called Meskousing (Wisconsin); it is very broad, with a sandy bottom, forming many shallows, which render navigation very difficult. It is full of vine clad islets. On the banks appear fertile lands diversified with wood, prairie and hill. Here you find oaks, walnut, whitewood and another kind of tree armed with thorns. We saw no small game or fish, but deer and moose in considerable numbers."

On the 17th of June, with a joy inexpressible, Joliet and his party reached and entered the Mississippi. After dropping down the river many miles they returned by the Illinois river and Lake Michigan to Green Bay. Here Marquette remained to recruit his wasted energies, while Joliet proceeded on to Quebec, where he reported his discoveries and explorations to the governor of New France.

EXPLORATIONS SUBSEQUENT TO JOLIET

Explorations begun by Joliet were continued. La Salle, in 1679, with Father Louis Hennepin, coasted along the western shore of Lake Michigan,

landing frequently. The return of Henri de Tonty, one of La Salle's party down the same coast to Green Bay from Illinois, followed in 1680. The same year Father Hennepin, from the Upper Mississippi, whither he had gone from the Illinois, made his way across what is now Wisconsin, by the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, to Green Bay. He was accompanied by Daniel Graysolon Du Lhut (synonymous with Duluth) who on his way down the "great river" from Lake Superior had met Hennepin. "As we went up the river Wisconsin," says the latter, "we found it was as large as that of the Illinois, which is navigable for large vessels above a hundred leagues. We could not sufficiently admire the extent of those vast countries, and the charming lands through which we passed, which lie all untilled. The cruel wars which these nations have one with another are the cause that they have not people enough to cultivate them. And the more bloody wars which have raged so long in all parts of Europe, have hindered the sending Christian colonies to settle them. However, I must needs say that the poorer sort of our countrymen would do well to think of it and go and plant themselves in this fine country, where, for a little pains in cultivating the earth, they would live happier and subsist much better than they do here."

Following the voyage of Hennepin was the one of the Le Sueur, in 1683, from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, ascending that river to the Sioux country in the region about St. Anthony, and his subsequent establishment, said to have been in 1693, at La Pointe, in the present Ashland county, Wisconsin. He was, at least, "a voyageur stationed at Chegoimegon" during that year. He continued to trade with the Sioux at intervals to the year 1702.

Nicholas Perrot, who, as the agent of St. Lusson, had collected the Green Bay tribes in 1671, to assemble at the congress held at the Sault Ste. Marie, again made his appearance in the Winnebago country, this time in the year 1684. He was commissioned by the government of New France to manage the fur trade from Green Bay westward. "I was sent to his bay," he writes, "charged with the commission to have chief command there, and to the most distant countries on the side of the west." He passed the winter of 1685 and 1686 at a post erected by him on the east side of the Mississippi, at the foot of Lake Pepin, this being the first post on the Upper Mississippi. Thence he proceeded overland to Green Bay. Meanwhile, he had been ordered by Denouville, the new governor, who did not approve of such distant enterprises, to return with all the Frenchmen in this region, which order he now obeyed. In 1687 he was again at Green Bay, being engaged to bring the Indians inhabiting its shores to the assistance of Denouville against the Iroquois. In 1690 Perrot set out from Montreal with presents and messages to the Indians of the upper country, for the purpose of thwarting the English, who had opened negotiations with several nations. Two years subsequent he was sent to Green Bay, chiefly to guard against and frustrate the English overtures to the Miamis and their allies, and in August, 1693, he conducted ten or twelve chiefs of the different tribes to Montreal. He visited the Miamis again in 1697, by whom he was captured. He was, however, set at liberty through the intercession of the Foxes. The voyage of St. Cosme, in 1699, when he and his compan-

ions frequently landed on the west coast of Lake Michigan, was followed by that of Le Sueur up the Mississippi in 1700. But far more important was that of Father Charlevoix in 1721 to the waters of Green Bay from Mackinaw, because of his valuable record of what he saw in that part of the country. Other explorations followed, notably that of Father Guignas, in 1727, and of the Sieur de Laperrier, in the same year, so that, by the end of the first hundred years after the discovery of Wisconsin by Nicolet, considerable knowledge of its territory was brought home to the civilized world.

Fur traders, or at least their employes, were the first explorers, after Nicolet, of Wisconsin. They presented the Jesuit missionaries. These traders sent from the St. Lawrence, hatchets, knives, blankets and other articles coveted by the savage, to exchange with him for furs. Their employes, the voyageurs, made their journeys into the far off region in birch bark canoes, of the lightest possible construction, for they had frequently to be carried by hand around rapids, and from one stream to another along carrying places, called portages. They usually made up their outfit at Quebec or Montreal, and ascending the Ottawa during the summer and subsequently that river and the lower lakes, proceeded to the various tribes inhabiting the region of the upper lakes, either wintering at Indian villages or at stations which had been established by them in their neighborhood. With their peltries, gathered during the winter and early spring they returned usually the next summer; but sometimes they were required to make longer voyages. The fur traders were, as a class, men of some wealth, of respectable families and of considerable intelligence, and were possessed of enterprising and adventurous habits. They found the fur trade more profitable, or more congenial to their dispositions than agricultural pursuits. Their menials, the voyageurs, penetrated the fastnesses of the western wilderness with a perseverance and courage almost without a parallel in the history of explorations of savage countries. Indeed, they outsavaged the savage in that respect.

The French government early manifested a disposition to extend her dominions in America. At the very commencement of the seventeenth century he had colonized Acadia. In 1608 Quebec was founded. In 1663 New France (Canada) was made a royal colony. The reports circulated in France of the advantages of the fur trade were such as to induce many of the nobility and gentry to invest their fortunes in the new world. With this patronage and the constantly increasing number of colonists, New France grew rapidly in commerce, the most lucrative branch of which was dealing in furs. The voyageurs were the usual agents employed by the French government to extend and uphold its dominion in the northwest. This traffic in furs maintained with the Indians constituted the only value of this region in the eyes of Frenchmen, so long as France continued her dominion over it. The regular fur trader was licensed by the government, this license generally stipulating the territory in which they were permitted to operate. It was drawn in the nature of a colonial commission, conferring upon the licensed trader the authority of a military officer over the voyageurs in his employ. It also made him a commercial agent of the government among

the Indians. He was frequently employed as special agent of the colony to make treaties. Sometimes he was required to lead his *voyageurs* upon war expeditions in return for his fur trading privileges. His employes, therefore, were always around, equipped and familiarized with military duties, partly from necessity of defending themselves from attacks of hostile Indians, and partly to be enabled to carry out any requisition made by the government. The dominion of France over the western country was thus made self sustaining. But the government found some trouble in controlling the traffic in furs. There grew up an illicit trade, maintained by *courriers de bois*, in contradistinction to the regular traders, the *voyageurs*. They followed the Indians in their wanderings and sometimes became as barbarous as the red men. A few years of forest life seemed to wean them from all thought or desire for civilization. They spread over the northwest, the outlaws of the forest. Although rendering essential aid at times to the government, the king of France, in 1699, launched a royal declaration against them. When French domination ceased in the northwest there was an essential change in the fur trade.

The military occupation of the country of the upper lakes by the French—including, of course, what is now Wisconsin—was, after all, only a nominal possession, intended as a protection to the fur trade. Posts, which were mere stockades without cannon, built by fur traders and held by them in the name of the king, though at their own expense, were erected on the waters of the Mississippi, at least at two points within what are now the boundaries of the state: one upon the north side of Lake Pepin, another on an eastern tributary of the Mississippi, some distance inland. No post was established at or in the vicinity of the mouth of the Wisconsin river, prior to English domination, as has been supposed. There was a stockade at La Pointe, in 1726, but how long it was occupied, is not now known. On the west side of Fox river, not far above the mouth of that stream, there was erected somewhere between 1718 and 1721, a post having a commandant. It was afterward destroyed, then rebuilt, but deserted by the French before the occupation of the vicinity by the British. It was the only fort regularly occupied by French soldiers within what is now Wisconsin. It was called Fort St. Francis, and was in 1721 under the authority of Captain de Montigny. In 1726 it was commanded by Sieur Ameritan, and in 1754 by Sieur Marin, soon after which it was abandoned.

During the continuance of French supremacy in the northwest there were no permanent civilized settlements in Wisconsin. There was no immigration hither for the purpose of tilling the soil, or engaging in the other useful vocations of life. The posts of fur traders and the few log huts erected in their vicinity were only temporary residences. The white population was "like driftwood from the current of a stream, only to be swept away again upon the next eddy."

The Fox Indians are supposed to have migrated from the banks of the river St. Lawrence, at a remote period, being driven west, and settling upon the waters of Saginaw, Michigan. Thence they were forced by the Iroquois to Green Bay, but were compelled to move subsequently to Fox River. The persecutions of the Five Nations continuing, they retreated to Wolf river,

where, in 1670, they were visited by Father Allouez. The next year they stood aloof from the congress held by Daumont de St. Lusson, at the Sault. French fur traders had, thus early, aroused their animosity by their ill treatment, and when, subsequently the nation returned to the Fox river, they held this thoroughfare securely against the voyageurs from Green Bay to the Mississippi; not, however, until at the summons of De la Barre, in 1684, they had sent warriors against the Iroquois, and not until they had taken part on the side of the French in Denouville's more serious campaign. As early as 1693, several fur traders had been plundered by them, while on their way to the Sioux, the Foxes alleging that they were carrying arms to their ancient enemies. Their hostility continuing, the Fox river was completely blockaded.

Early in the spring of 1712, a number of Foxes and Mascoutins encamped close to the fort at Detroit. This post was commanded by M. Dubuisson. His garrison numbered only thirty French soldiers. The Foxes and their allies, the Mascoutins, soon became insolent, calling themselves the owners of all the country. It seems to have been a plan laid by them to burn the fort, but their purpose was communicated to the commandant by a friendly Fox. An express was immediately sent to the hunting grounds of the Ottawas and Hurons by Dubuisson for aid. The Chippewas and another tribe, upon the other side of the lake, were invited to join with him in defending his post. The commandant took such measures of defense as his limited force would permit. On the 13th of May he was reenforced by seven or eight Frenchmen. Happily other aid arrived—quite a number of Indians from various nations around, who, joining the Hurons, entered the fort to assist in defending it. This brought matters to a crisis, and firing commenced between the besiegers and the besieged. With undaunted courage, Dubuisson for nineteen days continued to defend his post. The assailants were finally obliged to retreat, their provisions becoming exhausted. Some of the Frenchmen, with the Indians, soon started in pursuit, overtaking the enemy near Lake St. Clair, where they had erected entrenchments. They held their position four days, fighting with much courage, when they were forced to surrender, receiving no quarter from the victors. All were killed except the women and children, whose lives were spared, and one hundred men who had been tied, but escaped. There were a few Sacs engaged in this attack on the fort, but more, perhaps, were fighting upon the other side. The Foxes were incensed rather than weakened by the severe loss they sustained near Detroit; and, their hostility continuing, not only against the French but the Indian tribes in alliance with them, caused a proposition to be brought forward by the Marquis de Vaudreuil to commence a war of extermination against the Foxes. To this most of the friendly nations readily assented. A party of French troops was raised and put under the command of De Louvigny, a lieutenant, who left Quebec in March, 1716, returning to that place in October of the same year. He ascended to Detroit in canoes with all possible despatch. There he received reinforcements and thence urged his way to Mackinaw, where "his presence inspired in all the Frenchmen and Indians a confidence which was a presage of victory." With a respectable force—said to have been eight hun-

dred strong—De Louvigny entered Green Bay and ascended Fox river, to what point is now uncertain, when he encountered the enemy in a palisaded fort. William R. Smith, in his History of Wisconsin, says: "The Foxes had selected a stronghold on the Fox river, now known as the 'Butte des Morts,' or 'Hill of the Dead,' " but he does not designate the exact locality. "After three days of open trenches," says the commander, "sustained by a continuous fire of fusileers, with two pieces of cannon and a grenade mortar, they were reduced to ask for peace, notwithstanding they had five hundred warriors in the fort, who fired briskly, and more than three thousand women; they also expected shortly a reenforcement of three hundred men. But the promptitude with which the officers who were in this action pushed forward the trenches that I had opened only seventy yards from their fort, made the enemy fear, the third night, that they would be taken. As I was only twenty-four yards from their fort, my design was to reach their triple oak stakes by a ditch of a foot and a half in the rear. Perceiving very well that my balls had not the effect I anticipated, I decided to take the place at the first onset, and to explode two mines under their curtains. The boxes being properly placed for the purpose, I did not listen to the enemy's first proposition; but they, having made a second one, I submitted it to my allies, who consented to it on the following conditions: That the Foxes and their allies would make peace with all the Indians who are submissive to the king, and with whom the French are engaged in trade and commerce; and that they would return to me all the French prisoners that they have, and those captured during the war from all our allies (this was complied with immediately); that they would take slaves from distant nations and deliver them to our allies to replace their dead; that they would hunt to pay the expenses of the war; and, as a surety of their keeping their word, that they should deliver me six chiefs, or the children of chiefs, to take with me to M. La Marquis de Vaudreuil as hostages, until the entire execution of our treaty, which they did, and I took them with me to Quebec. Besides I have reunited the other nations at variance among themselves, and have left that country enjoying universal peace."

But the Foxes proved irreconcilable. War was renewed at Detroit in 1721; and in 1728, another expedition was organized, "to go and destroy" that nation. It was commanded by Marchand de Lignery, who had, two years before, held a council at Green Bay with the Foxes, Sacs and Winnebagoes, when these tribes promised to maintain peace. But the Foxes paid no regard to their plighted faith and continued their hostility; and joined with them were the Sacs and Winnebagoes. De Lignery left Montreal in June, 1728, proceeding by way of the Ottawa river and Lake Huron to Mackinaw, thence to Green Bay, upon the northern shore of which the Menominees, who had also made common cause with the Foxes, were attacked and defeated. This was on the 15th of August. On the evening of the 17th the mouth of the Fox river was reached, when it became evident that the savages had knowledge of the expedition. It had been the intention of De Lignery to attack a Sac village just above Fort St. Francis—the French post, where he wished to surprise the enemy who were staying with their allies, the Sacs. He arrived at the French fort at midnight and im-

mediately sent word to the commandant of his presence and asked for information as to whether the Foxes were still in the Sac village. The reply was that they ought to be found there; but, upon moving forward, De Lignery discovered that both Sacs and Foxes had all escaped except four, who were captured and soon put to death by the Indians accompanying the expedition.

On the 24th of August, the army, consisting of not less than four hundred French, and seven hundred and fifty Indians, consisting of Hurons, Iroquois, Ottawas and others, reached a Winnebago village on Fox river, which was deserted and which, with the crops in the vicinity, was destroyed by the invaders. Thence they proceeded to the home of the Foxes farther up that stream. Four of their villages were found but all were deserted. They secured four prisoners,—two squaws and a girl who were reduced to slavery, and an old man, who was “burned to death at a slow fire.” After destroying the villages and fields of the Foxes, the army returned, having, in reality, accomplished little, save the destruction of the crops and empty huts of the enemy. “After this expedition,” says its historian, Emanuel Crespel, “if such a useless march deserves that name, we prepared to return to Montreal.” On their return, the French post near the mouth of the Fox river was destroyed, “because, being so near the enemy, it would not afford a secure retreat to the French, who must be left as a garrison.” When the army arrived at Mackinaw, the “commander gave permission to every one to go where he pleased.”

Another expedition against the Foxes, led by Neyon de Villiers in September, 1730, was more successful. His forces, including Indians, numbered not less than twelve hundred. It resulted in the almost total defeat of the Foxes. Two hundred of their warriors were “killed on the spot, or burned, after having been taken as slaves, and six hundred women and children were absolutely destroyed.” Such only are the facts known of this successful enterprise of the French and their allies. But the Foxes were not humbled. They drew the Sacs into a firmer alliance and soon became so troublesome that another expedition was planned against them—this time under the command of Captain de Nayelle. Preparations began near the close of 1734, and it was carried on the following year with sixty soldiers and probably a number of Indian allies. The Foxes were attacked in their own country, where they had suffered defeat at the hands of De Villiers. This was the last enterprise of the French against that troublesome nation. Many places have been designated upon Fox river as the points of conflict in these expeditions, but all such designations are traditionary; nothing is known with certainty concerning them.

In 1736 the Sacs and Foxes were “connected with the government of Canada,” nevertheless they were far from being friendly to the French. However, in 1754, they arrayed themselves with the French against the English, and so continued until the close of the contest so disastrous to France in America.

ENGLISH SUPREMACY IN WISCONSIN

When France yielded her inchoate rights in the west to England—where all the territory now included in the state of Wisconsin was by right of conquest delivered over as a part of Canada to the English—French trading posts, French forts and French missionary establishments had all disappeared. The fortification at the head of Green Bay had been vacated for some years. It was “rotten, the stockade ready to fall and the houses without cover.” It was a fit emblem of the decay—of the fast crumbling and perishing state—of French domination in North America. Governor Vaudreuil surrendered Canada to General Amherst, of the British army, on the 9th of September, 1760, and immediately notified the commandant of the fort at Mackinaw, for the information of the people of the northwest, that thereafter they would be amenable to England’s authority, under stipulations which guaranteed to them the undisturbed possession of their goods and peltries, and full liberty to continue their trade in the same manner as though they were subjects of Great Britain.

But Wisconsin was at this date a howling wilderness. There was not a single white settler within what are now its limits. The fur trader, however, was still upon the ground. The fur trade of the northwest, long coveted by England, was now to be firmly established with the various tribes under the new order of things. To do this required a military occupation of the country, among other places at “the Bay”—as the post for some time previous to its evacuation by the French was called; for this was the point that commanded the Fox river country and the trade beyond. There were, however, no English residents to be protected by English bayonets—no settlers on Wisconsin’s soil to need the shielding presence of the red-coats. Military possession signified only protection to English traders. Detroit was the first of the French posts in the west to surrender, then Mackinaw, and finally, in 1761, a small squad of English soldiers were despatched to the head of Green Bay to garrison the deserted post in that vicinity. A captain of the Eighteenth English Regiment was ordered to march from Detroit with a detachment from that and the Sixtieth Regiment, to take possession of and to leave garrison at the posts on Lakes Huron and Michigan. These were Mackinaw, “the Bay,” (afterward Fort Edward Augustus) and St. Joseph (upon the river of that name in the present states of Michigan and Indiana). The detachment arrived at Mackinaw on the 28th of September, 1761, where a lieutenant of the Sixtieth Regiment, one sergeant, one corporal, one drummer and twenty-five privates were left to garrison that post, the residue sailing, with a fair wind, for “the Bay,” where they arrived on the 12th of October, at the tumble down post, now the city of Fort Howard, Brown county. The captain departed on the 14th, leaving at “the Bay,” Lieutenant James Gorrell, of the Royal American, or Sixtieth Regiment, and one sergeant, one corporal and fifteen privates, together with a French interpreter and two English traders.

“There were several Frenchmen,” says Gorrell, “who had gone up the river that forms the bay which comes from Lake Winnebago about fourteen leagues up. These traders have gone up as far as the Sioux country, near

two hundred leagues from the bay. As they went past this post, notwithstanding these very Frenchmen were employed by the English traders from Montreal, that come to Mackinaw by virtue of General Gage's license, they did all that laid in their power to persuade the Bay Indians to fall on the English on their way; as they heard of our coming,—they telling the Indians that the English were weak and that it could be done very readily." But the savages proved too wary and remained at peace with the conquerors.

The garrison in Fort Edward Augustus (the new name of "the Bay") busied themselves during the ensuing winter in repairing the fort, houses and grounds, for the reason that reports were rife of intended Indian attacks upon the fort, but happily they proved groundless.

Some few young men of the different tribes in the vicinity came at various times to know how they would be treated by Gorrell and his men, and they were agreeably surprised to find themselves received with civility, so contrary to the accounts given them by the French, who were still smarting under English chastisement, and anxious for a rupture between the savages and their new masters, which, indeed, was not long postponed. They asked for ammunition, which was given them at different times. Flour was also sent to some of their old men, who, they said, were sick in the woods. Finally a council was held with the Menominees, the Winnebagoes, the Ottawas and the Sacs and Foxes, during the last of May and first of June, 1762, when Lieutenant Gorrell presented to the Menominees and Winnebagoes belts of wampum and strings of the same for the return of prisoners.

He made at the same time a conciliatory speech, which had a most happy effect. The Menominees, upon whose lands Fort Edward Augustus stood, answered in the same spirit. They said they were very poor, having lost three hundred warriors lately with smallpox, as well as most of their chiefs by the late war, in which they had been engaged by the then French commander at "the Bay," against the English. They expressed themselves glad to find that the English were pleased to pardon them, as they did not expect it. They were conscious they did not merit it. They assured Lieutenant Gorrell that he might depend they would adhere to whatever instructions the commanding English officers might give them for the future, as they had always done with regard to the French. They begged that Gorrell would send for a gunsmith to mend their guns, as they were poor and out of order. The French, they said, had always done this for them, and their neighbors at Mackinaw had had this favor granted them. They said, also, that the French commandant always gave them rum as a true token of friendship.

Lieutenant Gorrell had much the same understanding with the Winnebagoes, Ottawas, and Sacs and Foxes. From this time until March 1, 1763, nothing of moment happened at Fort Edward Augustus, except the arrival of several English and French traders, some of whom went up the country and also sent up a large part of their goods. On the day mentioned twelve Sioux warriors came to the post. They seemed very friendly to the English. "This nation," says Gorrell, "is always at war with the Chippewas. They told me with warmth that if ever the Chippewas or any other Indians

wished to obstruct the passage of the traders coming up, to send them a belt and they would come and cut them off the face of the earth." The Sioux then gave the commandant a letter written in French, and two belts of wampum from their head chief, in which he expressed great joy on hearing of the English at the Bay, and a desire to make peace with them and to have English traders sent among them.

In June some Ottawas and Frenchmen came to the post and delivered to Gorrell instructions from Captain Etherington, commanding at Mackinaw, informing him that Mackinaw had been surprised by the Chippewas and taken, one lieutenant and twenty privates having been killed, and all the rest of the garrison taken prisoners, but that friendly Ottawas had taken Captain Etherington, Lieutenant Leslie and eleven men out of their hands with the promise to reinstate them. Gorrell was ordered to set out with all his garrison and traders to Etherington's relief. It was thus that they first got word of the beginning of Pontiac's war and of the fall of Mackinaw. Gorrell complied with the orders from his superior officer. He set off on the 17th of June, 1763, but was hindered by contrary winds. He did not get off until the 21st, when he set sail with a part of the three tribes—Menominees, Winnebagoes, and Sacs and Foxes. They found Etherington held a prisoner about thirty miles above Mackinaw and they all in due time reached Montrael in safety. Thus actual occupation of Wisconsin by an English armed force was at an end.

By the treaty of peace between England and France, in 1763, that part of French territory lying west of Lake Michigan, was ceded, along with the residue of Canada, to the English. It was thus that Wisconsin, although no longer under direct military control of the conquerors, became actual British soil, with no counter claimants, save the savages who resided within its limits. The expectation of Captain Etherington that Fort Edward Augustus would soon be occupied was not realized. Instead thereof, the Indians were placed under control of the post at Mackinaw, which was soon regarrisoned. No sooner, however, had the soldiers under Gorrell left "the Bay," than French traders seized upon the occasion to again make it headquarters for traffic in furs to the westward of Lake Michigan. Not that alone, for a few determined to make it their permanent home. By the year 1766 there were some families living in the decayed Fort Edward Augustus, as well as opposite thereto, on the east side of Fox river, where they cultivated the soil in a small way and in an extremely primitive manner. Of these French Canadians no one can be exactly considered the pioneer—no individual one is entitled to the renown of having first led the way, becoming thus the first settler of the state, much less the father and founder of Wisconsin. It was simply that "the Bay," being after Pontiac's war occupied by Canadian French fur traders, their station finally ripened into a permanent settlement—the first in Wisconsin, and the leading spirits of which were the two Langlades, Augustin and Charles, father and son. It had all the characteristics of a French settlement. Its growth was very slow; its industries few and simple. Besides the employments of trading and transporting goods and peltries, the inhabitants engaged in hunting and trapping. The cultivation of the soil was only an incidental matter, though gradually

a few persons turned their chief attention to agriculture. At length wheat enough was raised to supply the community with bread, while other grains were cultivated to some extent, and a few domestic animals were raised. Mechanical trades were almost unknown. A smith to mend firearms and to make and repair traps was all that was necessary. The implements of husbandry were rude and few. If a respectable house was to be erected, workmen were sent for to Canada. The people had the free exercise of their religious belief, which was Catholic. There were no schools nearer than Mackinaw for many years, though private instruction was occasionally given in families. Nor were there any physicians or lawyers. The settlers were allowed to govern themselves by custom and the "Laws of Paris." Many of them formed matrimonial alliances with the Indians, in consequence of which a mixed lineage became so prevalent that the community in course of years, numbered but few persons of white blood. Such was the settlement at the head of Green Bay, and so it continued until American influence became paramount, everything, even the occupation of the land, being subordinate to the Indian trade, which, directly or indirectly, furnished employment for every member of the community and in which all its interests centered. When the settlers, who at first held the soil in common, began to establish individual rights, they did so by apportioning to each a tract abutting upon Fox river, extending inland a considerable distance. So, when these were subdivided, the result was long, narrow strips, each with a water front. Nearly twenty years subsequent to the time when the Green Bay settlement began to assume a permanency, some French Canadians located on the east shore of the Mississippi, within what are now the boundaries of Wisconsin. There is no positive evidence of any permanent settlers being there before the year 1783. It was in that year that four men permanently occupied the open tract upon which is now situated the city of Prairie du Chien. Quite a number soon after followed and located there. Here, as at the settlement at the Bay, no one could claim precedence, as being the first to "settle" on the prairie. Those who remained were first traders, then settlers, or, rather, they became permanent traders. They usually passed the winter months at the Indian village, and during the summer transported their furs to Mackinaw, returning with their canoes laden with goods for the next season's trade, and with a supply of provisions. In the winter, Prairie du Chien was half deserted, while in summer its numbers were swelled, not only by the return of its own people but also by traders from other quarters, and by throngs of Indian visitors. Little value was placed upon the soil by the inhabitants, though they found leisure to cultivate small portions of the prairie in a rude way, and occasionally a voyageur, weary of his roving life, or unable longer to endure its hardships, settled there and devoted himself exclusively to farming. The traders located there were generally men of considerable wealth, for it required means to carry on their business, provide stocks of goods and provisions for long periods, and transport them hundreds of miles by oarsmen constantly employed for that purpose.

The voyageurs constituted a different class. They were generally very poor and dependent upon their small wages, which barely sufficed to supply



CRYSTAL LAKE

them with the simplest necessities of life. Although there was no administration of law, the will of their employers, enforced by possession of their subsistence was very nearly absolute over them, and the distinctions of master and servant were strongly marked. The houses of the wealthy, though constructed of logs, sometimes clapboarded, yet rude and unattractive in external appearance, were comfortably, neatly and even elegantly furnished. Those of the poorer classes were very inferior structures, often without floors, and with straw for a covering, while the furniture consisted of a few rude kitchen utensils, benches and other domestic articles equally meager. A sort of middle class eventually sprang up in the small farmers scattered about the prairie, who were somewhat less dependent upon the will and caprice of the traders. They were enabled to live better than the voyageurs, whose diet consisted chiefly of corn soup. But their implements for work were very primitive, their carts and plows being made of wood, to which the oxen were attached by rawhide thongs. Coffee mills were at first used for grinding grain. These were superseded by mills turned by hand power, the buhrs being cut from native granite boulders.

Amid these conditions, apparently favorable to the development of lawlessness and violence, these people, surrounded by savage life, were remarkably docile, having a disposition submissive to any authority assumed over them. Violent crimes were extremely rare, even when drinking and carousing were indulged in. Upon their wintering grounds the traders practiced many devices to overreach one another, but on their return they met and settled all difficulties over the "flowing bowl." Beyond these tricks of trade they generally manifested a commendable spirit of honor, and when their word was pledged it might be safely relied upon. Morality was at rather low ebb, as they were destitute of both schools and spiritual teachers. Their amusements were limited to rude dances, foot and horse racing and other similar sports, aided with a free use of intoxicating liquors. Whatever semblance of law was adhered to, was derived from the "Laws of Paris," which England permitted Canada to be governed by. They were without administrative officers, or other constitutional authorities, but permitted the most learned man among them to exercise the powers of civil magistrate. Affairs thus continued until finally, as adopted citizens of the United States, they were brought within its jurisdiction. The settlements of Green Bay and Prairie du Chien were the only ones in Wisconsin, so long as English supremacy lasted. A number of French Canadian traders, it is true, located at the mouth of Milwaukee in 1795. But their establishments were not of that permanent character to entitle them to be designated a settlement. So, too, the location at the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers in 1793, of Lawrence Barth, who was engaged in the carrying trade.

After Pontiac's war, the Hudson's Bay Company, which had been chartered by parliament as early as 1670, began to exercise exclusive privileges in the fur trade in this region, continuing in full sway until 1783, when the Northwest Fur Company was organized at Quebec, and established its posts at different points on the upper lakes and throughout the interior.

The result of this was a relentless feud between the two companies, which lasted many years. The fur trade, before Canada was wrested from France, had long been coveted by the English. Many years prior to that event the Iroquois had been encouraged by them to cut off communication with the northwest. When that failed they endeavored through the intermediate tribes to persuade the Indians to carry their peltries to the British frontier, and the disorders that at times confronted the French in this region were in some degree due to their overtures. The French, after Canada had surrendered, while outwardly preserving an appearance of submission to the conquerors, regarded them with hatred and readily employed every possible means to hinder the Indians from entering into friendly relations with them. Some of them, generally traders or voyageurs, preceded the English soldiery on their way to the west, endeavoring to persuade the savages to waylay and cut off the feeble detachments. They endeavored also to prevent English traders from venturing beyond Mackinaw, circulating tales among them of meditated attacks on the part of the Indians. But the judicious and friendly conduct of Gorrell and his little garrison at Fort Edward Augustus soon brought about a friendly alliance with all the bay tribes and several beyond that vicinity. They were the more readily disposed to receive the English traders, as they gave them much better terms than the French. The difficulties and dangers in the way of the new fur traders were, however, by no means overcome by the removal of their apprehensions of Indian hostility. Their lack of acquaintance with the language and manners of the western tribes was a serious impediment, yet, upon the whole, the English made substantial progress in establishing their trade with the western Indians. The influx of English traders before Pontiac's war threatened to destroy the principal means of subsistence of the Canadian French, and when Gorrell evacuated his post at the head of Green Bay, some of the more enterprising of the last mentioned seated themselves promptly in and around the deserted fort. Immediately after the return of peace, no traders were permitted to visit Wisconsin from Mackinaw. The traffic at the Bay was in the hands of local traders, who avoided British posts with the design of transferring their trade to the French province of Louisana. As soon as this policy became manifest, communication was at once opened and as early as 1766, both English and French traders were permitted to traffic at the Bay and farther west.

The expected reoccupation of Wisconsin by the military under a British command was indefinitely postponed, as Mackinaw had been garrisoned and was found sufficient to regulate the fur trade. The English, although commanding the market for furs, found the French voyageurs, clerks and interpreters indispensably necessary to their trade. This brought about a reconciliation. The English carried their operations no further than the frontier posts, the French retaining their favorite field—the Indian country. In this way all jealousy was overcome, the tranquility of the Indian was assured, and the necessity of a garrison at the Bay avoided.

Vague and conflicting claims of some of the British colonies in North America, to the northwest, including what is now Wisconsin, under their

charters from the British crown, were all set at rest, so far as the mother country was concerned, before the declaration of American independence, by the passage by the British parliament, in 1774, of the "Quebec act," by which the whole region northwest of the Ohio river and extending to the westward so as to include the whole country lying to the westward of Lake Michigan, was made a part of the province of Quebec.

Under French domination no grants of land in Wisconsin were made to any one by the government, except that in October, 1759, the Marquis of Vaudreuil bestowed upon M. Rigaud an extensive territory, including the fort at the head of Green Bay, with the exclusive right to trade, and other valuable privileges. This grant was sold to William Gould and Madame Vaudreuil, to whom it was confirmed by the French king in January, 1760, at a very critical period when Quebec had been taken by the British, and Montreal only was wanting to complete the conquest of Canada. The English government wisely refused to perfect that title of the claimants and they lost their lands and privileges. By the terms of the treaty of Paris, of February 10, 1763, all the possessions in, and all the claims of the French nation to the northwest, were ceded to Great Britain. Among the first acts of the new masters of the country was one to protect the eminent domain of the government and the restrictions of all attempts on the part of individuals to acquire Indian titles to land. Nor does it appear that any such effort had been made by any one while the country constituted a part of New France. By a proclamation of the king of England in 1763, all private persons were interdicted the liberty of purchasing lands of the Indians. In face of this proclamation and within three years after its promulgation, under a purchase, as claimed, of the Indians, Jonathan Carver laid claim to nearly one hundred square miles of land, situated in what is now northern Wisconsin, and in the present state of Minnesota. A ratification of his title was actually solicited from the king and council but was not conceded. The representatives of Carver, after a change of government had brought these lands within the jurisdiction of the United States, asked congress for a confirmation of this title, which was refused. Many of the early maps of the country contain delineations of the so-called "Carver's grant."

By the treaty of 1783 with Great Britain, the country east of the Mississippi, including all within the boundaries of the present state of Wisconsin, became the territory of the United States. Possession, however, was arbitrarily continued by the British, of all the northwest, until after the treaty of 1795. During the next summer the ports in the west, none of which were in what is now Wisconsin, were delivered into the keeping of the United States. Thus the supremacy over this region, both military and civil, of Great Britain, was, after an actual continuance of thirty-five years, brought to an end. But the authority of the United States over the settlements of Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, was, for several years after, only constructive. The people remained a law unto themselves.

EXPLORATIONS OF NORTHWESTERN WISCONSIN

It was nearly seven years after Joliet and his companions had floated down the Mississippi below the mouth of the Wisconsin, as is related in the foregoing pages, before the great river was explored above that point. In the early part of 1680, La Salle was upon the Illinois, and being anxious to have the last mentioned stream examined to its confluence with the parent river, and also desirous of having the Upper Mississippi explored above the point where Joliet first floated out upon its broad surface—one Michael Accau was sent on the expedition. With him was also sent Antoine Auguel. The Rev. Father Louis Hennepin, a Recollect friar, volunteered to go with the party and he became its historian, arrogating to himself, however, the chief honors of the enterprise. Accau left La Salle on the 11th of April, 1680, "at two o'clock in the afternoon," says Hennepin.

In 1684, Nicholas Perrot was appointed by De la Barre, the governor of Canada, as commandant for the west, and left Montreal with twenty men. Arriving at Green Bay in Wisconsin, some Indians told him that they had visited countries toward the setting sun, where they obtained the blue and green stones suspended from their ears and noses, and that they saw horses and men like Frenchmen, probably the Spaniards of New Mexico; and others said that they had obtained hatchets from persons who lived in a house that walked on the water, near the mouth of the river of the Assiniboines, alluding to the English establishment at Hudson's Bay.

Proceeding to the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin, thirteen Hurons were met, who were bitterly opposed to the establishment of a post near the Sioux. After the Mississippi was reached a party of Winnebagoes was employed to notify the tribes of northern Iowa that the French had ascended the river and wished to meet them. It was further agreed that prairie fires would be kindled from time to time, so that the Indians could follow the French.

After entering Lake Pepin, near its mouth on the east side Perrot found a place suitable for a post, where there was wood. The stockade was built at the foot of a bluff, beyond which was a large prairie. A writer in 1700 who writes of Lake Pepin makes the following statement: "To the right and left of its shores, there are also prairies. In that on the right on the bank of the lake, there is a fort which was built by Nicholas Perrot, whose name it yet bears." This was the first French post upon the Mississippi.

Perrot in 1685 prevented with much difficulty the capture of his post by an expedition of Foxes and their allies. He passed the winter of 1685-6 there, and then proceeded to Green Bay. A memento of his interest in the mission of St. Francis Xavier is to be seen in the shape of a silver "ostensorium," found not long ago in digging for laying the foundation of a house at Depere, Brown county. In 1688 he again ascended the Mississippi from the mouth of the Wisconsin to the mouth of the St. Peter's, returning to Green Bay by the route pursued on the outward journey. He was never again upon the Mississippi.

In the year 1700, Le Sueur went up the Mississippi river to explore some mines said to exist in what is now Minnesota. "On the 1st of Sep-

tember he passed the Wisconsin river. It runs into the Mississippi from the northeast. It is nearly one and a half miles wide. At about seventy-five leagues up this river on the right, ascending, there is a portage of more than a league. The half of this portage is shaking ground, and at the end of it is a small river (the Fox) which descends into a bay called Winnebago Bay. It is inhabited by a great number of nations who carry their furs to Canada." Monsieur Le Sueur came by the Wisconsin river to the Mississippi, for the first time in 1683, on his way to the Sioux country, where he had already passed seven years at different periods. The Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Wisconsin, is less than half a mile wide. From the 1st of September to the 5th, our voyageur advanced fourteen leagues. He passed the river "Aux Canots," which comes from the northeast, and then the Quincapous, named from a nation which once dwelt upon its banks.

From the 5th to the 9th he made ten and a half leagues and passed the rivers Cachee and Aux Ailes. The same day he perceived canoes filled with savages, descending the river.

Monsieur Le Sueur made, the same day, three leagues, passed a stream on the west and afterward another river on the east, which is navigable at all times, and which the Indians call Red river.

From the 10th to the 14th M. Le Sueur made seventeen and a half leagues, passing the rivers Raisin and Paquilenettes. The same day he left on the east side of the Mississippi a beautiful and large river, which descends from the very far north, and called Bon Lecours (Chippeway), on account of the great quantity of buffalo, elk, bears and deer which are found there. Three leagues up this river there was "a mine of lead," and seven leagues above, on the same side, they found another long river, in the vicinity of which there "was a copper mine," from which he had taken a lump of sixty pounds in a former voyage. "In order to make these mines of any account, peace must be obtained between the Sioux and the Outagamies (Foxes), because the latter, who dwell on the east side of the Mississippi, pass this road continually when going to war against the Sioux."

"In this region, at one and a half leagues on the northwest side, commenced a lake, which is six leagues long and more than one broad, called Lake Pepin."

Le Sueur made on this day seven and a half leagues, and passed another river called Hiambouxecate Outaba, or the River of Flat Rock.

On the 15th he crossed a small river and saw in the neighborhood several canoes filled with Indians, descending the Mississippi. He supposed they were Sioux but he could not distinguish whether the canoes were large or small.

The party was composed of forty-seven men of different nations who dwell far to the east, about the forty-fourth degree of latitude. Le Sueur, discovering who the chiefs were, said the king whom they had spoken of in Canada, had sent him to take possession of the north of the river and that he wished the nations who dwell on it, as well as those under his protection, to dwell in peace.

He made this day three and three-fourths leagues, and on the 16th of September he "left a large river on the east side, named St. Croix, because a Frenchman of that name was shipwrecked at its mouth. It comes from the north-northwest."

After Le Sueur no attempt was made to visit the Upper Mississippi for over a quarter of a century, for the reason that the governor of Canada had resolved to abandon the country west of Mackinaw, so far as trade was concerned. The first attempt at renewal of the fur trade with the Sioux was in 1727, by the Sieur de Laperriere, who erected on the north side of Lake Pepin a post called Fort Beauharnais.

Rev. Father Louis Ignatius Guignas, missionary of the Society of Jesus, left Montreal on the 16th of June, 1727, to found a mission among the Sioux on the Mississippi. He reached Green Bay on the 8th of August. The record of his journey to and his voyage up the Mississippi as given below, is very brief. It is an extract from a letter to the Marquis de Beauharnais, for whom the fort on the Mississippi, where the mission was located, was named. After describing the journey by lakes and streams, the missionary says:

"Forty-eight leagues from the mouth of the Ouisconsin, according to my calculation, ascending the Mississippi, is Lake Pepin, which is nothing else but the river itself, destitute of islands at that point, where it may be half a league wide. The river, in what I traversed of it, is shallow and has shoals in several places, because its bed is a moving sand, like that of the Ouisconsin. On the 7th of September, 1727, at noon, we reached this lake, which had been chosen as the bourne of our voyage. We planted ourselves on the shore, about the middle of the north side, on a low point where the soil is excellent. The wood is very dense there (as Perrot also reported), but it is already thinned in consequence of the rigor and length of the winter, which has been severe for the climate, for we are here on the parallel of 43°, 41'.* It is true that the difference of the winter is great compared to that at Quebec and Montreal, for all that some poor judges say.

"From the day after our landing, we put our axes to the wood; on the fourth day following, the fort was entirely finished. It is a square plat of one hundred feet, surrounded by pickets twelve feet long, with two good bastions. For so small a space, there are large buildings, quite distant and not huddled together, each thirty, thirty-eight and twenty-five feet long by sixteen feet wide. All would go well there if the spot were not inundated, but this year (1728), on the fifteenth of the month of April, we were obliged to camp out and the water ascended to the height of two feet eight inches in the houses, and it was idle to say that it was the quantity of snow that fell this year. The snow in the vicinity had melted long before and there was absolutely only a foot and a half from the 8th of February to the 15th of March; all the rest of the winter you could not use snow shoes. I have great reason to think that this spot is more or less inundated every year; I have always thought so; but they were not obliged to believe me, as old people, who said they had lived there fifteen or twenty

*Undoubtedly an error in translation or printing. Should read 44°, 41'.

years, declared that it was never overflowed. We could not enter our much devastated houses till the 13th of the same month of April, and the disorder is scarcely repaired even now. Before the end of October, all the houses were finished and furnished, and each one found himself tranquilly lodged at home. They then thought only of going out to explore the neighboring hills and rivers, to see those herds of all kinds of deer, of which they tell such stories in Canada. They must have retired or diminished greatly since the time that the old voyageurs left the country; they are no longer in such numbers, and are killed with difficulty.

"After beating the field for some time, all reassembled at the fort, and thought only of enjoying the fruits of their labors. On the 4th of the month of November we did not forget that it was the General's birthday. Mass was said for him in the morning and they were well disposed to celebrate the day in the evening, but the tardiness of the pyrotechnists and the inconstancy of the weather, caused them to postpone the celebration to the 14th of the same month, when they let off some very fine rockets and made the air ring with a hundred shouts of *Vive le Roi*, and *Vive Charles de Beauharnais*. It was on this occasion that wine of the Sioux was broached; it was par excellence, although there are no vines here finer than in Canada. What contributed much to the amusement was the terror of some cabins of Indians, who were, at the time, around the fort. When these poor people saw the fireworks in the air, and the stars fall from heaven, the women and children began to take flight, and the most courageous of the men to cry mercy and implore us very earnestly to stop the surprising play of the wonderful medicine.

"As soon as we arrived among them, they assembled in a few days around the French fort to the number of ninety-five cabins, which might make in all, one hundred and fifty men, for there are at most two men in their portable cabins of dressed skins, and in many there is only one. This is all that we have seen, except a band of about sixty men, who came on the 26th of February, who were of those nations called Sioux of the Prairies.

"At the end of November the Indians set out for their winter quarters; they do not, indeed, go far, and we saw some of them all through the winter; but from the 2d of the month of April last, when some cabins repassed here to go in search of them, we sought them in vain, during a week, for more than sixty leagues up the Mississippi. We arrived yesterday without any tidings of them. Although I said above that the Sioux were alarmed at the rockets, which they took for new phenomena, it must not be supposed from that they are less intelligent than other Indians we know. They seem to be more so, at least they are much gayer and open, apparently, and far more dexterous thieves, great dancers and great medicine men. The men are almost all large and well made, but the women are very ugly and disgusting which, however, does not check debauchery among them, and is, perhaps, an effect of it."

The subsequent events of this region are of great interest, but we are especially in the dark as to the movements of the party at Fort Beauharnais. In spite of Guignas' opinion of the Foxes, they continued to

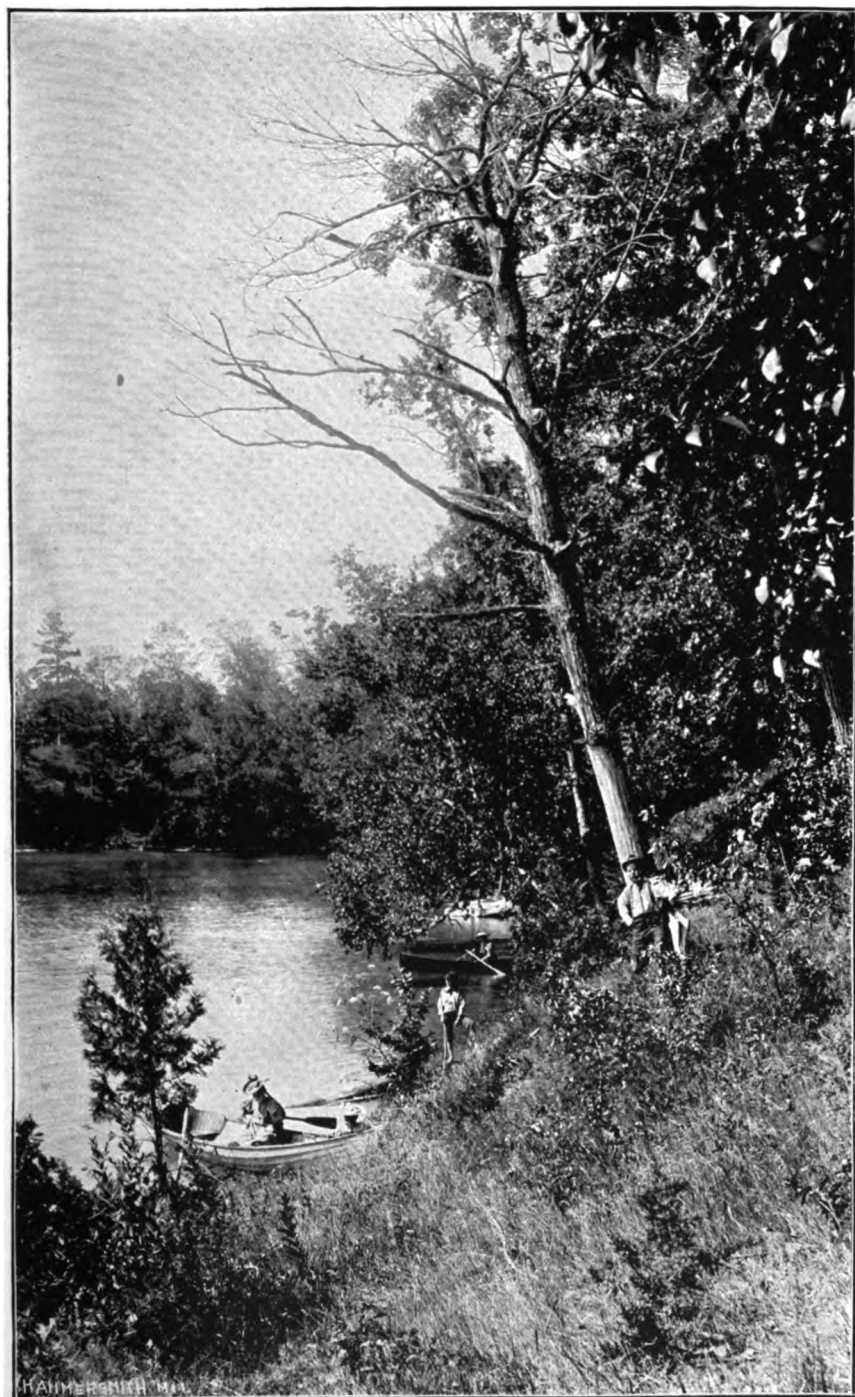
be hostile, and in 1728, the year of this letter, De Ligneris marched against them. The traders had previously withdrawn, to a great extent, from Fort Beauharnais, and Father Guignas, in attempting to reach the Illinois country, fell into the hands of the Mascoutins and Kickapoos, who sided with the Foxes and remained a prisoner for five months, narrowly escaping a death by torture at the stake. His captors then took him to the Illinois country, and left him there on parole till November, 1729, when they led him back to their town. Nothing has yet appeared to show whether he then returned to the fort, or whether he made his way to some other French post. In 1736 he again appears on Lake Pepin with M. de St. Pierre, perhaps the same to whom Washington, at a later date, presented Dinwiddie's letter. Nothing is known of his later history.

French traders reached this point at intervals for a number of years thereafter—probably until near the commencement of the war between France and Great Britain in 1755, after which the Mississippi seems to have been virtually abandoned by the French. Jonathan Carver was the first to ascend the Mississippi after the country had passed under the control of the English. He visited this region with a view of ascertaining favorable situations for new settlements. He left Mackinaw in 1766, pursuing his journey by way of Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin rivers to the mouth of the last named, where near by he found the Indian village called by the French "*La Prairies les Chiens*," signifying "*Dog Plains*," now written *Prairie du Chien*.

"On the 1st of November I arrived at Lake Pepin, which is rather an extended part of the river Mississippi, that the French have thus denominated, about two hundred miles from the Ouisconsin. The Mississippi below this lake flows with a gentle current, but the breadth of it is very uncertain, in some places it being upwards of a mile, in others not more than a quarter. This river has a range of mountains on each side throughout the whole of the way, which in particular parts approach near to it, in others, lie at greater distance.

"About sixty miles below this lake is a mountain remarkably situated, for it stands by itself exactly in the middle of the river and looks as if it had slid from the adjacent shore into the stream. It cannot be termed an island, as it rises immediately from the brink of the water to a considerable height. Both the Indians and the French call it the Mountain in the River. (*Trempealeau*.)

"One day I walked some miles below Lake Pepin, to take a view of the adjacent country. I had not proceeded far before I came to a fine, level, open plain, on which I perceived at a little distance, a partial elevation that had the appearance of an intrenchment. On a nearer inspection I had greater reason to suppose that it had really been intended for this many centuries ago. Notwithstanding it was now covered with grass, I could plainly discern that it had once been a breastwork of about four feet in height, extending the best part of a mile and sufficiently capacious to cover five thousand men. Its form was somewhat circular and its flanks reached to the river. Though much defaced by time, every angle was distinguishable and appeared as regular and fashioned with as much military skill as



VIEW OF LAKESIDE PARK ON THE SHORE OF ELKHART LAKE

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if planned by Vauban himself. The ditch was not visible, but I thought on examining more curiously, that I could perceive there certainly had been one. From its situation also, I am convinced that it must have been designed for this purpose. It fronted the country and the rear was covered by the river; nor was there any rising ground for a considerable way that commanded it; a few straggling oaks were alone to be seen near it. In many places small tracks were worn across it by the feet of the elks and deer, and from the depths of the bed of earth by which it was covered, I was able to draw certain conclusions of its great antiquity. I examined all the angles and every part with great attention, and have often blamed myself since for not encamping on the spot and drawing an exact plan of it. To show that this description is not the offspring of a heated imagination, or the chimerical tale of a mistaken traveler, I find on inquiry since my return that M. St. Pierre and several traders have, at different times, taken notice of similar appearances, on which they have formed the same conjectures, but without examining them so minutely as I did."

No other explorer has given an account of the Mississippi river above the Wisconsin in the years which follow Carver's visit, down to the time of the taking possession of the country by the United States, but the general government soon determined to be placed in possession of facts concerning the Upper Mississippi compatible with exercising jurisdiction over it.

In the year 1805, Major Z. M. Pike, of the Sixth Infantry, U. S. A., was delegated by his official superiors to "trace the Mississippi to its source." He set out from St. Louis in August of that year, with a party consisting of three officers and seventeen men. He was accompanied by Lieutenant James Wilkinson and Dr. John H. Robinson. The record left by this officer is so circumstantial and so easy of access withal, that the account of the exploration of the Mississippi in this volume may properly end here with a reference to that journal. Since the beginning of the present century, the student of history will find few obstacles in the prosecution of his work.

The political epochs of Wisconsin are those periods of distinct jurisdiction over this region from the passage of the ordinance of 1787 to the time of the erection of a state, and are as follows:

The northwest territory proper (1787-1800), had jurisdiction over all the lands referred to in the ordinance of 1787. In this tract Wisconsin was included. Ohio was set out as a state in 1802.

Indiana territory was formed July 4, 1800, with Vincennes as its capital, and Wisconsin was under that political division.

Michigan territory was formed June 30, 1805. It was bounded on the south by a line drawn east from the south bend of Lake Michigan, on the west by the center of Lake Michigan. It did not include Wisconsin. The upper peninsula was annexed in 1836. The state of Michigan was formed January 26, 1837, with its present boundaries.

Illinois territory was formed March 2, 1810. It included all of the Indiana territory west of the Wabash river and Vincennes and a line running due north to the territorial line. All of Wisconsin was included therein, except what lay east of the line drawn north from Vincennes.

Indiana was admitted as a state April 19, 1816, including all of the territory of Indiana territory, except a narrow strip east of the line of Vincennes, and west of Michigan territory, her western boundary.

Illinois was admitted as a state April 11, 1818. All of Wisconsin was added to Michigan territory, Illinois extending northward only to 42°, 30'.

The counties of Michilimackinac, in the present state of Michigan, and Brown and Crawford—being all of now Wisconsin—were formed in October, 1818. Iowa—as much as was then ceded to the United States—was attached, for judicial and political purposes, June 30, 1834.

Wisconsin territory was formed April 20, 1836. The state of Wisconsin was created May 29, 1848.

Wisconsin territory originally embraced the area of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and a part of Dakota. The counties were Brown, Milwaukee, Iowa, Crawford, Dubuque and Des Moines, with a portion of Chippewa and Michilimackinac. The jurisdiction of Michigan territory over the new territory ceased on July 4, 1836.

April 30, 1836, President Jackson commissioned Henry Dodge governor of Wisconsin. The remaining officers were: John S. Horner, secretary; Charles Dunn, chief justice; David Irvin and William C. Frazer, associate judges; W. W. Chapman, attorney; Francis Gehon, marshal.

The census taken in 1836 gave Des Moines county 6,257; Iowa county, 5,234; Dubuque county, 4,274; Milwaukee county, 2,893; Brown county, 2,706; Crawford county, 850, making a total in Wisconsin proper, 11,683, and in the entire region, 22,214. Under this appointment Brown and Milwaukee counties each received two councilmen and six representatives, while Crawford received two representatives but no councilmen. The members chosen were: to the council, Henry S. Baird and John Arndt, from Brown; Gilbert Knapp and Alanson Sweet, from Milwaukee; E. Brigham, J. B. Terry and J. R. Vineyard, from Iowa; to the house, Ebenezer Childs, A. G. Ellis and A. J. Irwin, from Brown; W. B. Sheldon, M. W. Cornwall and Charles Durkee, from Milwaukee; James H. Lockwood and James B. Dallam, from Crawford; William Boyles, G. F. Smith, D. M. Parkinson, T. McKnight, T. Shanley and J. P. Cox, from Iowa county. Belmont, in the present La Fayette county, was chosen as the seat of government. October 26, 1836, was the time of the first session. Henry S. Baird was elected president of the council.

The judicial districts were: First, Crawford and Iowa, Chief Justice Dunn; second, west of the Mississippi river, Judge Irvin; third, Brown and Milwaukee, Judge Frazer.

Madison was chosen as the permanent capital, the seat being temporarily removed to Burlington, Iowa. At the first session the counties of Walworth, Racine, Jefferson, Dane, Portage, Dodge, Washington, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Calumet, Manitowoc, Marquette Rock, Green and Grant were defined and established.

George W. Jones of Sinsinawa Mound, was elected delegate to congress.

The first session of the supreme court was held at Belmont, December

8, 1836. Charles Dunn, chief justice; David Irvin, associate; John Catlin, clerk; Henry S. Baird, attorney general.

The second session of the first legislature was held at Burlington, now the county seat of Des Moines county, Iowa. Among the resolutions passed was one asking congress to appropriate twenty thousand dollars and two townships of land for a university of Wisconsin. The land, forty-six thousand and eighty acres, was subsequently granted, but the money was not. The state buildings were put under contract in April, 1838. The only change thus far in territorial officers was that of William B. Slaughter, for J. S. Horner, secretary, which was made February 16, 1837. June 19, 1838, Edward James was commissioned marshal, and July 5, Moses M. Strong was appointed United States attorney.

July 3, 1838, the region west of the Mississippi was set off as a separate territory and named Iowa. The population of the eastern or Wisconsin counties at that time was 18,149.

The first session of the supreme court at Madison after the reorganization of the territory was held on the third Monday of July, 1838. In September of that year, James Duane Doty was elected delegate to congress from Wisconsin. On the 8th of November, Andrew G. Miller was appointed associate judge of the supreme court, to succeed Judge Frazer, who died at Milwaukee, October 18th.

On the 26th of November, 1838, the legislature met for the first time in Madison, being the first session under the reorganized condition of affairs, but the second legislature in reality.

March 8, 1839, Henry Dodge was recommissioned governor by the president of the United States. James Duane Doty was reelected delegate to congress, taking his seat December 8, 1840. Francis J. Dunn succeeded Mr. Slaughter as secretary of the territory, January 25, 1841, but was himself succeeded, April 23d following, by A. P. Field. On the 15th of March, Daniel Hugunin was commissioned marshal, and April 27th, T. W. Sutherland was appointed attorney. September 13th, Governor Dodge was removed by President Tyler and James Duane Doty appointed in his place. Henry Dodge was thereupon elected to congress to fill that vacancy, taking his seat December 7, 1841. October 30, 1843, George Floyd was appointed secretary of the territory. On the 21st of June, 1844, N. P. Tallmadge received the appointment of governor, and August 31, Charles M. Prevost that of marshal. April 8, 1845, President Polk reinstated Henry Dodge in the gubernatorial office. The official changes this year were: March 14, John B. Rockwell as marshal; July 14, W. P. Lynde, as attorney; Morgan L. Martin as delegate to congress to succeed Henry Dodge. January 22, 1846, A. Hyatt Smith became attorney and John Catlin was named as secretary, February 24th. John H. Tweedy was elected delegate, September 6, 1847.

September 27, 1847, Governor Dodge issued a proclamation for a special session of the legislature to commence on the 18th of the ensuing month, to take action concerning the admission of Wisconsin to the Union as a state. The constitutional convention met at Madison, December 15, 1847. The constitution then provided was ratified by the people on the

second Monday of March, 1848. On the 29th of May, 1848, Wisconsin became a state.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

The arbitrary assumption of authority over the region now known as the state of Wisconsin, and the several peaceful treaties by which governmental title was gained, as well as the changes in national domination by purchase or warfare, are briefly given in the following paragraphs.

The year 1634 witnessed the arrival of the first European at a point west of Lake Michigan. Jean Nicolet came hither to confirm a state of peace between the French and the Winnebago Indians. This overture was made at Green Bay. In furtherance of the plan the Jesuits attempted to found a mission at La Pointe, in the present county of Ashland, on Lake Superior, in 1660. The French government realized the importance of possessing formal rights over the new northwest, and so, in 1670, Daumont de St. Lusson, with Nicholas Perrot as interpreter, started from Quebec for the purpose of inviting all tribes within a circuit of a hundred leagues of Sault Ste. Marie to meet him in council at that place the following spring. This invitation included the Indians of Wisconsin. In accordance with this request, fourteen tribes, including the Winnebagoes and Menominees, assembled at the Sault Ste. Marie, in May, 1671. There St. Lusson planted a cedar post on the top of the hill and loudly proclaimed the entire northwest under the protecting aegis of his royal master, Louis XIV. This act not appearing sufficiently definite, on the 8th of May, 1689, Perrot, then commanding at the post of Nadousioux, near Lake Pepin, west of the Mississippi, commissioned by the Marquis de Denouville to conduct the interests of commerce west of Green Bay, took possession of the counties west of Lake Michigan, as far as the St. Peter river, in the name of France. For ninety years the ownership and dominion over these lands remained unquestioned. The white men who knew by personal experience of this country were few in numbers and devoted to fur trading or commerce with the Indians. No attention was paid to agriculture, nor did the government offer a suggestion to induce settlement by men of humble birth. A few grants of land were made to French governors, or commanders. Within the limits of this state an extensive grant was made, including the fort at Green Bay, with exclusive right to trade, and other valuable privileges, from the Marquis de Vaudreuil, to whom the king of France confirmed it in January, 1760, at a time when Quebec had been taken by the British, and only Montreal was wanting to complete the conquest of Canada. The grant was not confirmed by the British government.

The victory of English arms in Canada in 1760, terminated French rule in the valley of the St. Lawrence, and the consequent treaty of Paris, concluded February 10, 1763, transferred the mastership of the vast northwest to the government of Great Britain. The first acts of the new possessors were to protect the eminent domain from those ambitious men who sought to acquire wide estates through manipulation of Indian titles. A royal proclamation was made in 1763, interdicting direct transfer of lands

by Indians. This wise policy has since been substantially adhered to by the government of the United States.

For many years maps of the northwest contained what purported to be the boundaries of a grant from the natives of Jonathan Carver, covering a tract nearly one hundred miles square and extending over portions of northern Wisconsin and Minnesota. The history of this grant forms one of the most noted pages in annals of congressional legislation. In the face of the proclamation of 1763, and within three years after its promulgation, Jonathan Carver made claim to ownership of this immense tract, through purchase or voluntary grant of the aborigines. He solicited a confirmation of his title at the hands of the king and his council. This was of course denied. After the establishment of American independence the representatives of Carver made application to congress for approval of the claim. This has been repeatedly denied.

The terms of peace between France and England provided for the security of the French settlers then upon the soil. Subsequent Indian outbreaks occurred in the eastern and more southerly sections of the new territory but Wisconsin was not involved in any of those bloody massacres. The expedition of Colonel George Rogers Clark to the Illinois country, in 1778-79, opened the way for the tide of Anglo-American emigration to the Mississippi. At the termination of the Revolutionary war, Great Britain renounced all claim to the lands lying east of the Mississippi river. As Clark's expedition was undertaken under the auspices of Virginia, that commonwealth laid claim to the so-called "Illinois country." It is a popular statement with some writers that Wisconsin was included in this general term and was therefore once under the government of Virginia, but better authorities maintain that such is not the fact. There were but two settlements then existing in Wisconsin—Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. These places were in the hands of French residents, and, being undisturbed, were really under the authority of Great Britain. They so remained, with the territory now composing this state, under the terms of the definite treaty of peace of 1783, between the English government and the United States, until 1796, at which date Great Britain yielded her domination over the western posts. The several claiming states of the American Union ceded their individual rights to the general government at different periods, ranging from 1783 to 1785, thereby vesting complete title in the United States, so far as they could.

A period is now reached where the public domain is held by the United States save only those claims possessed by right of occupation by the Indians, and which could not be gainsaid or ignored by any nominal assumption of rights by the government.

First after the Revolutionary war came the Indian war, wherein General Wayne distinguished himself. Then followed the treaty of August 3, 1795. One of the terms of this treaty was the relinquishment of title by the government to all Indian lands northward of the Ohio river, eastward of the Mississippi, westward and southward of the Great Lakes and the waters united by them, excepting certain reservations. The title to the whole of what is now Wisconsin, subject to certain restrictions, became

absolute in the Indian tribes inhabiting it. The Indians acknowledged themselves under the dominion of the United States, and pledged themselves to sell their lands only to the United States. Settlement on their lands was prohibited white men.

The several treaties with the Indians, by which the domain of Wisconsin was transferred to the government are cited here: The treaty made at St. Louis, November 3, 1804, between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States, William Henry Harrison, commissioner, ceded a large tract both east and west of the Mississippi, and included the lead region of Wisconsin. The validity of this treaty was questioned by certain Sac bands and became the cause of the Black Hawk war in 1832. The treaty at Portage des Sioux, now St. Charles, Missouri, between certain Sacs and the government, September 13, 1815, that of September 14, 1815, by certain Foxes, and that of May 13, 1816, at St. Louis, were pledges of peace, not affecting land titles, excepting those involved in the treaty of 1804. The Winnebagoes of the Wisconsin river signed a treaty at St. Louis, June 3, 1816, confirming all previous Indian cessions, and affirming their own independence. This act was followed by the Menominees, March 30, 1817. August 19, 1825, the several tribes in Wisconsin defined the boundaries of their respective lands, by council at Prairie du Chien. The Chippewas held a meeting on the St. Louis river, Minnesota, August 5, 1826, and specified their boundaries and also ratified previous treaties. The Chippewas, Menominees and Winnebagoes again defined their boundaries by council at Butte des Morts, August 1, 1827. The treaties of August 25, 1828, at Green Bay, and July 29, 1829, at Prairie du Chien, determined disputed points in the lead mine cession.

An important treaty was made at Green Bay, February 8, 1831, between the Menominees and the United States. The vast territory, the eastern division of which was bounded by the Milwaukee river, the shore of Lake Michigan, Green Bay, Fox river and Lake Winnebago; the western division by the Wisconsin and Chippewa rivers on the west, on the north by the Fox river, on the east by Green Bay, and on the north by the highlands through which flow the streams into Lake Superior, all came within the range of this treaty. The eastern division, estimated at two and a half millions of acres, was ceded to the United States. The tribe was to occupy a large tract lying north of Fox river and east of Wolf river. Their territory further west was reserved for their hunting grounds, until such time as the government should desire to purchase it. Another portion, amounting to four millions of acres, lying between Green Bay on the east and Wolf river on the west, was also ceded to the United States, besides a strip of country three miles wide, from near the portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers north, on each side of the Wisconsin river, and forty-eight miles long, still leaving the tribe in possession of a country about one hundred and twenty miles long and eighty broad. The treaty provided for two New York tribes, granting them two townships on the east side of Lake Winnebago. The treaty of September 15, 1832, at Fort Armstrong, ceded all the Winnebago territory lying south and east of the Wisconsin, and Fox river of Green Bay. The Indians were excluded from that tract after June 1, 1833. The treaty of October 27, 1832, at Green Bay, ceded to the New York

Indians certain lands on Fox river. The treaty at Chicago, September 26, 1833, by the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattomies, completed the United States title to the lands in southern Wisconsin.

On the 3d of September, 1836, the Menominees ceded lands lying west of Green Bay, and a strip on the Upper Wisconsin, the quantity being estimated at four millions of acres in the Green Bay tract, and nearly one hundred and eighty-five thousand acres on the Wisconsin. July 29, 1837, at Fort Snelling, the Chippewas ceded all their lands lying south of the divide between the waters of Lake Superior and those of the Mississippi. The Sioux nation of the Mississippi relinquished their claim to all their lands east of the Mississippi and the islands in that river, while on a visit to Washington, September 29, 1837. The Winnebagoes gave up their rights, November 1, 1837, at Washington, and agreed to leave the lands east of the Mississippi within eight months, retiring to their reservation west of the great river. The Oneidas, or New York Indians, at Green Bay, ceded their lands granted them in 1831 and 1832, excepting sixty-two thousand acres, February 3, 1838, at Washington. The Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of New York Indians ceded the east half of the tract of forty thousand and eighty acres which had been laid off for their use on the east side of Lake Winnebago, September 3, 1839. The Chippewas, by treaty at La Pointe, October 4, 1842, ceded all their lands in northern and northwestern Wisconsin. The Menominees ceded all lands in the state, wherever situated, October 18, 1848. A supplementary treaty was made, November 24, 1848, with the Stockbridges, the tribe to sell the town of land on the east side of Lake Winnebago; another supplementary treaty, May 12, 1854, the tribe receiving a tract lying on Wolf river, being townships 28, 29 and 30, of ranges 13, 14, 15 and 16. The Chippewas of Lake Superior ceded their joint interest with the Chippewas of the Mississippi in lands lying in Wisconsin and Minnesota, September 30, 1854. On the 5th of February, 1856, certain small grants were made by the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, at Stockbridge, for which they received a tract near the southern boundary of the Menominee river, the Menominees ceding two townships for them. Thus ended the Indian title to all lands in Wisconsin, excepting some minor local grants, and the title to the vast domain became vested in the general government.

The original settlements of Green Bay and Prairie du Chien were made on lands, part of which were granted by the paternal governments to the first settlers. The question of title based on these claims came before congress, in 1820, by the revival of a similar case raised to cover claims at Detroit, in 1805, and resulted in the establishment of some seventy-five titles at Prairie du Chien and Green Bay.

The ordinance of 1787 provided that congress might establish one or two states of that territory lying north of a line drawn east and west through the southerly bend of Lake Michigan. In spite of this plain fact, Illinois was defined in its present northern line, and the Lake Superior region was added to Michigan, as the "Upper Peninsula." Efforts were made by Wisconsin at an early date to recover what was justly her right, but those efforts proved unavailing.

CHAPTER II

STORY OF THE ROCKS AND FIELDS

VARIOUS PERIODS OF FORMATION—KETTLE RANGE OF HILLS AND RIDGES—
RICH AND ENDURING SOIL—COMMERCIAL CLAY AND LIMESTONE—ALMOST
IMPENETRABLE FORESTS OF VALUABLE TIMBER—A VERITABLE PARADISE
FOR WILD BEASTS AND BIRDS—TOPOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTY—DRAINAGE
AND RECLAMATION OF WASTE LANDS.

The lowest accessible rocks in Wisconsin consists of immense series of granites gneisses, syenites and hornblendic, micaceous, chloritic chists and allied, crystalline rocks. These rocks bear within themselves decisive evidence that they were once sediments derived from the wear of earlier rocks. Nowhere are these earlier rocks exposed at the surface. These lowest accessible rocks are called "fundamental gneiss" and upon them are piled layer upon layer the rock formations of the state. First were deposited the St. Peter's sandstone, all together called the Potsdam period of the lower silurian age (age of mollusks). Then in succession came the Trenton limestone, Galeria limestone and Hudson river shales of the Trenton period of the lower silurian age of the Paleozoic era. Then came the following strata:

Upper Silurian	{ Helderberg	{ Oriskany
		{ Lower Helderberg
		{ Salina
	{ Niagara	{ Niagara
		{ Clinton
		{ Medina
		{ Oneida

All of the above strata were formed under the internal sea before any land in the present Wisconsin was above water except the famous "Isle Wisconsin," the only section of the state that was never under water. During the upper silurian age mollusks in enormous numbers flourished; their casts are found in the rocks of the county. Among them are crinoids, corals, protozoans, bryozoans, brachipods, cephalopods, crustaceans and others. At the close of the upper silurian age what is now Sheboygan county rose above the sea and was never afterward submerged; but another agency deposited a vast amount of soil upon the upper silurian rocks of this county, namely, the quarternary age, or glacial period of epochs, thus:

Quaternary Age (Glacial Period)	{	Terrace or Fluvialite
		Champlain or Lacustrine
	{	Second Glacial
		Interglacial
		First Glacial

The glacial period was remarkable in many particulars. That immense fields of ice should be pushed down from the north shearing off the soil and rocks of the older periods and carrying large portions southward to be dropped upon the surface of this county and elsewhere as the sun gradually melted the ice, seems an extraordinary event, but is well authenticated by indubitable testimony. The evidence is also clear that the tertiary age was warm to such an extent that animals and plants flourished almost to the north pole and certainly in Alaska and other sections even farther north. But this age was succeeded by the quaternary age, which presented marked contrasts. It was intensely cold in northern latitudes and even in this section the heat of summer not being sufficient to melt the vast accumulations of snow and ice which thus formed immense glaciers which were forced slowly southward carrying the surface rocks and soil with them and depositing them where the ice melted. What is now Sheboygan county was thus covered with an immense glacier which flowed southward, digging out Lake Michigan and topping over until united with the glacier which likewise scooped out Green Bay and Fox river valley. These glaciers or others extended as far south as southern Illinois and southern Indiana. Of the material carried along there were thrown off at the sides great ridges now called terminal moraines which form many of the hills and elevations of this county. The material thus deposited is called "drift" and no doubt considerable deposited here was brought from Canada, the Lake Superior basin and the northern part of Wisconsin and Upper Michigan. No doubt all of the present Sheboygan county was swept by the ice of the first glacial epoch and subsequent glacial fields removed many evidences of the first glacial visitation. The second glacial epoch is represented by a wide band of drift and moraines stretching across the county northeast and southwest, a little east of north and west of south. This band was the area where the Lake Michigan and the Green Bay glaciers joined and where in the meeting and the grinding of the two together there were deposited the drift and moraines of the second glacial band above described. Thus the direction of glaciation is as follows: In nearly the eastern half of the county the markings show movement from the Lake Michigan glacier in almost exactly a slightly southwest direction. In the west third of the county they show that the Green Bay glacier crowded in a southeast direction until arrested by the edge of the Lake Michigan glacier; and there the hills of drift and the moraines were deposited in the band already described. The western margin of the Lake Michigan glacier is now marked by what is called the Kettle Range which in this county is about co-extensive with the second glacial area. This range is thus described by the state geologist:

"The most striking result of the second glacial advance was the pro-

duction along the margin of the ice sheet of a great moraine, the most gigantic and most remarkable yet known to characterize glacial action. It consists of a great ridged belt of drift disposed in grand loops along what was the glacier's margin. Its re-entrant angles penetrated deeply between the adjoining lobes marking their line of contact. That portion of the moraine which lay between and was formed by the joint action of the Green Bay and Lake Michigan glaciers constitutes a succession of irregular hills and ridges, locally known as the Kettle Range from the peculiar depressions by which it is characterized. This ridged belt of drift is a true terminal moraine formed of the heterogeneous material accumulated as the margin of the ice and plowed up before it at the time of its greatest advance. . . . The intermediate portions of the Kettle Moraine lie along the face of two approaching ice sheets which may have met and antagonized each other to some extent, but did not coalesce; and furthermore they lie transverse to the glacial motion and are strictly marginal and are in real nature terminal moraines, differing from other portions simply in being formed by two glaciers pushing from opposite directions. . . . The characteristics of the Kettle Moraine are striking. It is not merely a simple ridge plowed up by the smooth edge of the ice, but consists of an irregular assemblage of drift hills and ridges, forming a belt usually several miles in width. . . . The superficial aspect of the formation is that of an irregular intricate series of drift ridges and hills of rapidly, but often very gracefully, undulating contour, consisting of rounded domes, conical peaks, winding and occasionally genticulated ridges, short, sharp spurs, mounds, knolls and hummocks promiscuously arranged, accompanied by corresponding depressions that are even more striking in character. These depressions give rise to the various local names of potash kettles, pot holes, pots and kettles, sinks, etc. Those that have most arrested popular attention are circular in outline and symmetrical in form, not unlike the homely utensils that have given them names. However, some are irregular and shaped like a funnel, inverted bell, saucer, trough or even winding hollows. They vary in depth from a mere indentation to bowls sixty or more feet in depth. The kettles proper seldom exceed 500 feet in diameter. As a natural consequence of their forms many of the depressions are small lakes without inlet or outlet. Where there are depressions there also are hills and here they are the counterpart of the depressions, being inverted kettles or sharp ridges along trough-like hollows. As to material, clay, sand, gravel and boulders enter largely into the constitution of the Kettle Range, gravel being the most conspicuous element exposed to observation. The great core of the range consists of a confused commingling of clay, sand, gravel and boulders of the most pronounced type. Thus the range is essentially unstratified. . . . It is undeniable that the agency which produced the range gathered its material all along its course for at least three hundred miles to the northward and its largest accumulations were in the immediate vicinity of the deposit. Thus the material of the range changes along its whole course and is quite often more or less stratified."

The glacial period was succeeded by an epoch when the southward flow of the water was checked and much of this northern country was sub-

merged beneath the lakes and it was at this time that the red clays, beach deposits and other soils were left upon a considerable portion of the surface. The forest trees so often found buried no doubt grew between the glacial periods when warm weather prevailed, the change from heat to cold occurring every 10,500 years, due to the precession of the equinoxes.

"The retreat of the glaciers left spread over the surface subjected to their action a sheet of confused and commingled earthy and rocky material scraped from the surface of the areas lying northward and partaking of the diverse natures of the parent sources. This contained ingredients from a large variety of rocks of various mineral composition and therefore furnishing a substratum remarkably well fitted to yield a soil rich in all requisite mineral constituents. Since then the sun, rain, air and frost have developed there from a deep, rich and enduring soil, to which vegetation has added humic products." (Geology of Wisconsin, Vol. I.)

At the close of the second glacial epoch elephants, mastodons, mammoths and other giant animals roamed over Wisconsin; among them were buffaloes, deer, wolves, raccoon or species closely related to these animals.

How were the Kettle Hills formed? The answer would be by one of two ways: One by removing the land from around the hills and leaving them as is the case with clay hills, a part of the clay undisturbed deposit. The ridge east of the Rock mills at Sheboygan falls is of this kind, also the hill directly east of the same village on the river road, where the river formerly ran on both sides of it. This is the theory of J. H. Denison, in his interesting article which was made a part of Joerns Atlas of the county published in 1902. Mr. Denison goes on to say in the article that he is inclined to think the Dr. Seeley hill, near Sheboygan city, and every elevation that is clay and hard pan down to the smooth rock, belong to this class. The other kind he says, is the gravel hills, mostly in the western part of the county, that are of later formation and are built by piling up the material brought together often from a distance and consisting of limestone, gravel and sand, sometimes mixed with clay. This material in what are called Kettle hills is the same that is found all along the Sheboygan river down to its mouth. A good example of it may be seen along the railroad track where it is used as ballast. That the Kettle hills belong to the same epoch as the formation of the river valleys, Mr. Denison concludes from the fact that the gravel hills and gravel beds are alike all covered with a deposit six inches to two feet of clay loam. There is not a gravel bed in the country that was not originally covered with a sedimentary deposit.

The gravel hills and ridges in the county are found in the western and southern part of Rhine, the western and northern part of Plymouth, the southeastern portion of Greenbush, the western of Lyndon, and the eastern and central part of Mitchell and Scott. The major portion of the land is tillable.

The Kettle Range of hills which traverse the eastern border of the state, crosses the western portion of the county obliquely, abruptly breaking the generally undulating surface. Several small lakes dot the landscape at different sections of the county, the principal ones of which are Sheboygan, Elkhart, Cedar and Random lakes. These have become at-

tractive places as summer resorts, not only for the people living close by but are visited yearly by many people in the state, Chicago and other places. The county is abundantly supplied with streams of water, the most important of which are the Sheboygan, Mullet, Onion and Pigeon rivers, with many tributary creeks. The courses of these streams are generally very circuitous, flowing in all directions, but many of them supply good water power which is utilized for manufacturing purposes. The county was originally covered with timber, both of fine pine and hard woods. The best of this has been used for many manufacturing purposes. Most of the soil is rich and fertile and adapted to almost any kind of a crop in this latitude. The cultivation of the cereals yields liberal returns and this section of the state cannot be surpassed for the development of dairy products. Sheep-raising is also quite an industry, while by reason of the peculiar quality of soil and conditions along the shore of Lake Michigan, a superior quality of green peas were grown; which were eagerly sought by the markets of the east and west and of which thousands of barrels were put up in local canneries and large quantities were shipped both by land and water. This industry is no more. Worms finally got into the peas and the planting of them has long since ceased. Beautiful cream colored brick of fine quality are made of the red clay in certain localities, and in other localities a fine commercial limestone is quarried and burned into lime. The geological formation of the county was accurately shown a number of years ago by the boring of an artesian well in Fountain Park, which was sunk to a depth of 1,475 feet. The borings displayed a surface drift reaching 92 feet in depth, which was underlaid by 719 feet of Niagara limestone, 240 feet of Cincinnati shale, 213 feet of Trenton and Galena limestone and 212 feet of St. Peter sandstone. Water of a strongly saline character, tintured with various mineral substances, was found here in abundance.

PREHISTORIC REMAINS

From an article in the History of Northern Wisconsin, published in 1881, we give the following extract:

"Within the limits of the county are found scattered traces of the work of that ancient and little known people which have been designated the 'Mound Builders.' The evidences of their work in this locality, though fewer in number than in other portions of the state, have been the subject of some study. About two miles west of the city of Sheboygan is found a group of eight mounds, one of which is in the form of a deer in a reclining posture, and is twenty feet in length, with an average height of from four to six feet. The remaining seven mounds are arranged as sides of a rectangular enclosure, are from eight to ten feet in height, and have the appearance of an abandoned fortification. That these mounds are of considerable age is shown by the fact of several large trees, apparently several centuries old, growing upon them. A few years ago one of the mounds was examined and a number of fragments of bone taken from it. Although these mounds so closely resemble works in other localities which have been shown to establish the fact of an ancient, prehistoric race, as to

lead to a reasonable inference that they belong to the same class of evidences, yet further examination is needed to positively establish their character.

CHAPTER III.

THE ABORIGINEE

INDIAN TRIBES FOUND IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN—NUMEROUS VILLAGES IN SHEBOYGAN COUNTY—THEIR CUSTOMS AND CHARACTERISTICS—LITTLE THUNDER THROWN INTO THE RIVER—WAUBACA'S LAUGH OF DERISION—SAD FATE OF MRS. ASENATH BRIGGS—INDIANS STEAL A BARREL OF WHISKEY—INDIAN JOHN—THE GREAT INDIAN SCARE.

THE INDIANS

In 1824, the three leading trading posts on Lake Michigan, in Wisconsin, were Milwaukee, Sheboygan and Manitowoc, and practically all the larger towns were once the sites of Indian villages, showing that to the sagacity and foresight of the aborigines, rather than the judgment and discrimination of the whites, are we indebted for the beautiful and eligible location of the towns throughout the state. According to Morgan L. Martin, delegate to congress from Wisconsin territory in 1828, "the whole region extending from the entrance of Green Bay as far as Milwaukee, was occupied by Pottawatomies and Ottawas. Their principal villages were at Manitowoc, Pigeon and Sheboygan rivers. There were no villages north of Kewaunee, only temporary lodges as far as the islands." He, however, had not visited the region until 1833. In that year Alexis Clermont carried the mail on foot from Fort Howard (Green Bay) to Chicago. Only twice did he see the lake between Green Bay and Milwaukee. He found large villages of Indians near Manitowoc and Sheboygan, but not many at Milwaukee. There were none between the last mentioned place and Chicago. An Oneida Indian usually accompanied him and it took one month to make the trip and return.

Josiah A. Noonan traveled from Milwaukee to Green Bay in 1837, accompanied by a mail carrier, a half breed named Powell. At Sheboygan the only house was a hotel, erected by the company owning the village plat.

As a rule the Indians lived in villages and their tepees, or wigwams were made of bark and poles. One of their largest settlements in the county was on both sides of the Sheboygan river, below the Ashby place, comprising about 500 men, women and children. A large encampment was situated near the village of Cascade, another not far away to the south, and on to the west of Cascade. There was also an Indian village in the town of Russell and at Sheboygan, and at all these places the red man had tilled patches of ground, where they cultivated corn and potatoes. Their habits, while in the

villages were fixed. Their manner of burying the dead, their marriages, feasts, dress, and so forth, was according to a system followed without swerving from the beaten path.

Luther Witt, with his young bride, Betsey Thompson, arrived in Sheboygan county and located on a farm site about two miles south of Cascade, in 1845, and is authority for the following interesting details relating to the Indians of this section of the country. At the time of his settlement in the county there were living in the present town of Lyndon about two hundred Indians, young and old, and each family cultivated about an acre of corn. In preparing the land for tilling, the small timber was cleared from the ground and the larger trees were girdled. In making ready the ground for planting grain, holes were dug about eighteen inches in diameter and six inches deep, but not in a straight line. All this work was done by the squaws, never the "buck." The method of the squaw in planting was most primitive. Sitting by the hole, the seed was dropped and covered with the hand. Before doing this, however, she would fill the hole with the soil to about two inches of the top. After one hole had been planted and without rising to her feet, she would hitch her body to the next hole. Mr. Witt has told of more than one instance in which he endeavored to teach the squaws the methods of the whites in planting corn, but they would have none of it and went on in their own way. Strange to say, they kept the cultivated ground free of weeds and hoed the corn carefully and well.

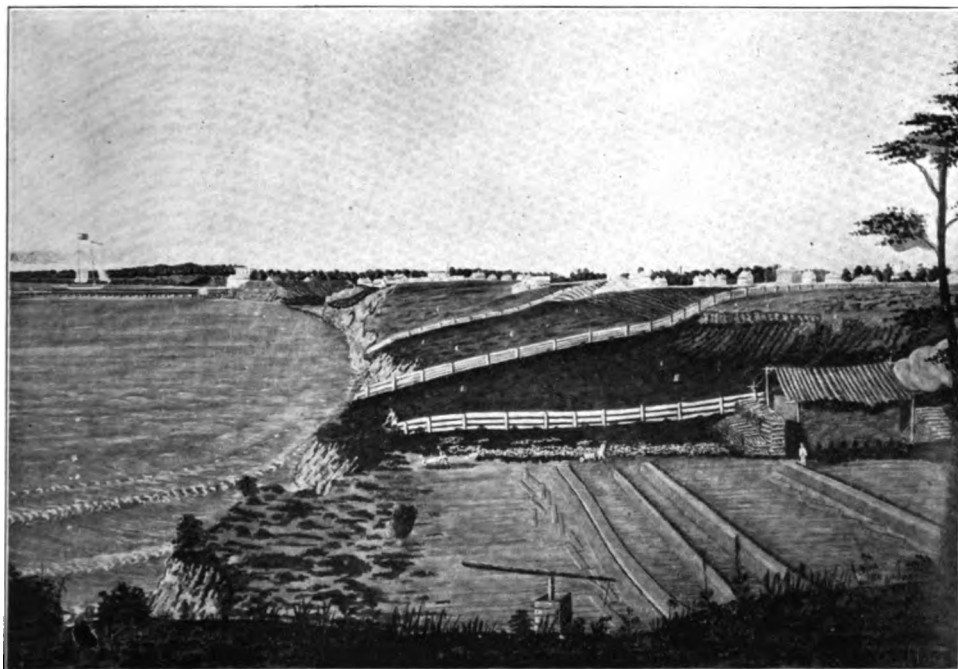
It was the custom of these aborigines always to have a powwow and dance before the planting season, upon which occasions much "fire water" was disposed of, resulting in a wild and drunken orgie. This practice was repeated when the corn was in the milk or ready for "roasting ears." These orgies and dances would continue for several days, and their fighting and yelling made both day and night a pandemonium. Two braves, Queeve and Tomo, belonged to this band, and each of them had lost part of his nose in one of these rows.

The ripened corn was husked and dried on a rack, placed before or over a slow fire, until dry. It would then be placed in sacks, made by the squaws out of basswood bark, and "cached" in sandpits covered with bark to keep out the rain. This was the uniform method throughout the county for storing corn by the Indians.

In the spring the Indians made considerable maple sugar, of which they were very fond. The trees were tapped with an ax and the sap was gathered in birch-bark buckets. This was also the work of the squaws, as was in fact everything else, with the exception of hunting and fishing.

"LITTLE THUNDER" THROWN INTO THE RIVER

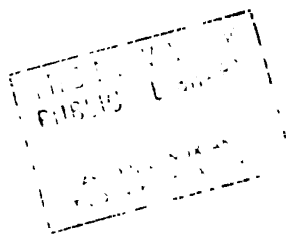
Wentworth Barber was a native of Vermont and immigrated to Sheboygan county in 1841. On the 8th of November of that year he located in Lyndon town and worked for the old Indian fur trader and pioneer settler, William Farnsworth. On one occasion, when he had charge of the "flats," a party of Indians pitched their tepees close by and were ordered by Mr.



VIEW OF SHEBOYGAN IN 1858

Description—From Left to Right

Steamer and sailing vessel at the old pier, foot of Pennsylvania avenue. Long, low building visible between boats, the old "Goodrich Warehouse." High building near water's edge, "Kirkland Elevator." Long building with cupola, Gury's Hotel, called American House, never completed, used later as a chair factory by Crocker & Bliss. Square tower protruding over trees near right center, Congregational church, located on west side of Ninth street near Center avenue. Square two-story brick building in front to right, C. Schwartz' residence. Building with square tower to the right, Baptist church, located corner North Eighth street and Wisconsin avenue. Building with square tower to the extreme right, the old Union school, present Second Ward school. Front, Schneider's brickyard, foot of Michigan avenue.



Barber to decamp. This they refused to do, so he took each one of them bodily and threw him into the river. A short time thereafter, a sturdy "buck," Little Thunder, smarting under his previous humiliation, filled up on whiskey and threatened to kill the settler, approaching him with fire in his eye and murder in his heart. Barber, however, was not dismayed, for at this crisis he had in his hand an ox goad about four feet in length, on the end of which was a sharp spike. With this he jabbed the Indian's hand. This took all the fight out of Little Thunder, who was led away by his squaws. The end of Mr. Barber's troubles with Indians ceased there and then.

WAUBACA'S LAUGH OF DERISION

Among the uncertainties of travel in the pioneer days was that of finding a fording place at the larger streams. An incident occurred in this relation when, in 1844, the Harmons and Parrishes left their comfortable homes in the state of New York and braved the dangers of this wild western country. This little colony of twenty-three souls had reached Milwaukee without mishap and upon arriving at the embryo city later made famous by a certain brew of beer, loaded their goods on wagons drawn by oxen and started for the wilderness of Sheboygan county. Upon reaching the Milwaukee river they found that stream greatly swollen and their dilemma was of no inconsiderable proportions. How to cross without ferry or boat was a serious problem. The old Indian, Waubaca, lived close by and when he and his warriors realized the predicament of the immigrants they gave vent to a loud yell of derision. But Waubaca was prevailed upon to lend his canoes and with the sturdy New England grit that was theirs these brave hearts breasted the raging torrent of the Milwaukee, paddling their wives and children across the stream. They then compelled the oxen to swim over to the other side, and then by ropes drew the wagons heavily loaded with pork, flour and other provisions across the stream without loss or mishap. This feat, so successfully accomplished, excited the wonder and admiration of the Indians over the daring and genius of the white man.

THE FLOOR COVERED WITH INDIANS

"Deacon" Dye was early on the ground at the time of the first settlement of the county, coming in 1836 and first locating at Sheboygan. Three years later he moved to Lima town, putting up a log cabin in the primeval forest alongside an Indian trail. With the red man he had many experiences. He would often go with a party of them hunting "bee trees" and when one was found he would be the wielder of the ax in cutting it down. The red man scorned work of every description. Through his Indian friends his table was bountifully supplied with honey. Sometimes the Indians were troublesome, by reason of having taken too much liquor, and would often go to the Dye cabin, there to spend the night, lying so thickly on the floor that in the morning Mr. Dye could hardly get to the fireplace.

SAD FATE OF MRS. ASENATH BRIGGS

A tragedy, full details of which have never been gathered, occurred in the latter part of April, 1846, and cast a gloom over the spirits of every settler then living in the county and in Manitowoc and Calumet counties as well.

It was on the 27th of April, 1846, that Asenath Briggs, wife of J. W. Briggs, left her home for the cabin of her distant neighbor, Nelson Bradford, for the purpose of securing some meal and milk. The Bradfords lived about one-half mile from the Briggs home and the only way of reaching their cabin was through the unbroken forest. When Mrs. Briggs did not return to her home before nightfall, her invalid husband and son became alarmed and, arousing the neighbors, a thorough search was made without finding her and further effort in that direction was abandoned. The mystery of the woman's disappearance was the wonder of the settlement for many months, but was finally cleared up in a measure, when a party of Indians informed the missing woman's friends that they had discovered her remains near the Sheboygan river, in Manitowoc county. At once Cyrus Johnson, Rensselaer Thorpe, E. F. Wright and Avery Childs started in search of the body and, from the description of the locality and directions given by the Indians, they had but little trouble in locating it. The members of this expedition had no hesitancy in determining the nature of Mrs. Briggs' death. They at once ascribed it to murder and laid the crime at the door of a treacherous Indian, or Indians. The skull was lying several feet from the body, which had been laid upon the victim's shawl and covered with her clothes by those who found the ghastly remains of this pioneer wife and mother. Strange to relate, however, the remains were not removed for burial until in the fall, and no reason can be given, or ever has been given, for this seeming lack of the humanities and decency.

INDIANS STEAL A BARREL OF WHISKEY

The liberty has been taken of reproducing here an article appearing in the Atlas of Sheboygan County, published by the Joerns Brothers in 1902, the details for which were furnished by David Giddings:

"It was on the 25th day of June, 1835, between sundown and dark, that I first saw the Sheboygan river and its surroundings. I had come from Milwaukee on foot in company with a young man from Vermont. We came on the beach of the lake, and when we arrived in sight of the river the mouth or outlet was full of young Indians swimming. The river was running at that time near the north bank and the outlet in a northerly direction and the point on the south side extended much farther than now, even beyond the present harbor piers, with a wide sandy beach on the lake side and a narrow grassy plat extending some way up on the south side of the river.

"On looking up the river we saw on this plat a little 8x10 shanty, about which was a collection of Indians, apparently drunk. We went to

the shanty door and looking in saw on a bench the barrel from which the Indians were filling their cups. Behind the barrel sat a man whom we asked why he let them draw the whiskey as they pleased, and he said he could not prevent it, said his name was Harrison, that he came there two weeks before to make a claim on the south side of the river, that he brought with him two barrels of whiskey to trade with the Indians, that he had commenced drawing from one barrel but that the Indians were too much for him. They took possession of the barrel and soon made an end of the whiskey. To save the other barrel, he had in the night rolled it back into the bushes and buried it. But the morning we came, they found it and compelled him to dig it up and let them have it. They commenced to drink and many of them were soon drunk. Every chance he got when they were out, he would run to the river, get a pail of water and pour into the barrel. In that way they were not so drunk as in the morning before we came. We had been there but a short time when two men came down from the mill with a raft of lumber. We asked them to set us over to the north side of the river, which they did, and told us there was a good trail on that side leading to the mill.

"At that time there was a row of bark wigwams, some twelve or fifteen in number, extending from the mouth up to the high ground or present level of the streets. In and around these houses was a multitude of squaws, children and dogs. The trail ran along in front of the wigwams, and as we passed, we were surrounded by their yelping curs, who seemed determined to prevent our passing, but the squaws finally quieted them and we got safely by. We found no difficulty in following the trail up to the mill, two miles or more up the river, where we had a good night's rest. The mill had just been finished and they were sawing and rafting lumber, but I think they had not sent any away."

INDIAN JOHN—BY J. L. SEXTON

In the winter of 1851-2, there occasionally came into our cabin in the woods, an Indian whom we knew by the name of "John." He appeared honest and well disposed and could talk some understandable English. He seemed much better than the proverbial good Indian, which is a dead one. If he came in at meal time, we were glad to share our repast with him, which he much appreciated.

One day he saw a nice little hand sled which I had constructed a few days previously. He said: "Give me sled, me take um two, three days, then bring um back. Me got bee tree, me draw honey to Greenbush, sell um, get money." I said, "You may take it." He then saw a two quart tin pail and said: "Give me pail, too, bring back sled, bring back pail." I said, "Take the pail," and away he went with them. In due time he came with sled and in the pail a generous present of honey.

At that time, he and several other Indians had a camp on the north bank of the Sheboygan river, not far from the bridge that spans it near the schoolhouse in District No. 5, in the town of Rhine. One Sunday, a fine spring morning in the month of May, 1852, when vegetation was waking

up from the long winter rest and the trees were showing bud and leaf and bloom and the flowers beneath were lifting up their bright faces to the morning sun, I said to my wife: "Let us take a little stroll through the woods and note the lay of the land, view the trees, admire the flowers and maybe come across our neighbor's oxen and cow that have strayed away from their owner into the big unfenced pasture." "That will be very pleasant," she said. So we started, but not intending to go far, nor be absent only a short time we left the latch string on the outside of the door as callers at that time were quite infrequent. We found the air of the woods so balmy and invigorating and the scenery so enchanting that time passed away almost unheeded and we rambled farther and were gone longer than we first intended, so that it was near the noonday hour when we returned to our abode. Then we saw the latch string had been pulled when we were gone.

On going inside we saw a man's cap lying on a wash stand near the door. I said, "This is Indian John's cap. He has been here for something and left his cap as a pledge." I soon discovered that a hand saw was missing from its peg on which it had hung behind the door. I said, "Maybe the sick Indian is dead and John wanted the saw to use in making a coffin. I will go down to the camp and see."

On my arrival there I found my surmise was correct. At the same time, Isaac Clark of the town of Greenbush, father of Otis Clark of the Dillingham Manufacturing Company, Sheboygan, came there also. We volunteered to assist the Indians in their last sad service to their deceased friend. With my saw and a hammer and a few nails, we constructed a coffin or box, from a long pine board and the sides of an old dug out canoe, as suitable and sensible for its use and purpose as the most costly and elaborate casket that was ever buried in the ground.

The hair being combed nicely and the body covered with a calico shirt and with deer skin moccasins, finely embroidered with small fancy colored beads, on his feet, we laid him on some soft material into his narrow resting place. A small quantity of tobacco was placed in either hand and his fingers closed down over some provisions placed by his side. Then we closed up his humble home. Four crotched stakes, a few feet in length and sharpened at one end were driven into the ground. Two poles were laid parallel to each other a few feet apart from one crotch to another and the coffin was elevated up onto them. A small camp fire was then made and the Indians sat in a circle around it, each eating a portion of food while another portion was being consumed on the fire. So they were eating a last supper with their deceased friend. The widowed squaw did not sit with the others, but sat apart from them and ate her meal in sad, sorrowful, silent bereavement.

THE INDIAN SCARE

An event occurred in September, 1862, that still remains in the memory of those now living who happened to be residents of the county at that time, and it stands out prominently among the incidents that go to make

up the community's history, from the fact that at the time the rumor was most prevalent and credence placed in its authenticity the fears and tremblings of the settlers were real and, until the hoax was exploded, their condition was (to them) most perilous.

It was on the third day of the month above mentioned that mounted messengers reported the Indians on the warpath and that towns and villages in their course were being sacked and burned and the settlers given over to the tomahawk and scalping knife. This whole northern country was thrown into a state of alarm and excitement; men, women and children left their homes on the farms and huddled in the villages, the stronger hearts fortifying themselves against attack with shotgun and rifle, pitchforks, scythes and other weapons of defense that came to hand. At Sheboygan the drawbridge was removed, and there as elsewhere in the county, every precaution was taken to guard against a surprise. The utmost fear was on every side and a number of days passed in the anguish that only uncertainty can entail. However, the dreaded day never came, but how the false alarm got its being never was discovered. Mrs. H. N. Smith wrote of this episode in a facetious manner and her article is reproduced for the benefit of the present generation:

"This notable event in our history has been considered of sufficient importance to make a chapter by itself. It was a lovely day in September, 1862; the sun shone through the Indian summer haze which veiled yet enhanced the splendors of the autumnal forests. Everything was peaceful, calm as the 'bridal day of earth and sky,' when a 'solitary horseman' rode rapidly into town. His horse was flecked with foam; he had traveled fast and far, and had 'stayed not for bush and stopped not for stone.' His eye was wild, his face was pale; terror was enthroned upon his whole person. In short, he was almost 'scart to death.' In a dreadful whisper he announced the blood-freezing fact that Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Chilton, Franklin, etc. had all been burned and sacked, and all the inhabitants murdered by a band of blood thirsty Indians; that they were advancing rapidly 'over field and fell.' and we of Plymouth would in all human probability soon share the same fate. These tidings, though sufficiently fearful, did not at once gain credence among the more reasonable, but it was not long before the report of the first horseman was confirmed by another, whose story was still more exciting. The afternoon sun was already far in the west, when the very air seemed to tremble with the quaking panic. As twilight approached there was a rush of hundreds of wagons. In some mysterious manner the news had spread like 'fire in Chicago.' Every wagon, carriage, buggy or buckboard came laden with men, women, children, babies, crockery churns, feather beds, brooms, mops, pails, provisions, tubs, grain, clothing, looking glasses, band boxes, bundles, furniture, anything and everything likely to become handy in an emergency. For some reason it was considered the only safe plan to congregate in town leaving the farm houses to be plundered and burned by the ruthless savages. The men were armed with scythes, sickles, butcher knives, corn cutters, screw drivers, and every species of firearms possible to be procured. On they came, load after load, till not only the taverns, but the private

houses and even the little depot, swarmed with unexpected guests who had not 'stood upon the order of their coming,' but were attired in 'every day clothes.' Meantime, there was a hush of expectancy. What must be done? Measures must be taken at once to defend ourselves against the oncoming hordes who, like the Goths and Vandals, were coming from the north to destroy and burn—at first 1,500 strong, then 15,000, then 150,000. At one time it was declared that they were only four miles north. By this time it was dark; a mournful wind rustled the dry leaves, and a sad faced moon looked out from the dim atmosphere. The imagination pictured in every whisper of the wind the rush of the savage foe; and the trembling light of the Aurora Borealis was easily made to simulate the flames of burning villages. A council of war was held; it was discovered that although there were several rifles, guns, pistols, etc, that would go off when properly loaded (at one end or the other), there was not an ounce of powder in the town, except three pounds, the property of Delos Gates, which Mrs. Gates secured in her apron and would not part with for love or money. In this emergency Hon. R. H. Hotchkiss offered to brave all danger and go to Sheboygan for powder. Meantime, the crowd increased in the streets, anxiety and fear depicted on every countenance. It was suggested by one that as nobody claimed to have seen the Indians, it would be advisable to ascertain the truth of the exciting rumors, that as soon as possible the crowd might disperse and seek rest and refreshment. H. N. Smith, John Carrol and a stranger, whose name we have forgotten, volunteered to go north, in the direction whence the latest news had come. A pair of fast horses, with a light wagon, soon took the party far on their way. Plenty of people flying before a fancied foe; but no Indians. At Sinz's tavern, town of Rhine, they found hundreds of women and children, with three or four men. At Flagg's tavern, twelve miles north of Plymouth, two hundred men had assembled. The party was under the leadership of Hon. Julius Wolff, who, armed *cap-a-pie*, with the uniform of Prussia, *a la* Kaiser Wilhelm, with gun, sword, bayonet, pistols, was an object well calculated not only to strike terror to the savage heart, but also to restore confidence to the most timid—and to cure dyspepsia in its worst form. The scene here was ludicrously solemn but with a throb of awful expectancy in the air. Everybody was silent and not a drop of beer could be obtained. Upon inquiry, nobody could say that he had actually seen an Indian, or even heard one; but somebody else had not only seen the 'varmints' but had witnessed the burning of villages and the massacre of hundreds of white men. When this person was interviewed, he also referred to another, and so on *ad infinitum*. So at midnight the scouting party returned, tired, but tranquil, satisfied that there was not a red skin enemy between Plymouth and Lake Superior.

"Meantime, the multitude, weary with excitement, bivouacked here and there, as beds, lounges and floors were obtainable. Gradually, as the night waned and morning began to break, sleep settled upon all and 'nary' an Indian appeared, even in dreams. At one o'clock A. M. we went home from watching by a sick child. All was still save the chirping crickets and the water falling over the mill dam.

"After the excitement was over, the absurdities of the occasion were freely talked over. Men who went flying through the country without hats, on unsaddled horses, screaming at every farm house that the Indians were coming, were ready to laugh at their own ungrounded fears, or to declare that *they* 'were not frightened a bit.'

"One family in town had a child dangerously sick of diphtheria, whom they wrapped in blankets and carried to a neighbor's house. The excitement and extra warmth of coverings produced a change and the patient rapidly recovered. One man took the pork out of his barrels and buried it in the cellar. An acquaintance of ours, who had a cask of excellent currant wine, called in his neighbors as they were passing, and drank it, determined that the savages should not get drunk through any fault of his. Another family scattered their furniture over a 'ten acre lot,' hoping thereby to save some, at least. Another put their valuables in a well. One lady ran all the way to town, three miles, with a pumpkin pie in her hand. One good friend of ours turned her pigs into her garden, because the corn and vegetables would benefit her no longer and the pigs *might* enjoy one good meal before the Indians came. The scene was indescribably queer and probably will never be reproduced, so long as the world stands.

"But this was not all; the same scene varied by circumstances, was enacted over a great portion of the state. The panic wave, starting in Manitowoc county from some trivial circumstance—we know not what—gathered strength as it traveled, rolling like a tide through Sheboygan, Ozaukee and Milwaukee counties. A gentleman returning from the latter city with a horse and buggy met the crest of the advancing breaker—people running, people on horseback, riding in all manner of vehicles, with but one word out of their pale lips—*Indians!* Houses were deserted with the fires burning and the dinner smoking on the table. The sick were snatched from their beds and many a scene of suffering aggravated by the terror to a fearful tragedy.

"In Sheboygan, as the panic stricken people came rushing in, as they supposed with the Indians at their heels, the city sachems took up the draw bridge at the river, thus rendering escape impossible.

"From Milwaukee, the Governor, who was in the city, sent out a company of the Twenty-sixth Regiment then in camp, which got as far as Cedarburg, but returned to Milwaukee without having seen any Indians.

"Such is a bit of the history of the Indian panic—as baseless and senseless, yet as complete a scare as the world ever witnessed. It is estimated that at least 40,000 persons left their homes in these counties on that day. These facts may seem overdrawn to any but those who witnessed this strange and inexplicable event. The only foundation for the panic, of which we are aware, was the fact that at this time the public mind was excited by the Indian atrocities at New Ulm and Mankato, and prepared to imagine the probability of such scenes here, without stopping to consider their utter impossibility. Beside, at this time, as we too well remember, there was the reality of the great calamity, 'when men's hearts were failing them for fear.'"

CHAPTER IV

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

THE COUNTY CREATED IN 1836—ITS TERRITORY TAKEN FROM BROWN COUNTY—FIRST ELECTION HELD MARCH 4, 1839—THE NEW ENTITY GOVERNED BY A BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS—CHANGED TO SUPERVISOR SYSTEM—FIRST TERM OF COURT IN SHEBOYGAN COUNTY—CREATION OF TOWNSHIPS—ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

What is now the county of Sheboygan was owned by the Indians until taken possession of by the French in the seventeenth century. It so remained until it passed to Great Britain as a result of the Seven Years war in 1763. At the close of the Revolutionary war, in 1783, it became the possession of the United States. In 1789 it was made a part of the Northwest Territory, and in 1800 a part of Indiana Territory. In 1809 it was included in Illinois Territory and so remained until 1818, when it was attached to Michigan Territory. On April 20, 1836, it was included in the territory of Wisconsin. By the act of January 11, 1805, all territory east of the line due north from the south end of Lake Michigan to the northern boundary of the United States was constituted Michigan Territory. By the act of congress approved April 18, 1818, "all that part of the Illinois Territory which is situated north of and not included within, the boundaries described by this act (creating the state of Illinois) to the state thereby authorized to be formed, shall be and hereby is attached to and made a part of the Michigan Territory from and after the formation of the said state (of Illinois), subject nevertheless, to be hereafter disposed of by congress according to the right reserved in the fifth article of the ordinances as aforesaid."

Brown county, Michigan Territory, was given the following boundaries: "Bounded on the north by the county of Michilimacinac as established by an act of the governor of said territory of this date; on the east by the said county of Michilimacinac, and by the western boundary of the said territory as the same was established by the act of congress, passed January 11, 1805, entitled 'An act to divide the Indiana Territory into two separate governments;' on the south by the states of Indiana and Illinois; and on the west by a line to be drawn due north from the northern boundary of the state of Illinois, through the middle of the portage between the Fox river and the Ouisconsin (Wisconsin) river to the county of Michilimacinac, into a separate county to be called the county of Brown, October 26, 1818."

"And I do establish the seat of government of the said county of Brown,

at such point on the Fox river and within six miles of the mouth thereof, as may be selected by a majority of the judges of the county court of said county.

LEWIS CASS,

"Governor of Michigan Territory."

The county court was ordered held on the second Monday of July of every year.

In 1824 a bill was drawn by J. D. Doty, dividing Michigan Territory into two separate governments, one of which was to be called Chippewa. One section was as follows: "That the seat of government of said Territory shall be established at or near the village of Munnominnee (so-called), on the east bank of the Fox river, eleven miles above Fort Howard (Green Bay). And the legislature of said territory shall cause the public buildings to be erected at such point near the said village as they deem most suitable; and five thousand acres of land located by the governor to be below the Grand Kaukalan, on said river, is hereby given to the said legislature for the use of the territory, the proceeds of which shall be applied to the erection of the said territorial buildings."

In May, 1832, Morgan L. Martin was councilman from the seventh district, composed of the counties of Chippewa, Michilimacinac, Brown, Crawford and Iowa. There was introduced in congress about this time a bill to establish the territory of Huron or Ouisconsin.

The act of December 9, 1836, fixed the seat of justice for Brown county, either at Navarino, Astor or De Pere, as might be decided by the voters.

On September 6, 1834, the boundaries of Brown county were fixed. All that part of Brown county to which the Indian title had been extinguished was attached to and constituted a part of the township of Green Bay. South of Brown county to the Illinois line was made Milwaukee county, which was attached to Brown county for judicial purposes. Approved September 6, 1834.

December 7, 1836, the county of Sheboygan was created, set off from Brown county and attached thereto for judicial purposes. The boundaries of the new county under the creative act of the legislature were described as "all that district of country lying within the present limits of Sheboygan county," and from its earliest organization, the county of Sheboygan has embraced the same territory as at present, and for the first ten years after its formation the town of Sheboygan occupied all the territory included in the county. Hence, as new towns were formed, they were all set off from the town of Sheboygan. It might be well here to state that Sheboygan has always been the county seat.

FIRST WHITE MEN IN SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

The first known presence of white men in Sheboygan county is shown by a narrative now in the collection of historical data of the Wisconsin Historical Society, at Madison. The narrative states that Jacques Vieau, in the employ of the Northwest Fur Company, left Mackinaw on one of his regular expeditions in 1795, with a supply of merchandise to explore and establish trading posts on the west shore of Lake Michigan. The goods

were contained in a large Mackinaw boat heavily loaded, and manned by twelve men. Vieau, with his family, consisting of his mother, Madeline, Paul and Jacques, followed in a large bark canoe, in which was also camp equipage. His clerk was Mike le Pettéel. The first important camping place furnishing a good harbor was where Kewaunee is now situated. Here he established a "jack knife" trading post and left a man in charge. The flotilla paddled to various places on the lake and eventually landed at Sheboygan, where Vieau established a trading post.

In 1818 Governor Lewis Cass, then the chief executive of Michigan territory, while on an exploring expedition, landed here with his fleet of canoes. In the same year, William Farnsworth, a hunter, trapper and fur trader, lived here on the banks of the lake a few months and afterwards became the pioneer of the county. History also has it, that in 1818, Andrew Vieau, son of Jacques, built a hut on the east side of the river and to him was born a child at about that time.

THE FIRST ACTUAL SETTLER

From the records now at hand it is learned that William Paine and Colonel Oliver C. Crocker came to this locality in the fall of 1834 and built a sawmill at the first rapids in section 28. They then built two log houses, one in the city of Sheboygan, not far from the present location of the courthouse, and, the other near the mill. The pioneers then began the construction of a dam across the river at a point later known as the "Ormsbee Mill" property. After this work had been well on its way a large band of Indians assembled before the workmen and protested against the improvement, the gist of their grievance being that the dam would prevent the fish from ascending the river, and some time was spent in negotiations before the consent of the Indians could be obtained to go on with the work. Not long after its completion the waters tore part of the dam away, but soon thereafter the obstruction was repaired. Paine and Crocker, however, soon became disgusted with their undertaking and the locality and in September, 1835, disposed of their holdings to William Farnsworth, the trapper and fur trader heretofore mentioned. In the following November the government survey of the county having been completed, the lands were placed on the market and for that purpose the government opened an office at Green Bay. It was then that William Farnsworth became owner of a half interest in the village plat of Sheboygan, part of which he sold at a most generous profit. After purchasing the mill Farnsworth went to Chicago and engaged Jonathan Follett and his wife to assist him in the embryo settlement. This worthy couple came to Sheboygan and Mr. Follett managed the mill, while Mrs. Follett supplied the comforts of life for the settlers, who took up their abode in the log house near the mill. Mrs. Eliza Follett was the first white woman to become a permanent resident of the county, and did not see another woman of her color until the following year, for at this time the only settlers in the county were those at the mill.

It is said of William Farnsworth that his wife, Marinette, was an Indian squaw, and that her birth place was on the present site of the city

of Marinette. She had spent part of her time among the Chippewas at Sheboygan and while here Farnsworth wooed and won her. It was probably about this time that Farnsworth committed some offense, which so angered the red skins that they gathered with the intention of killing him. Being aware of their intentions and feeling that only heroic measures should be adopted to save his life he sat down upon an open keg of powder with a lighted candle in his hand. The courage of the man and his unanticipated bravado so astounded the Indians that they conceived the idea he must be under the special protection of the "Great Spirit." Their anger was appeased and Farnsworth was never again molested by them.

Strung along the lake, however, was an Indian village, the habitations of which were constructed of bark. Mr. Follett entered land not far from the mill and on the left bank of the Sheboygan river, near the mouth of a stream known as Follett's creek, he built the first log farm house in the county. During the fall of 1835 a number of persons visited this county, some of whom later settled here and took quite an active part in the development of the community, prominent among whom were Silas B. Stedman and David Giddings.

Early in the summer of 1836 Charles D. Cole and family settled on the present site of the city of Sheboygan, and about the same time A. G. Dye arrived at Sheboygan from Chicago under an engagement with William Farnsworth to build a warehouse. William Ashby entered the village on foot from Green Bay in the fall of 1836 and engaged in lumbering. In December of that year the Gibbs brothers, James H., John D., and Benjamin L., settled in the present town of Lima. They were eight days cutting their way through the woods from Milwaukee, a distance of fifty miles.

At the close of 1836 Sheboygan had become a village containing fifteen or twenty buildings, including two stores, two warehouses and a blacksmith shop, which was increased somewhat in 1837. At that time the spirit of speculation became rampant and the prices of land and village lots took on such fictitious values that made a collapse in the progress of affairs inevitable. At the close of the year 1837 the bubble burst and the young city was given a body blow. All business stopped. Those who could remove from the place did so and those who could not get out of the county settled on land previously purchased. It is said that at one time, in 1839, Mr. and Mrs. James Farnsworth were the only persons living in what is now the city of Sheboygan.

In the early part of 1840 the only persons living in Sheboygan county, of which any record has been preserved, were James Farnsworth and family and John Johnson and family, the last mentioned locating near the present cemetery at Sheboygan. Near the sawmill built by Paine & Crocker lived Albin Rublee, Adonikan Farrow and William Ashby. At Sheboygan Falls, where a sawmill and three houses had been built, were Colonel Silas B. Stedman, C. D. Cole, David Giddings, a shoemaker named McNish, and a Mr. Palmer. William Trowbridge and son Benjamin had located two miles west of the Falls. In what is now the town of Lima were A. G. Dye, J. D., E. L. and James Gibbs, Dr. Hoffman and Benjamin Firman. These settlers had planted their stakes for homes amidst the primeval forests, in

which little clearing had been done at that time. Their nearest neighbors on the north were at Manitowoc Rapids. On the south, with the single exception in Washington county, there were no settlers nearer than within six miles of Milwaukee. The nearest inhabitants on the west were at Lake Winnebago. Supplies were mostly obtained in Milwaukee and brought in an Indian canoe. A little wheat was raised in 1840 but there was no mill to grind it. The blacksmith shop at Sheboygan, having been abandoned, that of Deacon Trowbridge's at Sheboygan Falls was the only one in the county. Nor was there a school or store in the county at that time. The financial crash of 1837, the direct heir of the publication of Jackson's famous specie circular, had done its work well.

By 1842 settlements in the county had increased very encouragingly. That year George C. Cole, a brother of Charles D. Cole, arrived. He found here Captain N. W. Brooks, wife and domestic; Stephen Wolverton with his wife, son and daughter; Joshua Brown and wife; John Glass and wife; Don Fairchild; David Wilson and family; Alber Rublee and family; David Evans and wife; Hiram G. Squires; William Ashby and wife; Aaron Ritter and family; Adonikan Farrow; and Wentworth Barber. These were located in Sheboygan and along the lake in the town of that name. At the Dye settlement were Asahel G. Dye and family; the widow Farmin and son Benjamin; Newell Upham and wife; Chauncey Hall and family; Wendell Hoffman and wife; Elizabeth Cady and brother Edwin. The Gibbs brothers, with their families, were at Gibbsville, in Lima town; Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson and children, George, Michael, Robert, John, William, Ann and Maria; Peter Palmer and wife; William and Leroy Palmer, and Allen W. Knight and wife. At Sheboygan Falls there were Albert Rounseville, wife and two children; Benjamin C. Trowbridge, wife and family; Alvira O'Cain, Maria Dieckmann, Seth Morse, Samuel Rounseville, Harmon Pierce, Nelson Bradford, and George O. Trowbridge. The seven persons last named lived with Mr. Trowbridge at this time. There were also here Silas Stedman and wife; David Giddings and wife; Charles D. Cole, wife, and George T., William H. and James R. Cole, his sons. William Trowbridge, his wife and sons, William S., James T., Thaddeus and John.

In 1840 the only postoffice in the county was at Sheboygan Falls. From an extract of the records at Washington it appears that William Paine was the first one to be appointed postmaster in the county. The office was then named by the authorities in Washington Chebowagan. Paine received his appointment April 18, 1836, giving way to his successor, Joel S. Fisk, July 21, 1836, who was succeeded by Charles D. Cole, November 25th of the same year. November 20, 1839, the office was discontinued, and not revived until October 25, 1844, when Samuel D. Ormsbee was appointed to the office by the Polk administration. Charles D. Cole was postmaster at Sheboygan Falls in 1840, having removed there from Sheboygan the previous year. This settlement was the principal one in the county at this period, had the largest number of inhabitants and was the most prosperous.

From 1845 and on up to 1850 immigration into the county increased rapidly and many who took an active part in developing the county and its cities, building up its institutions and making for the community an enviable

reputation throughout the state, settled here during those years and became prominent and influential citizens. Dr. J. J. Brown was one of the pioneers of this period. Others whom we are able to mention were Henry S. Auable, Evan Evans, Dr. S. M. Abbott, H. Conklin, E. F. Cook, A. H. Edwards, L. W. Davis, Judge William R. Gorsline, Thomas C. Horner, J. F. Kirkland, General H. C. Hobart, Rev. H. Lyman, A. P. Lyman, Dr. Jairus Rankin, John Maynard, William Seaman, H. N. Ross, H. N. Smith, Judge David Taylor, D. C. Vosburg, J. R. Sharpstein, John H. Roberts, George M. Gillett, Frank Stone.

From the character of the names heretofore recorded on these pages, the reader will see at a glance that Sheboygan county was opened for settlement by native born American citizens. It was not until the latter part of 1846 that the sturdy and industrious Germans set their eyes upon this land of peace and plenty and began to settle here. However, a few Hollanders had gone into that section which later became the town of Holland, in 1845, but the great influx of the foreign element, principally Germans and Hollanders, arrived in 1847 and 1848, many of those coming in the latter year being refugees from Germany, leaving the fatherland to escape the rigors and penalties of a revolution that swept their native country that year. The truth of the saying, "its an ill wind that blows no one good," was exemplified much to the benefit of this country when this people were compelled to leave their homes and firesides across the water to seek a haven and new homes in the United States. A great share of the German immigrants came to Wisconsin and no better selection of that share could have been made than the ones who threw in their lot with those who rocked the cradle of the infant, Sheboygan. H. C. Heide, of Milwaukee, is given credit for starting German immigration to this section. A brother of his with Diedrich Logeman, George Thieman and Diedrich Bartels, were the first comers to the county and settled in the town of Sheboygan Falls. They were soon followed by many others until their number so increased that they became the predominant nationality in Sheboygan county and remain so to this day. The state immigrant agent in one of his reports states that during the summer of 1853, 13,400 immigrants landed at Sheboygan. Many of them are mentioned in the various articles relating to the history of the towns.

POPULATION OF THE COUNTY

In 1840, four years after the creation of Sheboygan county, the population totaled 133 people, which in 1842, had been increased to 227. In 1846 the population was 1,637. In 1847, the year in which the German immigration into the county first began to show its strength, the population had increased to 5,580; in 1850, 8,370; in 1860, 27,082; 1870, 31,749; 1880, 34,260. For the last three decades the population is here given by townships and incorporations, the table showing a steady and gratifying growth:

	1910	1900	1890
Cedar Grove village	498	327	.....
Elkhart Lake village	499	464	.....

	1910	1900	1890
Greenbush town	1,599	1,689	1,690
Herman town	1,913	1,940	1,998
Holland town	2,175	2,551	2,874
Lima town	1,847	1,949	1,921
Lyndon town	1,742	1,732	1,697
Mitchell town	969	974	1,012
Mosel town	884	885	863
Oostburg village	380	.....	.....
Plymouth city	3,094	2,257	1,503
Ward 1	1,997	.....	.....
Ward 2	1,097	.....	.....
Plymouth town	1,415	1,398	1,356
Random Lake village	408	.....	.....
Rhine town	1,183	1,285	1,612
Russell town	444	437	439
Scott town	1,331	1,432	1,473
Sheboygan city	26,398	22,962	16,359
Ward 1	3,708	.....	.....
Ward 2	2,045	.....	.....
Ward 3	1,602	.....	.....
Ward 4	4,271	.....	.....
Ward 5	3,156	.....	.....
Ward 6	1,875	.....	.....
Ward 7	4,044	.....	.....
Ward 8	5,697	.....	.....
Sheboygan town	2,289	2,181	2,117
Sheboygan Falls town	1,621	1,690	1,677
Sheboygan Falls village	1,630	1,301	1,118
Sherman town	1,489	1,813	1,736
Wilson town	1,080	1,078	1,044

ORGANIZATION OF SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

The county was created by an act of the territorial legislature, approved December 7, 1836, and organized only for county purposes, and, on the 4th of March, 1839, an election was held, in pursuance to a legislative act passed and approved the previous December, and officers chosen for the new bailiwick. Section thirty-three of this act provided that: "All that district of country lying within the present limits of Sheboygan county, shall be a separate town by the name of Sheboygan, and elections shall be holden in said town at the schoolhouse in Sheboygan, and at 'Giddings' Mill.'"

When first organized the county was separated from Brown county only for county purposes, but remained attached to the mother organization until 1846 for judicial purposes. On the first day of May of the year last above mentioned Sheboygan became a full-fledged county, with all the dignities and privileges thereto belonging.

The election for the first officers of the newly created county was held, no doubt, on the day and date designated by the legislature and it is to be

presumed, by the light of following events, that the men took up the duties and dignities of their offices and performed them well and diligently. But it is here that the historian is miserably handicapped in his endeavor to place before the public details so essential to a complete exposition of the proceedings of these early officials, their names and their characteristics. Very unfortunately and greatly to the loss of the county and lovers of local history, the records of all the offices of the county, with the exception of that of register of deeds, were destroyed by fire, in the month of January, 1860. The county clerk's office, with others at that time, was in the Otten block. Fire broke out in the building and everything was lost, placing the county at a great disadvantage and to considerable expense. It is known that the first governing body was composed of three commissioners and that the offices then provided for by law were filled by certain of the able men who early cast their lot with the pioneers of the community. It is also to be presumed that these men were leaders, as were their successors, and gave the best that was in them to strengthen the new and growing organization and further its interests.

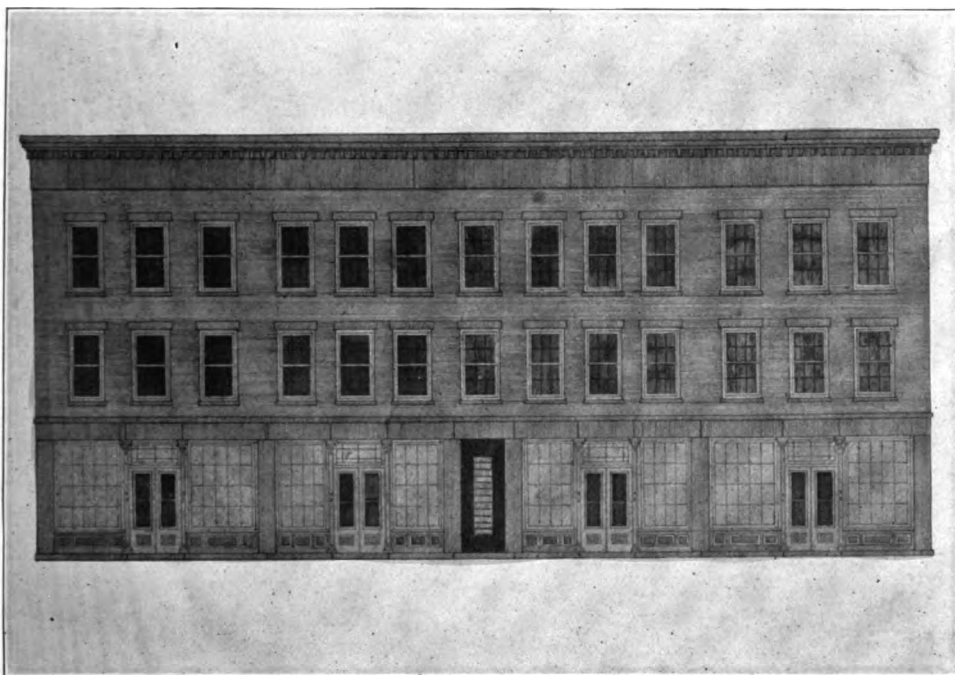
In 1848 important changes took place pertaining to the methods of running the affairs of the county. The board of commissioners was abolished by law and the township system of government established.

The first governing body, as has been related, was a board of three commissioners, who became, in a fair measure, rather autocratic in power and authority; so much so, in fact, that dissatisfaction arose here and there. A law had been passed in 1841, making it optional on the part of counties of the territory adopting the township system but, in 1848, the act was so amended as to make the system compulsory, so that, in the spring of 1849, supervisors were elected. From this time on until 1870, the county was governed by a board of supervisors, selected by districts, varying in its membership from three to seven.

In 1870, the present system was adopted and since that time each town has been represented on the board of supervisors, certain of the villages and each ward in the cities. Elsewhere is given a complete list of the members of the body from 1870 to 1912.

FIRST COURT

After Sheboygan county had been given a judicial status by the legislature, the final act of separation from Brown county designated June 1, 1846, as the time for holding the first term of circuit court at Sheboygan. The most convenient place for the purpose was the schoolhouse, and on the day mentioned a number of the settlers had gathered there, only to be disappointed by the nonappearance of the judge. On the following day, however, Judge Andrew G. Miller, member of the territorial supreme court, arrived, and opened the first session of the first term of court in Sheboygan county. The other members of the court were, John S. Rockwell, United States marshal; William P. Lynde, United States district attorney; D. U. Harrington, territorial district attorney; James Rankin, clerk; Silas Stedman, sheriff; Thomas C. Horner, bailiff. Grand and petit jurors were



**THE OTTEN BLOCK WHICH WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE ON THE MORNING OF JAN-
UARY 1, 1861**

**The county offices were at the time on the second floor of the north half of the building.
All the records were lost**

empanelled and if the former returned any indictments, no record of them exists. It is known, however, that the petit jury of that term failed to agree in a single instance, and any issue that was left for them to decide was either passed on to a future term or dropped for want of resuscitation. Numerous places were used for the sittings of the court; among them are remembered: The schoolhouse, the academy, Congregational church, an assembly room, Presbyterian church, first floor of what was known as the New York block, Turner hall and Zaegel block. When the courthouse was completed in 1868, as a matter of course, suitable rooms were set apart and used for a courtroom from that time on.

THE JAILS

In 1851 the first jail was built in the county. It was a small affair and stood on the ground now occupied by the courthouse. Long before it was torn down the old building had practically become useless and inadequate. In 1893 the present handsome and substantial jail was erected. The structure stands east of the courthouse, facing Center street and is only separated from the courthouse grounds by a driveway.

THE COURTHOUSE

After the fire of 1860, in which the greater part of the county archives were forever lost, makeshift offices were built on Pennsylvania avenue and Hickory street, and it was not until the year 1868 that the first and only courthouse was erected in Sheboygan county. The building, for its day, was conveniently arranged, attractive from an architectural view-point and stands upon a commanding site on the corner of Center and Sixth streets. It is constructed of gray brick and is topped off by a tower. The original cost was \$65,000. No arrangement had been made in the building for fire-proof vaults or heating and these necessities were absent until in 1893 the board issued \$46,000 in bonds and with the proceeds built the jail and added a north and south wing to the courthouse, in the latter of which were constructed four steel fire-proof vaults. Other improvements to the courthouse were made, not the least of which was a heating plant. The preliminary red tape necessary to inaugurate the improvements here noted are shown in the paragraphs below, which are extracts from the minutes of the board of supervisors:

At the regular session of the board of supervisors, held Thursday, May 5, 1892, Carl Zillier presiding, a committee was appointed, consisting of the chairman, Henry Walvoord, and George W. Wolff, for the purpose of investigating the condition of the courthouse and jail and report to the board their findings. This special committee had the following to say pertinent to the subject:

"To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

"GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, appointed by the presiding board a committee to make a thorough examination of the present condition of the courthouse and the accommodation and protection afforded the public rec-

ords therein from loss, damage by fire or water in case of fire in the courthouse, and to make a full and thorough investigation of the present condition of the county jail from a sanitary and remedial point of view, have attended to their duty and beg leave to report as follows:

"We employed Mr. H. C. Koch, of Milwaukee, an architect of considerable experience, especially as regards the erection and arrangement of county and other public buildings, who has carefully considered the matter, and we submit herewith his conclusions and recommendations. There is no question but that the valuable records deposited in the several county offices are under present arrangements more or less in danger of being destroyed by fire at any time and should such a calamity ever befall us, it would result in endless expenditure and great inconvenience to the citizens of the county, for which the county board would justly be held responsible, as it is expected of this body that it should provide for the safe keeping of the records.

"That our present jail is in a very bad and unhealthy condition is a fact generally conceded, and the matter certainly requires the immediate attention of your honorable body.

"We do not feel authorized to make any special recommendations but submitting herewith the report of the architect, will leave the matter in your hands, having no doubt that it will receive the fair consideration it deserves."

In the report of the architect mention is made of the condition of the jail and courthouse and a remedy was suggested to adopt one of three different plans, first to build a new and strictly fire-proof county office building, with vaults and other conveniences, and change the first story of the courthouse to a modern jail, the improvement in accordance with this proposal to cost as follows: County office building, \$42,000; remodeling jail, \$16,000.

The second proposal was to build a new jail and sheriff's residence and new fire-proof vaults to the county offices in the courthouse. This improvement was estimated to cost: New jail, \$25,000; new fire-proof vaults and steam heating plant for the courthouse, \$23,500.

A third proposal was to build an entirely new fire-proof courthouse, with steam heat, steel shelving and new furniture at a cost of \$75,000; a new jail with steel cells, and sheriff's residence, at a cost of \$25,000.

In accordance with resolutions bids were advertised for proposals of a suitable site for a new courthouse and jail building, also of plans and specifications for a courthouse building and jail and sheriff's residence. Several offers of lots were made, ranging in price from \$3,000 to \$20,500.

The only members of the board at this time who were in favor of a new courthouse building were Brand, Festerling, Freimuth, Guessenhainer, Lutze, Oetking, Renzelmann, Reyer, Strains and Zillier. The others were in favor of remodeling the old building, and of course the majority prevailed.

On the 2d day of December, 1892, an ordinance was passed which empowered the chairman of the county board and county clerk to issue bonds to the extent of \$46,000 for the building of a new jail and remodeling of the courthouse—\$25,000 for the jail, and \$21,000 for the courthouse, the

main feature of the improvement of the courthouse being four vaults and a steam heating plant. The ordinance was adopted by a unanimous vote of the board.

The work on the courthouse cost \$25,818.66, and the sheriff's residence and jail cost \$21,635.68.

THE IMMIGRANTS—1846-1850

In the early fall of 1909, to be exact, from the 9th day of August to the 14th, the period was designated as "Home Coming Week," upon which occasion Sheboygan city was given over to extending the glad hand of welcome to the sons and daughters of Sheboygan, who had found new homes in various parts of the land. Five days of jubilation, "talking over old times," and festivities were the results of a careful and elaborate plan. A beautifully illustrated "Official Souvenir" was printed under the auspices of the Business Men's Association and that part of the "Souvenir" devoted to the foreign (no longer) element, which so largely makes up the citizenship of the county, portrays so lucidly and comprehensively the early settlements in Sheboygan county of the Germans, Hollanders and others of near-kindred races, that a desire to quote the article, *verbatim et literatim*, is appeased by its reproduction below:

THE HOLLANDERS

"In 1846 Sheboygan county had 1,637 inhabitants. In 1847 the number had grown to 5,580. The cause of this remarkable increase was the heavy immigration of Dutch and Germans during those years.

"The Hollanders were the first to turn their attention to this county. Under the leadership of G. H. Te Kolste a large settlement was made in the present town of Holland as early as 1846. The following year two hundred fellow countrymen who were bound for this port lost their lives within sight of their horror stricken friends on shore, in the burning of the propeller Phoenix.

"The Germans, with their inherent love of freedom, political and religious liberty and equality, had for a long time looked upon America as the haven of refuge from the troubles of their native land. But, although they desired to gain political liberty, they also wanted to preserve their nationalism. In 1832 a society was formed for the foundation of a German America. But this met with such strong opposition on the part of native Americans that the plan was given up. Niles Register for that year says: 'We shall give all such as these a hearty welcome, but the idea of settling in a large compact body cannot be approved.' In 1857 another society was organized in New York, which had for its object the maintenance of a strong German character, customs and education. They asked the government for a grant of land but this was refused for obvious reasons.

"So another plan was arranged. This was to direct emigrants to one state in the Union. There was some disagreement as to what state this should be, the choice being between Texas, Oregon and a great lake

state. Wisconsin finally became the choice for the following reasons: There was free land, the constitution of the state was liberal, approximating the ideals of the leaders of their liberal party, the soil and climate were similar to those of their native land and the population as yet was scarce. Gradually a different spirit began to pervade the Germans regarding the segregation and isolation of German colonies in America. This was ably expressed by Carl Schurz some time later. He said: 'Let us never forget that we as Germans are not called upon here to form a separate nationality, but rather to contribute to the American nationality the strongest there is in us and in place of our weakness to substitute the strength wherein our fellow Americans excel us and to blend it with our wisdom.' The advantages of Wisconsin were urged by numerous books and pamphlets distributed throughout Germany. In 1849, for instance, a pamphlet was disseminated through the Rhine region by Gustav Richter, a citizen of Manitowoc, recommending Sheboygan and Manitowoc counties in particular.

THE GERMANS

"The settlement of German emigrants in Wisconsin began as early as 1839. From that time on to 1845 those who left the fatherland did so primarily to escape persecution for their opposition to the union of the Lutheran and Reformed churches, and to establish communities where their religion would be tolerated. The North Germans began the movement. In 1839 about a thousand of them, coming chiefly from Pomerania, departed for America and settled almost wholly in Milwaukee and Ozaukee counties. Cedarburg and Freistadt were founded by them. Between 1850 and 1860 a large number of the settlers of these villages sold out and moved to the town of Sherman in Sheboygan county. In 1843 another emigration was made from Brandenburg and Pomerania. This was the last great emigration from those parts for some time, for by 1845 the religious strife had abated to some extent. Germans from other provinces of North Germany, however, continued arriving in great streams.

"In 1847 a group of several families from Hameln settled in Herman town and about a hundred families from Lippe Detmold, under the leadership of Frederick Reineking, took up lands in various parts of this and Manitowoc counties. The western part of Herman, the eastern part of Rhine, the neighborhood of Johnsonville and the village of Sheboygan became their homes. Others from this same region continued to come for the next five years. The first settlers were poor and were compelled to work in the sawmills. They bought government lands and mortgaged them. These mortgages, however, were soon paid off, due to their industry and thrift. The Lippers were members of the Reformed church and established at Franklin a mission house upon the German plan. At this time, too, a body of Hanoverians arrived and settled in the towns of Sheboygan and Sheboygan Falls.

THE RHINELANDERS

"Meanwhile emigrants from Rhenish Prussia, chiefly from the districts of Cologne and Treves, were settling in small groups along the lake shore. In Sheboygan county they were among the earlier settlers, coming in 1846. The town of Rhine was settled by a large colony of Rhinelanders from whence it took its name. In 1847 economic conditions in the Wupper Valley were very bad and three hundred inhabitants of Elberfeld and Barmen, chiefly handcraftsmen and tradesmen of some means, went to America. A large number of them settled in Sheboygan.

"In 1848 a body of Luxemburgers settled in the extreme southern part of this county near Dacada, and by the following year nearly eighty families were living there. Five years later, owing to the failure of the harvests, a large number of their fellow countrymen emigrated and settled along the lake shore between Milwaukee and Sheboygan. They were young men with little means, nearly all of them belonging to the peasant class. Their farms were usually small because of the prevalence of the old custom of dividing the land equally among their sons.

"A few Bavarians, Swabians and Rhinelanders followed in the steps of their German brethren and settled in Wisconsin, a few joining the German settlements in this county, the majority, however, going to the southern and south central counties.

"The Saxons settled in Wisconsin as early as 1839, when seven families purchased a half section of Mequon. After they were prospering, they induced large numbers of their fellow countrymen to join them. In this way the present town of Mosel was settled. After 1854 the immigration of Germans to Wisconsin was checked to some extent. Some came almost each year, but another high water mark was not reached until about 1880.

"The attraction in Sheboygan to German settlers,' says Dr. Levi, 'has probably been the rapid growth of the manufacturing city of Sheboygan.' It is estimated that there are about 15,000 North Germans in the county, settled chiefly in the towns of Mosel, Sheboygan, Plymouth, Greenbush and Mitchell.

"As the Dutch and Germans had looked upon Wisconsin as the land of promise, so did the Belgians. On May 18, 1853, 325 of them from Grez Doician, county of Wavre, set forth for America. After they arrived in New York, where the state of Wisconsin was represented by a commission of immigration, they decided to make Wisconsin their home. All but two families went to Milwaukee, arriving in July. They then proceeded northward along the shore until they arrived at Sheboygan, where they decided to settle. But as none of them could speak anything but French and Walloon, they met with some annoyance at not being able to communicate with the people of Sheboygan. On this account they were induced to go to Green Bay by a native of those parts.

"Meanwhile a few Norwegians had settled in this county, principally in the city of Sheboygan, while a small group of Irish had taken up farms in the western part of this county. It was this hardy population of Germans, Dutch, Norwegians and Irish therefore that carried on the work

that the American pioneer had begun. The present prosperity and wealth of this county shows how remarkably well they have done their work.

"Another period of immigration began with the close of the nineteenth century. The Austrian Slavs were the advance guard of this army of immigrants. In 1888 Frank Starich, a native of Carniola, moved to this city. He was the pioneer of this group. In 1895 Anton Starich arrived here and these two men induced a large number of their countrymen to immigrate to this section. About 800 Carniolians are now living in this city. In 1897 and thereafter about 150 Steyers moved here under the leadership of Frank Schwartz. Four years later a large colony of Croats settled in this city. They now number about 250 men. Most of the earlier Austrian settlers have become naturalized and a majority of the others have signified their intentions of becoming United States citizens. Since 1900 about 400 Greeks, chiefly from the provinces of Arcadia and Olympia, have settled in this city under the leadership of Dmetrius Shyriacopolos and William Adamopolos. A large number of Russians from the province of Lithuania also arrived during these years."

GROWTH OF THE COUNTY IN WEALTH

It is a far cry from the inception of things material and governmental in Sheboygan county to the present time. When this region was first chosen by white men as a place for their activity it was a wilderness of primitive forests, inhabited by wild beasts. The shores of the lake first caught the eye of the settler and here he pitched his tent and later on erected rude cabins. The fish of Lake Michigan was made to pander to his desire for gain, and then the mighty oak, pine and other valuable timber came under his ax, fit food for a crude sawmill. Soon the husbandman cleared a patch of ground here and there back from the waters of Lake Michigan, tilled the fertile soil and garnered crops of corn, wheat and potatoes, for which he had no market. But these industries grew. Money, of which there was little in the start, became more plentiful and the future of the newly-made and newly-settled county was assured.

For the first few years of the county's existence, immigration to its confines was slow. In 1840 there were but 133 souls in the county all told; and by 1844 the number had not increased over three-fold. In the latter year the expenses of running the affairs of the county was \$1,014; the taxes assessed were \$1,019; amount of cash in the treasury, \$892.20. That was sixty-eight years ago and as compared to European countries, with their centuries of civilization, the period covered is but a mere bagatelle. But when we consider the rapid strides made in peopling this community and the steady, almost incredible, increase of the wealth and prosperity that have come to it, the older worlds sink into insignificance and are only to be used as mediums of comparison.

The growth in wealth and population of Sheboygan county make a splendid showing when other counties of the state are in the equation; and when all is told and boiled down into a single sentence, one finds that the present conditions are due to the sturdy, painstaking, frugal and industrious

character of the people, who came here into the primeval forests and metamorphosed the land into fertile fields, magnificent farms and homes; building villages and cities at the same time.

The county has grown. There are now almost 60,000 people within its luxuriant borders. In 1844 the assessed valuation of property was but a few hundred thousand dollars; today it is \$44,791,976. In the year above mentioned there probably was not a horse or mule in the county, few cows, no sheep and no mention of hogs. Today there are 12,240 horses, valued at \$1,046, 990. Cattle, 48,499, value, \$1,429,714. Mules, 44, value, \$2,920. Sheep, 1,343, value, \$4,169. Hogs, 12,823, value \$73,382. Automobiles, \$213,000; carriages, wagons, etc., \$230,000. Pianos, \$200,000, which latter speaks well for the musical tastes of Sheboygans.

If the reader desires, let him hark back to the figures first given in this article and compare them with the following:

ASSESSED VALUATION OF ALL PROPERTY

NAMES OF ALL TOWNS, VILLAGES AND CITIES

Greenbush	\$ 1,610,560
Herman	1,939,415
Holland	2,577,959
Lima	2,143,400
Lyndon	1,878,685
Mitchell	1,167,871
Mosel	1,179,891
Plymouth	1,892,665
Rhine	1,234,854
Russell	608,545
Scott	1,464,523
Sheboygan	2,469,953
Sheboygan Falls	1,994,435
Sherman	1,806,365
Wilson	1,332,440
Cedar Grove Vil	330,127
Elkhart Lake Vil	492,838
Oostburg Vil	288,210
Random Lake Vil	308,869.80
Sheboygan Falls Vil	969,701
Plymouth City	2,346,585
Sheboygan City	14,754,085
<hr/>	
TOTAL	\$44,791,976.80

COUNTY ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

In 1911, the board of trustees for the insane asylum in submitting its report to the board of supervisors inserted in the report the following historical sketch of that institution:

The keeping of the chronic insane outside of the state hospital in the county jail at an expense of from \$6 to \$7 per week not only proving unsatisfactory, but the ever increasing number also making the providing of other and more suitable quarters for them an absolute necessity, the county board in 1875 entered into contract with G. S. Jewett, residing at Winooski, to keep and care for the chronic insane belonging to this county, in a suitable building to be erected by him, for a term of three years, beginning June 1, 1876, at \$4 per week each, the expense of clothing to be paid by the county.

June 1, 1876, the building erected by Mr. Jewett being completed, the eight insane then in the county jail were transferred to Winooski. In the course of a year this number gradually increased to twenty, the state hospital being cramped for room, requiring the county to care for a number of cases pronounced incurable. On the night of February 19, 1878, the building was burned to the ground and of the twenty-one unfortunate inmates, four perished in the flames, namely: Lucretia Toothacre, Ellen McDonald, August Athorp and one other, called Billy Doe, an idiot, whose proper name was unknown. The building was immediately reconstructed, the seventeen inmates in the meantime finding shelter at neighboring houses.

The contract with Mr. Jewett expiring June 1, 1879, and the latter having died in the meantime, a new contract was entered into with C. W. Prescott, the administrator of the Jewett estate, for another term of three years, the price to be paid for keeping the inmates being reduced to \$2.75 per week and \$4 for a few aggravated cases.

At the sessions of the county board in 1880 and 1881 various plans for better and less expensive ways of caring for the chronic insane belonging to this county were suggested and considered, but without accomplishing the desired result. The state legislature at the session of 1881 having passed an act authorizing counties to erect asylums for the care of the chronic insane, plans for same to be approved by the state board of charities and reform, counties erecting such building to receive from the state the sum of \$1.50 per week for the maintenance of its own insane, the county board at a special session, held in July, 1881, concluded to proceed under this act. A committee consisting of Chairman Zillier and Supervisors White, Oliver, McIntyre and Sharpe, were directed to select a site for building of not less than ten nor more than twenty acres and to obtain plans and specifications for such building, adapted to the care of not less than forty persons, the committee to report at an adjourned meeting to be held July 28.

This committee, having advertised for proposals for a site, submitted a number of such proposals received at the adjourned session and recommended the selection of a plat of ground containing nineteen acres, the same on which the asylum is now located, the city of Sheboygan having offered to furnish this land free of expense to the county. The committee also submitted plans and specifications for the building prepared by Architect H. C. Koch, of Milwaukee, which had the approval of the state board. The county board adopted the recommendations of the committee and directed the latter to proceed without delay to erect the buildings and furnish same ready for occupancy, appropriating the sum of \$20,000 to cover cost of same.



SHEBOYGAN COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM



The contract for the erection of the building was awarded to Luecke & Roeder, and Mueller & Ackermann, for the sum of \$13,325. Hot air furnaces were provided at a cost of \$1,465.

The following is a summary of all expenses incurred by the committee in the erection of buildings and furnishing same ready for occupancy:

Main building, including superintendent's salary	\$14,297.89
Barn and sheds	656.64
Furnaces	1,465.00
Cisterns, pipe and connections	620.00
Well, pumps and pipe	129.50
Sewer	315.16
Furniture, bedding, etc	731.42
Coal	282.85
Graveling road on grounds	45.00
Total	<u>\$18,543.46</u>

Leaving an unexpended balance of the amount appropriated of \$1,456.54.

Of the asylum building, one of the first erected under the act of 1881, A. O. Wright, secretary of the State Board of Charities and Reform, wrote the building committee under date of June 5, 1882: "The board were very much pleased with the building when they visited it in April. If it is as well managed at it is constructed, it will be a credit to Sheboygan county and to the state."

The building being completed and furnished throughout by the first day of June, it was turned over to the standing committee on insane, consisting of Supervisors E. McIntyre, William Elwell and John Kaestner, who were to supervise the management of the asylum. The committee employed A. J. Whiffen and wife as superintendent and matron, respectively, at a salary of \$700 per year, and B. M. Evans as assistant, at \$30 per month. Dr. Almon Clarke was employed as attending physician at a salary of \$100 per year. Only two other persons were employed the first year, two servant girls at \$2.50 per week each.

On June 7th the institution was opened to 40 inmates, being all those kept at Winooski and 20 others transferred from the Northern Hospital. Before November 1st the number increased to 42. This being more than the building was calculated to accommodate, it was found necessary to provide more room at once. The committee was therefore directed to cause an addition to be erected, which was completed in 1883 at a cost of \$8,495.86. The capacity of the asylum was thus increased to 90 inmates, which was then thought ample for years to come.

In 1886 twenty acres of land lying adjacent to the asylum grounds were purchased at a cost of \$3,800, thus giving more of the inmates an opportunity for healthful employment.

Chapter 138, Laws of 1887, providing for the government of county asylums by a board of three trustees to be elected by the county board, the latter, at the regular session in 1887, chose the first board of trustees as

follows: William Elwell for three years, William Schwartz for two years, W. H. Foley for one year.

The number of inmates steadily increasing, the county board in 1888 appropriated the sum of \$10,000 for a further addition, which was completed the following year at a cost of \$8,386.97.

In 1890 a line of pipe connecting the buildings with the city waterworks was put in at the expense of the county and two fire hydrants were provided. But for this timely improvement the asylum would probably have been totally destroyed and many lives lost, when in the night of December 29, 1892, fire broke out in the drying room connected with the laundry. The fire was first detected by the faithful night watchman, Chester Carver, who at once awakened Superintendent Whiffen and then rushed back to the laundry, where he was suffocated by the dense smoke. Mr. Whiffen arriving a few minutes later, was also overcome by smoke, nearly losing his life before he was discovered by the firemen lying unconscious on the floor of the laundry. It was a number of weeks and after skillful medical attendance and careful nursing before he recovered from the hot smoke inhaled. In this connection due credit must be accorded Mrs. Whiffen for the presence of mind manifested in at once calling the city fire department by telephone. In an almost incredibly short time the city hose company arrived on the ground and soon had the flames under subjection before they could spread to other parts of the building, few, if any, of the inmates, becoming aware of the danger threatening their comfortable home. The damage, amounting to \$450, was paid by the insurance companies.

On the morning of July 14, 1893, the new barn erected in 1883 was struck by lightning and with all the contents, some eighty tons of hay, one hundred bushels of potatoes, etc., totally destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at \$1,600; no insurance.

In 1899, another tract of twenty acres, lying north of the Howards road, was added to the farm, costing \$1,300. In 1901 an entirely new heating plant was installed at a cost of \$5,607.15.

As the number of inmates kept increasing from year to year it was found not only desirable to acquire more land for their employment and for raising the necessary food to keep them, but also to provide more room to house them. Consequently in 1905 the county board purchased the so-called Taylor farm, consisting of two hundred and fifty acres, together with the buildings thereon, for the sum of \$37,650, and further arranged for remodeling the asylum buildings and for the erection of the necessary additions to accommodate a greatly increased number of inmates. This work required an expenditure of \$71,262.64, or, together with the cost of the land, a total of \$108,912.64.

To provide the necessary funds the board authorized an issue of \$90,000 four per cent bonds, the first \$9,000 to fall due June 1, 1910, and the same amount each year thereafter, until the last installment is paid June 1, 1919. These bonds were sold at a premium of \$1,584.

A new barn and silo were erected on the Taylor farm in 1908, at a cost of \$3,089.76.

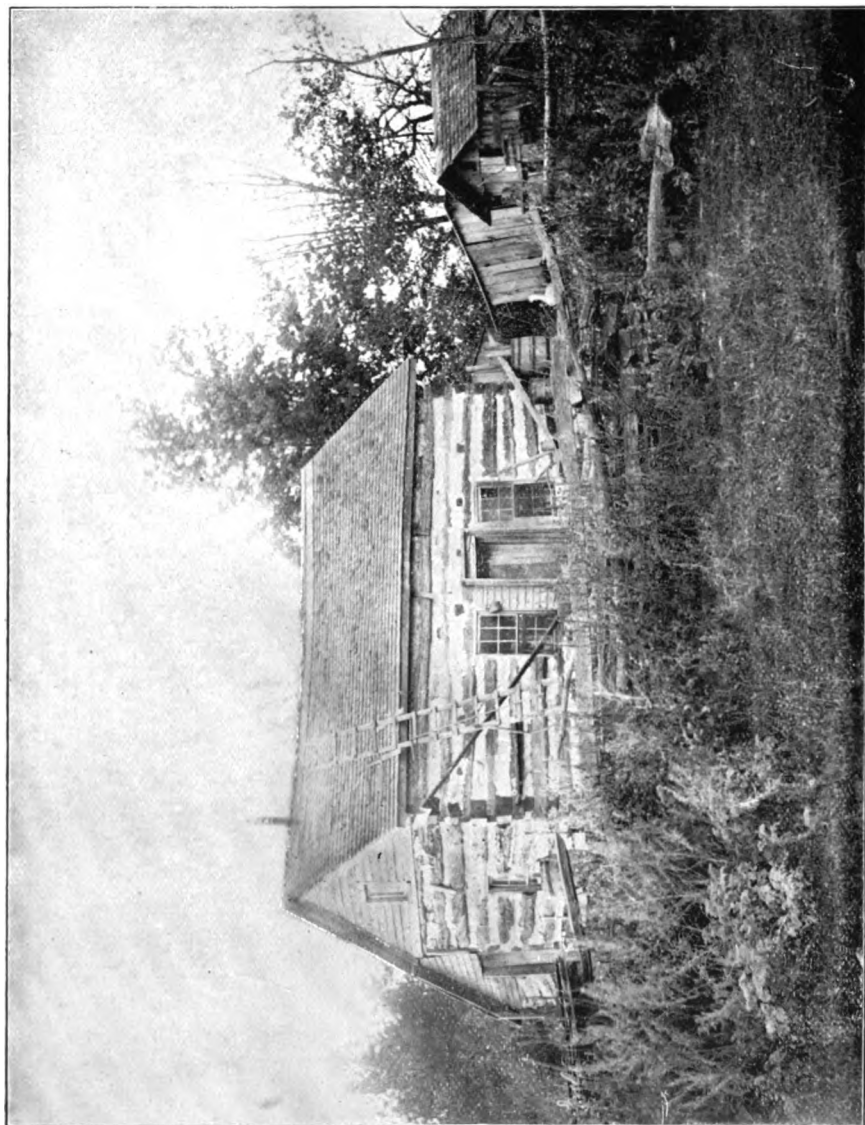
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Whiffen, superintendent and matron of the asylum,

respectively, resigning in 1910, they were succeeded by Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Arpke, who took charge on the 1st day of March, that year.

The present buildings have a capacity of 225 inmates; the land connected with same is 309 acres.

The current expenses for the twenty-nine years amounted to \$342,692.97; deducting from this the various amounts received from the state, the amounts collected from property of inmates, and receipts from sale of farm produce, etc., leaves a balance of \$49,816.66 as the total cost to the county for maintaining its chronic insane during these twenty-nine years. Add to this the cost of permanent improvements and it shows a total of all expenditures taken direct from the county treasury of \$228,238.16, or an average of \$7,870.28 a year. The number of inmates chargeable to this county, maintained during this period, averages 98 per year, which gives us the net amount of \$80.31 as the cost of maintenance per year of each of our chronic insane up to the present time, including all expenditures of whatever nature. The sum of \$90,000 raised by the issue of bonds and expended for the purchase of land and for permanent improvements is included in the foregoing figures.

The board of trustees at the present time is composed of Carl Zillier, R. B. Melvin and Eli R. Carpenter.



A RELIC OF PIONEER DAYS WHEN EVERY MAN WAS HIS OWN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

CHAPTER V

THE PIONEER

FIRST SETTLER IN SHEBOYGAN COUNTY—OTHERS WHO SOON FOLLOWED HIM
—SHORT SKETCHES OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO OPENED THIS COUNTY
AND LEFT IT AS A SPLENDID HERITAGE TO FUTURE GENERATION—BRAVE
AND HARDY PIONEERS AND THEIR PERSONALITY—SETTLERS IN THE VAR-
IOUS TOWNS—THOSE WHO LOCATED AT SHEBOYGAN.

WILLIAM PAINE

William Paine was an Englishman and came to this country from London in 1827, first settling in Buffalo, New York. From there he went to Chicago and met Colonel Oliver C. Crocker, with whom he entered into a partnership, for the building of a sawmill and establishing a lumber business in this section of the country. After remaining here a short time Paine went to Milwaukee, was instrumental in founding Saukville, in the county of that name, and finally took up his residence in Chicago, where he died in 1868. Colonel Crocker removed to Binghamton, New York, where he became prominent in political circles of the Empire state.

WILLIAM FARNSWORTH

William Farnsworth, the real pioneer of Sheboygan county, was an independent trapper and dealer in furs and established himself among the Indians here. He made Sheboygan his permanent home and for many years his activities in this new community were prominent factors in its early growth and prosperity.

CHARLES D. COLE

Charles D. Cole was foremost among the pioneers of Sheboygan. He was born in Schenectady, New York, October 19, 1806, and in 1831 married Sarah W. Trowbridge, who was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1813. She was a daughter of Deacon William and Dorothea (Chapin) Trowbridge, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Charles Cole came up the lakes in a sailing vessel in 1836 and landed near the mouth of the Sheboygan river, on the site of the present city of Sheboygan. He first camped on the beach, where with others he built a shanty of slabs, but shortly afterward removed to the Sheboygan House, which had just been completed.

Without much delay he and William Farnsworth built a warehouse, where they engaged in merchandising and buying furs of the Indians. Their goods and provisions were brought in boats from Milwaukee during the season of navigation. Sometimes birch bark canoes were the only means of conveyance by water, while at other seasons trips were made by land to Milwaukee and return with ox teams and wagons. Mr. Cole made many such trips, enduring hardships at times both by water and land. A winter trip with oxen sometimes consumed two weeks. In 1838 Mr. Cole removed to Sheboygan Falls, where he made his permanent home. He bought in that town three hundred and twenty acres, which contained considerable pine that he cut and made into lumber and shingles. He became familiar with the location of many tracts of government land in Sheboygan county and entered a great deal of it for the early settlers and for himself. In 1848 he built a sawmill on Pigeon river in what is now the town of Sheboygan, which he operated for a time. Later he bought the water power at Sheboygan Falls, where he owned and operated a sawmill and grist mill. Both institutions proved of great use to the settlers then rapidly opening up the wilds of Sheboygan county to civilization. He bought saw logs from the farmers both of Sheboygan and Manitowoc counties, the money they received from him being of great assistance in procuring teams, tools and household supplies in those early days. Much of the lumber he manufactured was rafted down the Sheboygan river to Sheboygan, where it was in great demand for building purposes in that growing hamlet, or by shipment by vessels to Milwaukee and Chicago. At the same time he carried on farming. He was aided by his sons in these various occupations in which he was engaged until the close of his life. His death occurred March 20, 1867, at the age of sixty years. Other members of Mr. Cole's family joined him in Sheboygan shortly after he settled here. His brother, John Beekman Cole, who was also employed on the Erie canal in early life, came to Sheboygan in 1845, and for a time was interested in milling on Pigeon river. He also engaged in farming and the grain business in Sheboygan. He was the first to occupy the Beekman House, which was named after Mr. Cole and was in its day the leading hotel of the Chair City.

George C. Cole, another brother, arrived in Sheboygan in 1842, accompanied by his mother, and Mary, Sarah and Clara, his sisters. Mary became the wife of James L. Trowbridge; Sarah married Henry Willard; and Clara married John E. Thomas. It might further be said of Charles D. Cole that he was appointed postmaster in 1836, while keeping a hotel, and was one of the first to hold that office in the territory embraced in the county of Sheboygan. On the organization of the county he was chosen the first registrar of deeds and went to Green Bay, where he made a transcript of the records pertaining to the new county.

WILLIAM ASHBY

William Ashby was one of the venturesome yet hardy spirits who set his stakes for habitation in Sheboygan town in the year 1836, coming here from Oneida county, New York. At the time of his arrival there were but

two families in Sheboygan, those of Charles Cole and A. G. Dye. The following incident is related by Mr. Ashby as an example of the hardships of pioneer life. The first year he lived in the county he ran out of bread in the dead of winter. In company with Charles Cole, Tom Perry and the blacksmith he hitched up four yoke of oxen and made his way through immense snowdrifts to Milwaukee, and on the return, near the present site of Port Washington, a terrible blizzard came up and the travelers believed they would surely perish. One of the men had his feet severely frozen and one of the oxen died from the cold. Another ox had his feet so badly frozen that he was useless, but in spite of these trials and difficulties they persevered and made their way safely home. Mr. Ashby became one of the influential men of the county.

A. G. DYE

Early in the summer of 1836, A. G. Dye, then living in Chicago, was employed by Charles D. Cole to come to Sheboygan and build a warehouse. He brought his family and several carpenters to assist him in the work. They came by the way of the lake, first going to Green Bay and were nearly a month making the voyage. In the spring of 1839 Mr. Dye moved from Sheboygan to the town of Lima and located on section 8, which was long known as the Dye settlement. Here his son Andrew was born September 27, 1841, in a shanty, 12 by 16 feet, made of rough boards, covered with slabs. There was no chimney in this habitation and the smoke escaped through a stovepipe thrust through the roof. With the furniture in the room there was hardly space enough in which to set the table. This dwelling was in the midst of the forest and no road but an Indian trail passed the door. It might be here related that A. G. Dye, known to the pioneer as "Deacon" Dye, built the first frame house in Sheboygan, and his wife made the first pound of butter there.

"Deacon" Dye would often go with the Indians to cut down "bee trees" and thus supplied the table with honey. During one winter the family lived for several days on salt pork and potatoes, for the vessel which was to bring them provisions could not land on account of a storm and had to put back into port at Milwaukee. When the household effects were being moved from Sheybogan to the farm, as they had no wagon, they would place some of the articles on a forked limb, using the extended piece as the tongue of a wagon and thus hauled their goods to their destination. In those early days Mr. Dye drove his cattle from Milwaukee and while resting at night the animals would often stray away, thus causing much trouble in the search for them. All of the hardships and trials of pioneer life were experienced by the Dye family. Sometimes the Indians were troublesome on account of having taken too much liquor and would go to the Dye home, where they would spend the night, lying so thick on the floor that in the morning Mr. Dye could hardly get to the fire place. Deer and other wild game were plentiful and wolves often prowled around. On different occasions Mrs. Dye went to the door and threw fire brands among them in order to frighten them away.

WILLIAM TROWBRIDGE

William ("Deacon") Trowbridge was one of the real pioneers of Sheboygan county, coming here in 1836 and first locating at Sheboygan. The next year he removed to the Falls. He spent the winter with Charles Cole at Sheboygan. At that time there were about fifteen habitations in the city. Sheboygan Falls had about five residences besides the sawmill. There were no churches and schoolhouses and religious services were held in a small office belonging to David Giddings. "Deacon" Trowbridge was the first minister of the gospel in this part of the county. He was sent for from far and near to preach funeral sermons, his trips sometimes being made on horseback and at other times on foot. He was one of the prime movers in the erection of the First Baptist church in Sheboygan Falls. James L. Trowbridge, his son, was fifteen years of age, at this time.

DAVID GIDDINGS

David Giddings was a native of Massachusetts, and came west in the spring of 1835, first stopping at Milwaukee, from which place he walked to Green Bay with a companion named Eaton. He secured a contract to survey twelve townships in the southeast corner of the state, and secured from his employer \$200 to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land near Sheboygan. That year he came on a vessel to Sheboygan for lumber and returned on it to Green Bay. Mr. Giddings came to Sheboygan to reside in 1837, and having purchased a lot on Pennsylvania avenue, erected thereon a store building. Upon the organization of Sheboygan and Manitowoc counties he was elected county judge. In 1838 he purchased an undivided half of the mills at Sheboygan Falls and about four hundred acres of land, including the village plat. Going there to reside and take charge of the mills, he also went into the lumber and real-estate business. He purchased the first shingle mill introduced into Wisconsin and worked hard to build up Sheboygan Falls and the surrounding country, often giving the settlers lots and selling them on credit the lumber with which to build their houses. When the United States road was relaid from Chicago to Green Bay by Captain Cram, the plan was to have it run through Sheboygan but by the earnest efforts of Mr. Giddings the road was laid through Sheboygan Falls. In order to secure it to that village he surveyed the road from Manitowoc to Port Washington without compensation. When in the legislature Mr. Giddings introduced a bill to allow the county offices to be held at Sheboygan Falls, which would have eventually made it the county seat. He erected two sawmills and a flouring mill on Onion river, two and a half miles south of the Falls, also a sawmill at Hingham and one on the Sheboygan river three miles above the Falls. In company with A. Z. Littlefield he erected a double sawmill at Sheboygan Falls on the south side of the river, where Brickner's woolen mill now stands. Mr. Giddings built the first bridge across the Sheboygan river at that place and surveyed a road to open traffic between Sheboygan and Fond du Lac. In company with a few others he built and owned for several years the plank road extending

from the former city to the village of Sheboygan Falls. When Sheboygan county appropriated \$100,000 to help build the railroad from Sheboygan to Fond du Lac, Mr. Giddings was appointed as one of the three commissioners to see that the money was judiciously distributed. It goes without saying that this pioneer was a progressive builder and maker of communities. He lived to a ripe old age.

WENTWORTH BARBER

The residence of Wentworth Barber in Sheboygan county dates from December 8, 1841. He was a native of Vermont. Mr. Barber worked for the old Indian trader, William Farnsworth, and on one occasion when he had charge of the "flats" the Indians pitched their tents there. The red skins were ordered by Mr. Barber to leave, but refusing to do so, he threw them into the river. Subsequently "Little Thunder," an Indian who had taken too much liquor, threatened to kill him but Mr. Barber at the time had in his hand an ox goad about four feet long, with a spike in the end of it, with which he gave the Indian a jab in the hand. The squaws carried him away and Mr. Barber had no further trouble. In 1845 the latter entered eighty acres of government land in Lyndon town, the first entered in the community.

M. J. LYNCH

Michael John Lynch, whose native state was New York, arrived in Sheboygan in 1842 in company with John King. He was a contractor and is said to have built the first bridge across the Sheboygan river. He also did much contract work on street grading and improvements. He was appointed by Franklin Pierce collector for the port of Sheboygan and was a veteran of the Civil war.

WORTHY MCKILLIP

Worthy McKillip came from the Empire state to Sheboygan in 1842 and engaged in manufacturing lumber. He was soon after his arrival made deputy sheriff of what was then Brown county. In 1845 he built a large frame building on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street. Previous to this, however, he had served as register of deeds but on the completion of this building he engaged in the mercantile business.

NATHAN COLE

Major Nathan Cole, a veteran of the Civil war, is a son of Charles D. and Sarah (Trowbridge) Cole. He was born in the town of Sheboygan Falls, November 22, 1842. On his return home from the war he operated a flouring mill and was subsequently elected register of deeds, following which he was appointed assistant collector of internal revenue and after-

ward was made collector of internal revenue. In 1881 President Arthur appointed him postmaster of Sheboygan.

AUGUST EBENREITER

One of the earliest settlers in the town of Sheboygan Falls was August Ebenreiter, who came from his native Germany with his wife Susanna in 1842. He settled on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he bought of William Whiffen.

BARTHOLOMEW TRUMBLA

Bartholomew Trumbula came into the county from Michigan in 1840 and later became a settler of Wilson town. In 1844 he purchased forty acres of land on what is known as Lake View Park.

GERT J. HELBELINK

Gert J. Helbelink was one of the early settlers of Holland town, arriving here in the early '40s, and was joined a few years later by his father, Aretyan. Gert settled on section 27. In 1850 he bought forty acres of land on section 26, where he took up his residence, having built thereon a log cabin.

THADDEUS HARMON

Thaddeus and Betsey (Waugh) Harmon, natives of New York, were among the early settlers of Sheboygan county, coming here in 1844, four years before Wisconsin was admitted to the Union. With their family, among which was a son, Simon M., they embarked on the propeller Vandalia, expecting to locate in Milwaukee but on reaching that place they changed their plans, loaded their goods into four wagons, drawn by oxen, and started for Sheboygan county. On coming to the Milwaukee river they found the stream very much swollen. How to cross this without bridge or ferry boat was the problem. The old Indian Waubaca and his warriors lived close by but their only means of crossing the river was by canoes. When the Indians saw them halted by the raging torrent they gave vent to a shout of derision. The sturdy New England grit, however, was not easily put to flight. By means of canoes the men paddled their wives and children across the stream, swam the oxen over and then by means of ropes drew the wagons heavily loaded with pork, flour and provisions, brought from New York, all landing in safety. This feat, so successfully accomplished, excited the wonder and admiration of the Indians over the genius and daring of the white men. During the trip rain fell in torrents and the roads in many places became almost impassable. Frequently the teams would almost sink in the quagmires and women and children would have to get out of the wagons. Instead of walking miles around when they encountered a body of water, these sturdy pioneer women so adjusted their ap-

parel that it would not get wet and boldly waded in. Onion river presented another obstacle but here, unfortunately, there were no canoes. The men showed their gallantry by carrying the women across on their backs. J. D. Parrish, who was of the party, was carrying Mrs. Betsey Harmon, when, on stepping on a mossy stone his foot slipped and both went under the water, which, as Mrs. Harmon said, "made practical Baptists out of genuine Congregationalists." The women and children of this company, were thus transported over the river. Their objective point was Deacon Dye's settlement, where they arrived in due time and found the Deacon at his home, which was known as pioneer headquarters.

The first stopping place of the Harmon and Parrish families was at Harmon Spring, which is located just east of Simon Harmon's residence. Their first habitation, a log house 24 by 30 feet, was built at the spring. Having made and hauled the logs, they put up the body of the house in one day. A number of Indians who were watching them roll up the logs, were asked to help lift, but thinking the white men were plotting their destruction, they obstinately refused. Having covered about fourteen feet of the roof with rough boards and having thrown down loose ones for a floor, the beds were arranged around the wall. Before retiring Deacon Trowbridge called in to make them a visit and remained over night. When the lights were extinguished and the stars shone down through the uncovered portions of the cabin, the Deacon remarked that "this would be a good place in which to study astronomy."

The first winter that the colonists settled here no provisions could be purchased at Sheboygan, hence Mr. Harmon and Mr. Parrish started with ox teams for Milwaukee. The weather was intensely cold and before they had gone fourteen miles Mr. Harmon's feet were badly frozen. During their absence their families were left at the mercy of the pitiless winter storms and prowling Indians. Arriving in Milwaukee, Mr. Harmon purchased nine barrels of flour at twenty shillings per barrel. He also bought a carcass of beef, paying two and a half cents per pound. He also bought other necessities. Thus well supplied he returned to his anxiously waiting family.

The first land purchased by the Harmons consisted of about seven hundred acres covered with timber. By hard work they converted this into the finest farms to be found in Sheboygan county. In their cabin homes religious services were held, for as yet no churches had been built. The first school-house located in that part of the county was built at Four Corners, east of the residence of Simon M. Harmon, who was one of the promoters of that enterprise. Simon Harmon also assisted in laying out many of the highways in the town of Lyndon and in many other ways became a prominent factor in its advancement.

JONATHAN LEIGHTON

Jonathan Leighton arrived here from the state of Maine in 1844 and embarked in the lumber business, in which he continued twenty years. With his father-in-law, Aurin Z. Littlefield, he built a sawmill, which was known as the Littlefield & Leighton mill.

CHARLES W. PIERCE

Charles W. Pierce, who was born in Sheboygan in 1848, is the son of William J. Pierce, who came from England in 1844 and settled in Sheboygan.

JOHN D. PARRISH

John D. Parrish and his wife, Jane, came by wagon and boats from New York to Sheboygan county in 1844 and purchased two tracts of land in this town. They first lived in a log cabin without a floor and in order to reach the loft they were compelled to climb by means of pegs driven into the logs. There were only half a dozen neighbors in the locality, the Indians being more numerous than the whites. One day a band of some thirty Indians passed and Mrs. Parrish was much amused by seeing a very tall red man riding on a diminutive pony, so small indeed that the Indian had great trouble in keeping his feet from dragging on the ground. Mr. Parrish, like many of the other pioneers, made shingles from pine trees, which were transported by ox teams and traded for provisions in Milwaukee. One morning four deer were seen grazing contentedly only a stone's throw from the cabin door. They purchased a cow in Milwaukee for \$11. Mrs. Parrish made quite a reputation for herself as a weaver of cloth and ran a loom for nearly twenty years, spinning and weaving cloth for her family. When she came here Sheboygan City was a small hamlet, with a dense growth of pines on its present site. In early days she often rode to Sheboygan in an ox cart and would knit all the way to town.

RUFUS WHEELER

Rufus Wheeler came with his parents, Richmond and Sallie (Albersoh) Wheeler, from New York to Sheboygan in 1844. The water was so shallow that it was necessary to use a yawl boat to convey the passengers to the shore. At the time the city from where Holy Name Catholic church now stands as far as the soldiers' monument was covered with brush and pine trees and Indiana avenue was a dense wilderness. Indians were numerous and the father often hunted with the red men, killing deer in Lima town and Sheboygan Falls. He was one of the earliest settlers and lived in Lima town when it was called Wakefield and later Wheat Valley.

SYLVANUS WADE

Sylvanus Wade was a pioneer of 1844. He was born in North Adams, Massachusetts. He built a log cabin in Greenbush and opened a blacksmith shop and also plowed ten acres of prairie, and in addition kept a hotel. There was no road cut through to Fond du Lac at that time and in the fall of 1850 the first plank road meeting was held at his home.

HARMON PIERCE

Harmon Pierce, a native of Massachusetts, was one of the pioneers of Sheboygan county, coming to Sheboygan Falls in 1842, in which year he built a mill just below the bridge opposite Brickner's woolen mills, where he made the first superfine flour in the county.

ALBAN KENT

Alban Kent was one of the early settlers in Sheboygan. He left the fatherland in 1833 and settled in Erie, Pennsylvania, from whence he came here in 1844. He at once built a home and started a tailoring establishment, which was one of the first in the village. Later Mr. Kent opened a bakery and grocery on the shore end of the old north pier, where he carried on quite a business for four years, when his place was wrecked by the waves during a very severe storm, when his stock and household goods were lost. He then resumed work at his trade and retired therefrom in 1889, at the age of eighty-one years.

LUTHER WITT

Luther Witt, with his young bride, Betsy Thompson, arrived in Sheboygan county and located on a farm about two miles south of Cascade, in 1845. A few years later he removed to Plymouth town.

DAVID S. M'INTYRE

David S. McIntyre, with his young bride, came to Lyndon town in 1845 and purchased eighty acres of unbroken land. He afterward removed to an eighty acre farm on section 21.

WILLIAM WHIFFEN

William Whiffen, a native of England, came to Sheboygan in the fall of 1845. He immediately purchased a farm in the town of Sheboygan Falls and lived there until 1875, when he returned to Sheboygan.

HENRY GILMAN

Henry Gilman, a native of New York, was one of the arrivals of 1845. Here he preempted a quarter section of land, which he disposed of a year later and purchased a farm on section 26.

EDMOND WRIGHT

Edmond Wright and his wife Elizabeth, natives of New York, settled in Plymouth town in 1845. John Wesley Briggs, a brother of Mrs. Wright, preceded them to the town in 1844. In 1846 Mrs. Briggs started out alone

to call on a neighbor who had recently moved into the settlement. She was never again seen alive and the most diligent search failed to reveal her whereabouts. She left home on the 27th of April and on the 4th of July her dead body was found by the Indians in what is now known as the "big bend" of the Sheboygan river in Manitowoc county. The cause of her death has ever remained a mystery.

HIRAM BISHOP

In November, 1845, Hiram Bishop, a native of New York, came to the locality upon which the city of Plymouth now stands, then in its primitive state. For a time he worked for H. I. Davidson, clearing the timber from the ground which now marks the city of Plymouth.

AMHERST P. HUMPHREY

Amherst P. Humphrey came with his father and mother, Hiram and Martha Humphrey, to Lima town in 1845, and in 1849 the father bestowed the name of Lima upon the town in honor of his old home in New York. The family at first lived in a log cabin upon a tract of land which he had bought, consisting of forty acres. There were many Indians in the neighborhood at this time and deer and wolves were plentiful. He was active in erecting the first house in the town and gave a good part of the lumber that went into the first Methodist church erected at the Falls.

TIMOTHY LITTLEFIELD

Timothy Littlefield came to Lima town in 1845 with his parents, Zebediah and Deborah Littlefield, from Maine.

JOHN SHAVER

John Shaver and family were pioneers of Lima town, coming from New York in 1845, but removed to Holland the following year, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of timber land on section 14.

DR. CEPHAS WHIPPLE

Dr. Cephas Whipple settled in Lima town on one hundred and sixty acres of land, in 1845. He built the first good frame house and planted the first orchard of any importance in Sheboygan county, with one or two exceptions.

JACOB DE SMIDT

Jacob De Smidt was among the earliest of the settlers in Holland town, coming here from Holland in 1845. At that time Mr. De Smidt purchased of George Cole eighty acres of timber land at \$1.25 per acre.

PETER ZEEVELD

Peter Zeeveld, with his father, Lawrence Zeeveld, arrived in the town of Holland in 1845. They settled on section 24 and stayed there about a year, when it was discovered that the property could not be purchased from the government and accordingly one hundred and sixty acres were pre-empted on sections 35 and 36.

AUGUST KALMERTON

August Kalmerton was one of the pioneers of Sheboygan Falls town, arriving here about 1845, with his young wife Sophia. At that time there were about a dozen habitations in the village and Sheboygan had scarcely more than twenty-five houses.

ANDREW J. WHIFFEN

Andrew J. Whiffen, who was the first superintendent of the Sheboygan County Chronic Insane Asylum, was born in the Empire state and came with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Whiffen, and settled in Sheboygan Falls in 1845.

EVAN EVANS

Evan Evans was a settler here in 1845. For some time he worked at his trade of carpentry and for ten years was a toll keeper on the Sheybogan-Fond du Lac plank road. He later became a farmer.

WILLIAM SEAMAN

William Seaman, a native of New York, arrived in Sheboygan in 1845. William Henry Seaman, who became United States judge of the eastern district of Wisconsin, and later appointed to the United States Court of Appeals, was a son of Williams and Arelisle Seaman, and immigrated to Sheboygan with his parents in the winter of 1845-6. He was working in the Evergreen City Times office when the Civil war broke out. He enlisted as a private in Company H, First Regiment Wisconsin Infantry. He read law with C. W. Ellis, of Sheboygan, and later with J. A. Bently, being admitted to the bar in 1868. In 1893 he was appointed to the United States bench.

DAVID S. JENKINS

David S. Jenkins, founder of the Jenkins Machine Company, came with his parents, Pryce and Margaret Jenkins, from Wales, in 1845, after having spent one year at Racine.

THOMAS LAWSON

Thomas Lawson came with his parents, Robert and Hannah Lawson, from England in 1846, and settled here.

JAMES STONE

James and Lucinda Stone were among the sturdy pioneers who settled in Sheboygan county in 1846. Mr. Stone was instrumental in establishing the first postoffice in Lyndon town, which was called Winooski, and served as postmaster for eight years. The first district school was established in the northern part of the town, which was taught by his daughter Helen, who had an experience which is worthy of relation. It was the custom in those days, as is well known, for the teacher to board around. This custom was necessarily observed by Helen, who came home every Saturday night, remaining until Sunday night. It happened to be the last of December and no snow had fallen. Helen arrived home as usual and when it began to snow on Sunday after dinner, she said to her mother: "I must start now or I shall not be able to see the marks on the trees," for they were the only means by which she was guided on her way to the home where she was to board that week. Her mother suggested that if she must go she had better put on her brother Helmar's thin boots, which she did, carrying her shoes in her hand. She had not gone far when she discovered that she had lost her way, and so dark was the night that she could not see to retrace her steps, though the snow storm had ceased. As she wandered, she kept walking faster and faster, fearing lest she should be compelled to remain out all night. Having tramped many weary miles, she caught sight of a spark of fire and going toward it, she found to her great joy that it was a lighted candle in the house of Samuel Reed, with whom she had boarded the week before. During the first hours that she had tramped through the woods, her clothing had become thoroughly soaked but at the home of that hospitable pioneer her wants were provided for. It should be stated that through all this excitement she clung to her shoes.

After living here for about a year, Mrs. Stone concluded to write home and tell her people of her pioneer life but she found that she had no pen. "Necessity," however, "is the mother of invention," and walking out into the yard she found the quill of some bird and hastened back to make her pen. She had to sharpen the quill with a butcher knife. Her ink was made of copperas and maple bark, and her writing desk was a peck measure turned upside down. Hospitality reigned in those days and yet the ladies dressed in calico gowns and sunbonnets and their husbands in homespun. However, they enjoyed life with that zest which makes a pleasure all the more enjoyable for the work that has gone before. In 1894, when Mrs. Stone had reached the ripe old age of ninety-five and a half years, she was hale and hearty and wrote a hand that was almost as legible as print.



HENRY CHATTLE'S LOG CABIN IN GREENBUSH TOWNSHIP, BUILT ABOUT 1850



SELDEN AKIN

Selden Akin was in Lyndon town about as early as 1846, when he purchased two eighty-acre tracts on sections 5 and 8. He spent the winter of 1847 clearing fifteen acres, which he cultivated in the spring.

C. L. SIBLEY

C. L. Sibley, a native of New York, settled in the village of Sheboygan in May, 1846. He subsequently lived in Sheboygan Falls for two years, where he engaged in the manufacture of fanning mills, and then bought eighty acres of land in Lyndon town on which he built a log cabin and moved there.

WILLIAM BURTON

William Burton, with his parents, William and Mary Burton, settled on an eighty-acre timber farm in Lyndon, on section 36, in 1846. William attended the first school in Lyndon township, held in a house which his father helped to build. The teacher was Helen Stone. Others who taught there were Mrs. E. P. Andrus, Glandville Jewett and Harvey Cummings. The first church services were held in a log schoolhouse near the Burton home.

LEVI H. PELTON

Levi H. Pelton removed from Trumbull county, Ohio, to Lyndon in 1846, and was one of the pioneers of this community. His son, Dr. Levi H. Pelton, was born here July 10, 1848.

JOHN H. DREYER

John Henry Dreyer after arriving at the port of New Orleans from Germany in the fall of 1846, came direct to Herman town and settled on a one hundred and sixty acre farm on section 22. Here he kept a tavern, a very popular resort for a number of years.

FREDERICK BURHOP

In the latter part of 1846 Frederick Burhop, a native of Germany, settled in Herman town.

FREDERICK PRIGGE

Frederick Prigge was a native of Germany and came to the United States in 1846. In the summer of that year he arrived in Sheboygan county and located in Herman on section 36, having bought a half section for ten shillings an acre. On the 12th day of June, 1848, John E. P. C. Prigge,
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a son, was born to him, and Ernst Schlicting, Peter Meyer, and Christian Wiehe became godfathers to the babe. Numerous are the incidents related by Mr. Prigge of the gatherings of Indians in counsel at his home.

DR. J. J. BROWN

Dr. John Julius Brown was one of the pioneer physicians of Sheboygan, locating here in 1846.

BENJAMIN ORRIN COON

Benjamin Orrin Coon, a native of New York, settled in Sheboygan town in the fall of 1846 and was soon joined by his parents, James and Susanna Coon. At that time Hiram Bishop, Henry Gilman and Ira Bradford were making homes for themselves here.

EVERT HARTMAN

Evert Hartman was a pioneer of 1846, coming to the hamlet of Sheboygan with his parents, Derrick J. and Hattie Hartman.

GEORGE KOEBEL

George Koebel emigrated from Germany to Sheboygan in 1846 and a year later he was joined by his father and mother, Peter and Margaret Koebel. They then located on a farm in Plymouth town in June of the latter year, each taking up a claim of eighty acres on section 9. To procure seed wheat the elder Koebel, his wife and son, George, walked nine miles to the home of Deacon Trowbridge, where they secured a sufficient amount in the sheaf and, after threshing the wheat with a flail, they carried it home on their backs, first paying one dollar a bushel for it. In order to secure an ox team with which to put in the wheat, George worked for a neighbor in exchange for the use of his oxen. When Mr. Koebel landed in the county he had about thirty dollars in money. Half of this he paid for a cow in Milwaukee.

WILLIAM D. MOORE

On the 4th of August, 1846, William D. Moore and a brother arrived in Sheboygan county from New Jersey, and settled on section 33 in the town of Plymouth.

JAMES DE GROFF

James De Groff, a native of New York, settled in the town of Plymouth with his family in 1846. William H. De Groff a son, came with his parents at the time. The latter married Margaret Adelaide Dye, who was born in Lima town in 1839. Her father, Asel Gordon Dye, was one of the first settlers in Sheboygan.

JOHN W. TAYLOR

John W. Taylor, a native of New York, in 1846 purchased of H. I. Davidson the land on which the city of Plymouth now stands, upon which a log cabin had been built by Mr. Davidson. Mr. Taylor at once enlarged the cabin, which became a station for the traveling public, being on the stage road between Sheboygan and Fond du Lac. For a number of years Mr. Taylor kept hotel and assisted in locating the settlers who were searching for new homes. Soon after becoming settled, Mr. Taylor returned to New York and brought back his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Taylor. Elisha built the first frame house in Plymouth and John Taylor employed a surveyor to lay out the town plat of Plymouth, which he intended to call Springfield, from the number of cold springs that abound in the locality, but Mr. Davidson persuaded him to name the place Plymouth. H. I. Davidson became the second postmaster of the new village.

DAVID W. GILBERT

One of the earliest settlers in Lima, and in fact in the county, was David W. Gilbert, who arrived in Sheboygan with his wife, Keziah, in the summer of 1846, landing at the pier in Sheboygan, having made the journey from Buffalo by water. After two weeks spent in prospecting he bought sixty-five acres of land in Lima town for \$1.25 an acre, upon which he erected a frame building 16x24 feet. He was present at the first election in the town and was made one of the supervisors.

BENJAMIN TIBBITTS

Benjamin and Sallie Tibbits were natives of Maine and emigrated to Sheboygan county with their family of nine children in 1846, purchasing eighty acres of largely improved land, upon which was a small log and frame house, in Lima town. The first mill dam in Hingham was erected by Mr. Tibbits for Mr. Giddings.

JOHN W. SWETT

John W. and Hannah D. Swett came to Sheboygan county from New York in 1846 and settled in Lima town, and hence were among the pioneers of this locality.

JACOB REIS

Jacob and Marie Reis came from Germany in 1845 and settled in Scott town in 1846, where their son, Jacob Reis, was born in 1849.

HON. CAD W. HUMPHREY

One of the foremost settlers of Mitchell town was Hon. Cad W. Humphrey, who came from Oneida county, New York, in 1846, and preempted a

claim, upon which he built a cabin and "kept batch" until his marriage in 1848 to Maria Elizabeth Van De Mark. He was one of the early commissioners for Sheboygan county, serving as sheriff, supervisor, superintendent of schools and member of the Wisconsin assembly.

JAMES H. DENISON

James H. Denison came from New York in 1846 with his young bride, who was Louisa Cole, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of unimproved land.

AZAEAL P. LYMAN

Azael P. Lyman located in Sheboygan in 1846. With his brother George, who had located in Sheboygan Falls in 1845, he established stores in Fond du Lac, Calumet, Berlin and Sheboygan. He became one of the prominent and influential men of Sheboygan and one of its first boatbuilders.

WILLIAM F. ZIERATH

William F. Zierath, a native of Germany, first came to Sheboygan in 1846, looking for a business location. He returned to Cleveland but in the following year purchased property here and was then joined by his family. He engaged in hotel keeping, as proprietor of the St. Clair House, and conducted it until his death, which occurred in the latter part of 1870.

JAMES CROCKER

James and Margaret (Leland) Crocker came here in 1846. Their son, Silas R., followed them in 1853. He was a carpenter and worked on the first dredge that was used in opening the harbor in Sheboygan. He then became identified with the manufacturing interests of the city. In 1866, with others, he put up a sawmill on Pennsylvania avenue and began preparations to manufacture chairs.

IN THE VILLAGE OF SHEBOYGAN

Arvin L. Weeks was born in Massachusetts and came to the then village of Sheboygan in 1848. He was an experienced architect and builder and followed his profession the following ten years. He built the first brick schoolhouse in Sheboygan and the first courthouse. Mr. Weeks served as harbor master for seven years.

John Sandrok, a native of Germany, located here in 1849. He was chief of the fire department for some time, and in 1874 was elected sheriff. His trade was that of contracting and building.

Horatio Nelson Smith identified his interests with those of Sheboygan in 1847, coming here from Vermont. He was one of the pioneer merchants of the city. Soon thereafter he opened a store in Plymouth and placed his

younger brother, Patrick Henry, in charge. In 1850 Mr. Smith removed his entire business to Plymouth. He was elected to the general assembly from Sheboygan in the fall of 1848 and in 1852 became state senator.

Thomas Long, a native of Ireland, took up his home in Sheboygan in 1849. For several years thereafter he followed the lakes both as officer of the vessel and owner. In 1886 he became identified with the Jenkins Machine Company.

George Thies came from Germany in 1846 and spent about a year in Chicago. The year 1847 found him in Sheboygan clerking in the general store of Charles Moore. In 1858 Mr. Thies was elected sheriff of the county, and in 1868, county clerk.

William Holle was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1821, and immigrated to this country in 1847, taking up his residence in Sheboygan, where he bought a store and engaged in merchandising.

David S. Jenkins of the Jenkins Machine Company, came with his parents, Pryce and Margaret Jenkins, from Wales in 1845, after having spent one year at Racine.

Carl Zillier immigrated to the United States with his parents, Andrew and Julia (Franke) Zillier, in 1849, coming direct to Sheboygan in June of that year. He became a printer and worked as a compositor in the offices of the Journal and Republikaner. In 1857 he bought out the Republikaner and established the National Demokrat, which he built up to become the leading German paper in the state, outside of Milwaukee. He held various offices of trust in the community. In 1860 he was city clerk; 1863 and 1864 he represented this district in the general assembly. He was city comptroller two terms. In 1870 he was elected county clerk and was his own successor for two terms. He also served on the board of supervisors for several years and most of the time was chairman of that body. In 1886 and also in 1895 President Grover Cleveland appointed him postmaster. Mr. Zillier has been one of the active and influential men of the community. He is now living in retirement.

Fred Pape arrived in this city from Germany in August, 1848, coming with his parents, Conrad and Caroline Pape. For some time after his arrival he was engaged in carrying the mails between Sheboygan and Port Washington on horseback through the woods. Eventually he became an engineer on the Northwestern, then agent for the Goodrich Transportation Company and later proprietor of the Kossuth House, which he named the Pape House.

John G. Pantzer located here in 1848, coming from Germany. He was one of the pioneer cigar manufacturers of Sheybogan.

David W. Halsted, Sr., a native of New York, came to Sheboygan in 1841, but a year later removed to Calumet county, where his son, David Wisner Halsted, was born in 1845.

Frank Stone came from Massachusetts with his parents, Lewis and Lucy (Howe) Stone, in 1848, and settled in Sheboygan, where the father engaged in merchandising on Eighth street.

Michael John Lynch, whose native state was New York, arrived in Sheboygan in 1842 in company with John King. He was a contractor and is

said to have built the first bridge across the Sheboygan river. He also did much contract work on street grading and improvement. He was appointed by Franklin Pierce collector for the port of Sheboygan and was a veteran of the Civil war.

Thomas M. Blackstock, with an aunt and three sisters, his mother having preceded him, arrived in Sheboygan in the spring of 1849. He first found employment in a hotel, then was engaged for six years in a drug store. In 1856 he was superintendent of construction of the Sheboygan-Fond du Lac plank road and served in that capacity until 1861. He then purchased the drug business of Dr. J. J. Brown, which he conducted until 1876. In 1875, however, he took an active part in the organization and establishment of the Phoenix Chair Company and within a year was chosen president and general manager of the company. Mr. Blackstock became one of the strong and influential men not only of Sheboygan but of this part of the state and was mentioned as a possible candidate for the governorship in 1892.

Joseph Schrage was one of the pioneer merchants of Sheboygan, locating here in 1847 and opening a grocery store. He later built the Wisconsin House, well known to the early settlers. He eventually became one of the prominent merchants of Sheboygan.

Azael P. Lyman located in this city in 1846. With his brother George he had located in Sheboygan Falls in 1845 and established stores in Fond du Lac, Calumet, Berlin and Sheboygan. He became one of the prominent and influential men of Sheboygan and one of its first boatbuilders, in which he became well known.

Evan Evans was a settler here of 1845. For some time he worked at his trade of carpentry and for ten years was a toll keeper on the Sheboygan-Fond du Lac plank road. He later became a farmer.

William F. Zierath, a native of Germany, first came to Sheboygan in 1846, looking for a business location. He returned to Cleveland but in the following year purchased property here and was then joined by his family. He engaged in hotel keeping, as proprietor of the St. Clair House, which he operated until his death, which occurred in the latter part of 1870.

William Seaman, a native of New York, came to Sheboygan in 1845. William Henry Seaman, who became United States judge of the eastern district of Wisconsin, was a son of William and Arlisle Seaman, and came to Sheboygan with his parents in the winter of 1845-6. He was working in the Evergreen City Times office when the Civil war broke out. He enlisted as a private in Company H, First Regiment Wisconsin Infantry. He read law with C. W. Ellis of Sheboygan and later with J. A. Bentley and was admitted to the bar in 1868. In 1893 he was appointed to the United States bench.

Worthy McKillip came from the Empire state to this city in 1842 and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He was soon after his arrival made deputy sheriff of what was then Brown county. In 1845 he built a large frame building on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street. Previous to this, however, he had served as register of deeds but on the completion of his building he engaged in the mercantile business.

James and Margaret (Leland) Crocker came here in 1846. Their son, Silas R., followed them in 1853. He was a carpenter and worked on the first dredge that was used in opening the harbor in Sheboygan. He then became identified with the manufacturing interests of the city. In 1866, with others, he put up a sawmill on Pennsylvania avenue and began preparations to manufacture chairs.

Dr. John Julius Brown was one of the pioneer physicians of Sheboygan, locating here in 1846.

William Whiffen, a native of England, came to Sheboygan in the fall of 1845. He immediately purchased a farm in the town of Sheboygan Falls and lived there until 1875, when he returned to Sheboygan.

Alexander Hamilton Edwards came to Sheboygan in 1848 and after keeping the lighthouse for about a year became deputy register of deeds. He later was elected to the office of register. He also held the offices of clerk of the court and police judge, being in official positions for about twenty years.

Leopold and Francis Gutsch came to Sheboygan from Baden, Germany, in 1847, and established the Gutsch Brewing Company.

John Griffith, a native of New York, was a settler in Sheboygan as early as 1850 and one of the early merchants.

Isaac Brazleton came to Wisconsin from East Tennessee with his parents, Jacob and Margaret Brazleton, and settled near Milwaukee in 1835. In 1847 he removed to Sheboygan, where he carried on a meat market for a number of years.

Benjamin Orrin Coon, a native of New York, settled in the town of Plymouth in February, 1846, and was soon joined by his parents, James and Susanna Coon. By that time Hiram Bishop, Henry Gilman and Ira Bradford were making homes for themselves here.

Jonathan Leighton arrived here from the state of Maine in 1844 and embarked in the lumber business, in which he continued twenty years. With his father-in-law, Aurin Z. Littlefield, he built a sawmill, which was known as the Littlefield & Leighton mill.

Evert Hartman was a pioneer of 1846, coming here with his parents, Derrick J. and Hattie Hartman.

Charles W. Pierce, who was born here in 1848, is the son of William J. Pierce, who came from England in 1844 and settled in Sheboygan.

Otto Schucht became a resident of the city of Sheboygan in 1849.

Hector North Ross was a pioneer teacher of this county. He arrived here from his native state of New York in June, 1847, and soon found work in the office of the Mercury. He had previously been admitted to the bar and the following fall after his arrival in Sheboygan he was elected to the office of county judge. The salary of the office at that time was small and in order to earn what he could he taught the village school in Sheboygan in the winter of 1849 and held the same position during the years 1852 and 1853. He purchased the Sheboygan Mercury in 1854. In 1870 he changed the name of the paper from the Evergreen City Times to that of the Sheboygan Times.

Henry W. Minott located here in 1848 and was joined by his brother, Levi E., in 1849, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of furniture.

Alban Kent was one of the early settlers of Sheboygan. He left the fatherland in 1833 and settled in Erie, Pennsylvania, from whence he came in the winter of 1844. He at once built a home and established a tailoring establishment, which was one of the first in the village. Later Mr. Kent opened a bakery and grocery on the shore end of the old north pier, where he carried on quite a business for four years, when his place was wrecked by the waves during a severe storm, when his stock and household goods were lost. He then resumed work at his trade and retired therefrom in 1889, at the age of eighty-one years.

Joseph Keller, a German, opened a blacksmith shop here in 1849 to which he later added wood and paint shops, a foundry and machine shops. He also started a brickyard and operated it some six years, when he sold and built what is now Factory B of the Crocker Chair Company, which he managed for three years and then sold to the Crockers.

Christian Raab came in 1848 from Germany and became a grain dealer and shipbuilder.

Ernst and Anna Rietow, natives of Germany, came to the United States in 1848 and settled in Sheboygan, where he carried on a furniture establishment until 1852 and then removed to a farm in the town of Wilson. In 1855 he returned to Sheboygan and engaged in the furniture business until his death, in 1868.

John G. Mayer, a native of Germany, established himself in Sheboygan as a merchant tailor in 1848.

William Kroos, Sr., a native of Germany, emigrated to the United States in the fall of 1842 and landed at New Orleans. From there he went to St. Louis, which was his home for a number of years. Mr. Kroos took up his residence in the city of Sheboygan in 1847. He is living today, hale and hearty, at the age of ninety-four years.

Frederick Gustav Lintz, a native of Germany, arrived in the United States with his wife in 1847, and coming west located on land north of Sheboygan City. His acres accumulated to a number over one thousand and he built a pier known as Lintz pier and did a big business in cutting and shipping wood, selling in one year \$24,000 worth. He was liberal and helped many of the farmers in paying for their land. About six years after coming to this county he removed to Sheboygan City, where for over thirty years he did an extensive business in general merchandising and in lumber. He died in 1884.

Julius Kroos is a son of William Kroos, Sr., and was born in the Evergreen City in 1857. He is president of the Bank of Sheboygan, one of the strongest financial institutions in the state of Wisconsin.

CHAPTER VI

OFFICIALS

LIST OF COUNTY OFFICIALS BROKEN BY LOSS OF RECORDS—COMPLETE LIST OF SOME OF THE COUNTY OFFICIALS AND PARTIAL LIST OF OTHERS—BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AND ITS MEMBERS FROM 1870 TO DATE—MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

COUNTY COURT

The general government in the act organizing the territory of Wisconsin provided for probate judges to adjudicate estates of deceased persons, those of minor children, and others not capable of attending to their own business affairs; hence, the office of probate judge was maintained under that title until the year 1850, when it was changed to county judge, and the court to that of county court. Unfortunately, the writer has no record of those early courts nor of the names of the men who fulfilled the duties of the office. From the year 1860, when the county records were burned, the following have served as county judges:

COUNTY JUDGES

1860—George W. Weeden	1894—Simon Gillen
1866—Edward Gilman	1898—Andrew Gilbertson
1874—Bille Williams	1902—Paul T. Krez

COUNTY CLERKS

1853—James T. Kingsbury	1893—Jacob F. Miller
1855-1860—August Pott	1895—R. B. Melvin
1861—H. Van Tilborg	1901—Edward B. Mattoon (Re-
1863—Frederick Zimmerman	signed in March, 1908, and
1869—George Thies	unexpired term filled by C.
1871—Carl Zillier	W. Fischer)
1877—Frederick Hoppe	1909—August G. Meyers
1883—Emil Nehrlich	1911—C. W. Fischer

COUNTY TREASURERS

1848—C. T. Moore	1851—W. Smith
1849—Thomas Lapham	1853—George W. Weeden

COUNTY TREASURER

1855—William W. King	1883—Bernhard Bruecker
1857—John Gee	1885—George W. Bradford
1861—Francis Geele	1887—A. L. Swart
1865—S. B. Hogan	1891—Charles S. Weisse
1867—Julius Wolff	1895—Henry Walvoord
1871—W. Schwartz	1899—Joseph Pfeiffer
1873—William Ashby	1903—C. H. Schulz
1877—J. M. O'Hearn	1907—W. H. Barragar
1881—George W. Bradford	1911—Charles M. Ries

CLERK OF THE COURT

1846—J. Rankin	1865—A. H. Edwards
1847—C. P. Hiller	1867—August Pott
1848—E. S. Goodrich	1871—A. H. Edwards
1849—E. S. Goodrich	1877—Felix Benfey
1851—A. H. Edwards	1883—Simon Gillen
1855—Jacob Quintus	1889—Thomas O'Hara
1857—Flavius J. Mills	1893—L. T. Bishop
1859—William Elwell	1895—B. F. Heald
1861—Edward Gilman	1899—M. M. Gilman
1863—J. B. Coleman	1905—A. P. Croghan

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

1846—D. U. Harrington	1871—Conrad Krez
1847—David Taylor	1879—George T. Sumner
1848—J. R. Sharpstein and W. R. Gorsline	1881—John Q. Adams
1849—E. Fox Cook	1883—Dennis T. Phalen
1853—Edward Elwell	1887—A. C. Prescott
1855—George S. Graves	1889—Simon Gillen
1857—Crosby W. Ellis	1895—Willard Cole
1859—Conrad Krez	1897—Frederick Vollrath
1863—E. B. Treat	1899—Theodore Benfey
1865—J. H. Jones	1905—Edward Voigt
	1911—W. B. Collins

SHERIFFS

1846—T. C. Hornor	1857—Cad W. Humphrey
1847—J. H. Comstock	1859—George Thies
1849—G. H. Smith	1861—Frederick Aude
1851—Godfrey Stamm	1863—W. G. Mallory
1853—John D. Murphy	1865—M. Winter
1854—William Kaestner (to fill vacancy)	1867—William Scott
1855—Julius Wolff	1869—Louis Otte
	1871—W. M. Root

SHERIFFS

1873—Frederick Hoppe	1893—A. Lebermann
1875—John Sandrok	1895—William Grashorn
1877—Joseph Schrage	1897—David L. Mantz
1879—Louis Otte	1899—Henry Buchen
1881—Wendel Pfeil	1901—Albert Suemnicht
1883—Wilbur M. Root	1903—H. A. Arpke
1885—Frederick Goerlitz	1905—H. A. Zurheide
1887—Henry G. Mueller	1907—H. Kiefer
1889—Fred Mueller	1909—A. A. Hoehne
1891—Phil Doherty	1911—H. C. Hoppe

REGISTERS OF DEEDS

1839—Charles D. Cole	1865—A. Mahlendorf
1844—W. W. Kellog	1869—Nathan Cole
1845—John Keller	1871—E. Clarenbach
1846—E. H. Howard	1879—Albert Mahlendorf, Sr.
1847—W. R. Gorsline	1880—Valentine Detling
1849—J. T. Kingsbury	1887—Frank W. Margenau
1851—M. M. Flint	1891—A. J. Mallmann
1853—Charles Adolphi	1895—Harvey Klotsch
1855—Charles Meyer	1901—Henry Walvoord
1859—Joseph Weiskopf	1905—Louis G. Cornelius
1863—Wenzel Kunz	1911—Edwin Koellmer

COUNTY SURVEYORS

1849—James Hanford	1867—G. Marquardt
1851—M. Martin	1875—L. Tibbitts
1853—H. S. Hilton	1877—S. A. Simpson
1855—Horace Cleaves	1881—Louis Bode
1859—James Hanford	1883—S. A. Simpson
1861—W. H. Paine	1893—Otto B. Joerns
1863—H. G. H. Reed	1895—Louis Bode

CORONER

1849—E. S. Thorp	1867—Julius Leber
1851—R. Phillips	1869—R. G. Bennett
1853—H. S. Hilton	1871—James Berry
1854—Charles H. Woodard (to fill vacancy)	1881—Julius Breitzmann
1855—James Berry	1882—Frederick Schnellen
1857—August Telgener	1885—Carl Osthelder
1859—Joshua Brown	1887—William O. St. Sure
1861—August Krueger	1889—A. W. Bock
1863—James Berry	1895—N. S. Goodell
	1903—Peter Feagan

SUPERVISOR OF ASSESSMENTS

1902—J. A. Zinkgraf
1905—A. P. Pauly

1911—H. C. Maurer

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

1862—A. W. Whitcomb
1864—H. A. Forbes
1866—Edward Drewry
1868—J. E. Thomas
1870—W. E. Cody
1872—E. A. Little
1874—M. D. L. Fuller
1876—George W. Weeden
1878—B. R. Grogan

1882—A. F. Warden
1887—James Leahy
1891—Martin Hughes
1893—A. J. Strassburger
1897—George H. Drewry
1903—Otto Gaffron
1905—J. E. Kennedy
1911—H. C. Dornbush

The reader will have noticed that names of county officials are given in the above list prior to 1860. These were obtained by searching through the files of newspapers.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

1870

Wilson, George W. Weeden, chairman; Greenbush, Erastus Keach; Herman, Ludwig Luecke; Holland, Peter Daane, Jr.; Lima, Thomas Walsh; Lyndon, H. L. Hutchinson; Mosel, William Wippermann; Plymouth, C. W. Prescott; Mitchell, Phelin Hughes; Rhine, Eric Tallmadge; Russell, John Keenan; Scott, Abraham Laycock; Sherman, John P. Carroll; Sheboygan, William Ashby; Sheboygan Falls, Henry Tidman; Sheboygan Falls village, John P. Robinson; city of Sheboygan, first ward, Francis Geele; second, J. O. Thayer; third, J. C. Reich; fourth, William Demand.

1871

Wilson, George W. Weeden, chairman; Greenbush, N. H. Roberts; Herman, Frederick Arpke; Holland, Peter Daane, Jr.; Lima, Timothy O'Connor; Lyndon, H. A. Forbes; Mitchell, Phelin Hughes; Mosel, William Wippermann; Plymouth, Enos Easterman; Rhine, Julius Wolff; Russell, John Keenan; Scott, Jacob Reis; Sheboygan, William Ashby; Sheboygan Falls, Henry Tidman; Sheboygan Falls village, John E. Thomas; Sherman, John P. Carroll; city of Sheboygan, first ward, John Sandrok; second, Joseph Keseberg; third, August Froehlich; fourth, W. B. Darling.

1872

Wilson, George W. Weeden, chairman; Greenbush, N. H. Roberts; Herman, Ludwig Luecke; Holland, Peter Daane, Jr.; Lima, Thomas Walsh; Lyndon, E. C. Butters; Mitchell, C. W. Humphrey; Mosel, William Wipper-

mann; Plymouth, Enos Eastman; Rhine, Julius Wolff; Russell, John Keenan; Scott, Jacob Reis; Sheboygan, G. A. Willard; Sheboygan Falls, Henry Tidman; Sheboygan Falls village, N. C. Farnsworth; Sherman, John P. Carroll; city of Sheboygan, first ward, John Sandrok; second, John O. Thayer; third, J. C. Reich; fourth, A. Trester.

1873

Wilson, George W. Weeden, chairman; Greenbush, Olney Higgins; Herman, Ludwig Luecke; Holland, J. H. Van Ouwerkerk; Lima, Thomas Walsh; Lyndon, S. D. Hubbard; Mitchell, C. W. Humphrey; Mosel, Charles Wippermann; Plymouth, C. W. Prescott; Rhine, Julius Wolff; Russell, John Keenan; Scott, Jacob Blanshan; Sheboygan, G. A. Willard; Sheboygan Falls, Henry Tidman; Sheboygan Falls village, Albert Dennett; city of Sheboygan, first ward, John Sandrok; second, John O. Thayer; third, Charles Grasse; fourth, Henry Scheele.

1874

Sheboygan Falls, John E. Thomas, chairman; Greenbush, William H. Clark; Herman, Friedrich Hasche; Holland, Anton Van De Wall; Lima, Thomas Walsh; Lyndon, Norman C. Harmon; Mitchell, C. W. Humphrey; Mosel, William Wippermann; Plymouth, Enos Eastman; Rhine, Julius Wolff; Russell, John Keenan; Scott, Israel J. Smith; Sheboygan, G. A. Willard; Sheboygan Falls, Henry Tidman; Sherman, John P. Carroll; Wilson, Michael Trimberger; Sheboygan city, first ward, John Sandrok; second, John O. Thayer; third, Charles Grasse; fourth, Henry Scheele.

1875

Sheboygan Falls village, John E. Thomas, chairman; Greenbush, Erastus Keach; Herman, Henry Luecke; Holland, Anton Van De Wall; Lima, Thomas Walsh; Lyndon, Norman C. Harmon; Mitchell, Hugh Lynch; Mosel, William Wippermann; Plymouth, Asa Carpenter; Rhine, Julius Wolff; Russell, John Keenan; Scott, Israel J. Smith; Sheboygan, G. A. Willard; Sheboygan Falls, Edward Heidenreiter; Sherman, John P. Carroll; Wilson, Carl Reich; city of Sheboygan, first ward, James H. Mead; second, John O. Thayer; third, Charles Grasse; fourth, Joseph Weiskopf.

1876

Lyndon, S. D. Hubbard, chairman; Greenbush, Erastus Keach; Herman, Ludwig Luecke; Holland, Charles Rogers; Lima, A. D. De Land; Mitchell, Hugh Lynch; Mosel, William Wippermann; Plymouth, William Schwartz; Rhine, Julius Wolff; Russell, John Keenan; Scott, Israel J. Smith; Sheboygan, G. A. Willard; Sheboygan Falls, Edward Heidenreiter; Sheboygan Falls village, Israel Adriance; Sherman, James White; Wilson, Carl Reich; city of Sheboygan, first ward, Michael Winter; second, James Bell; third, Charles Boehme; fourth, G. Dieckmann; fifth, Matthew Meyer.

1877

Sheboygan, Carl Zillier, chairman; Greenbush, Erastus Keach; Herman, Frederick Hasche; Holland, Charles Rogers; Lima, Thomas Walsh; Lyndon, Eugene McIntyre; Mitchell, Hugh Lynch; Mosel, Peter Augustine; Plymouth, Asa Carpenter; Rhine, George Gessert; Russell, John Keenan; Scott, F. Hazelton; Sheboygan, August Zschetzsche; Sheboygan Falls, Edward Heidenreiter; Sheboygan Falls village, W. H. Prentice; Sherman, James White; Wilson, Carl Reich; city of Sheboygan, first ward, William Elwell; third, J. Mogenson; fourth, G. Dieckmann; fifth, Charles Grasse; city of Plymouth, first ward, H. W. Fisher; second, George W. Barnard.

1878

Sheboygan, Carl Zillier, chairman; Greenbush, Erastus Keach; Herman, August Selsemeyer; Holland, Charles Rogers; Lima, Thomas Walsh; Lyndon, Eugene McIntyre; Mitchell, James Hughes; Mosel, Peter Augustine; Plymouth, Asa Carpenter; Rhine, Valentine Pfeil; Russell, John Keenan; Scott, John Ruch; Sheboygan, August Zschetzsche; Sheboygan Falls, Hiram Smith; Sheboygan Falls village, John E. Thomas; Sherman, James White; Wilson, George W. Weeden; city of Sheboygan, first ward; William Elwell; third, John Mogenson; fourth, C. B. Henschel; fifth, Charles Grasse; Plymouth; first, H. W. Fischer; second, George W. Barnard.

1879

Sheboygan, Carl Zillier, chairman; Greenbush, Erastus Keach; Herman, August Selsemeyer; Holland, Charles Rogers; Lima, A. D. De Land; Lyndon, Eugene McIntyre; Mitchell, James Hughes; Mosel, Peter Augustine; Plymouth, George W. Bradford; Rhine, George Gessert; Russell, John Keenan; Scott, John Ruch; Sheboygan, August Zschetzsche; Sheboygan Falls, Hiram Ashcraft; Sheboygan Falls village, John E. Thomas; Sherman, James White; Wilson, Carl Roehrborn; city of Sheboygan, first ward, William Elwell; third, James Mogenson; fourth, C. B. Henschel; fifth, Charles Grasse; Plymouth, first ward, J. W. Taylor; second, William Schwartz.

1880

Sheboygan, Carl Zillier, chairman; Greenbush, John Dennis; Herman, August Selsemeyer; Holland, E. C. Oliver; Lima, A. D. De Land; Lyndon, Eugene McIntyre; Mitchell, Simon Gillen; Mosel, Peter Augustine; Plymouth, George W. Bradford; Rhine, T. C. Sharpe; Russell, John Keenan; Scott, John Ruch; Sheboygan, William Ashby; Sheboygan Falls, John Dietsch; Sheboygan Falls village, G. H. Brickner; Sherman, James White; Wilson, Carl Roehrborn; city of Sheboygan, first ward, William Elwell; third, John Williamson; fourth, J. M. Kohler; fifth, Fred Nagel; Plymouth, first ward, J. W. Taylor; second, William Schwartz.

1881

Sheboygan, Carl Zillier, chairman; Greenbush, John Dennis; Herman, J. Bodenstab; Holland, E. C. Oliver; Lima, T. O'Connor; Lyndon, Eugene

McIntyre; Mitchell, Simon Gillen; Mosel, Peter Augustine; Plymouth, H. Wheeler; Rhine, T. C. Sharpe; Russell, John Keenan; Scott, John Rich; Sheboygan, C. M. Limplrecht; Sheboygan Falls, John Kaestner; Sheboygan Falls village, J. E. Thomas; Sherman, James White; Wilson, Carl Reich; city of Sheboygan, first ward, William Elwell; third, Charles Boehme; fourth, J. M. Kohler; fifth, Fred Nagel; Plymouth, first ward, H. W. Fischer; second, George W. Barnard.

1882

Sheboygan, Carl Zillier, chairman; Greenbush, G. S. Putnam; Herman, Frederick Hasche; Holland, Henry Walvoord; Lima, A. D. De Land; Lyndon, Eugene McIntyre; Mitchell, J. F. Murray; Mosel, Charles W. Prescott; Rhine, T. C. Sharpe; Russell, John Keenan; Scott, John Ruch; Sheboygan, G. A. Willard; Sheboygan Falls, John Kaestner; Sheboygan Falls village, B. F. Heald; Sherman, James White; Wilson, Carl Reich; Sheboygan city, first ward, William Elwell; third, Charles Boehme; fourth, August Trilling; fifth, Fred Nagel; Plymouth, first ward, George W. Barnard; second, E. A. Streblow.

1883

Sheboygan, Carl Zillier, chairman; Greenbush, G. S. Putnam; Herman, August Selsemeyer; Holland, Henry Walvoord; Lima, Christian Oeder; Lyndon, W. A. Barber; Mitchell, J. F. Burke; Mosel, Peter Augustine; Plymouth, Charles W. Prescott; Rhine, T. C. Sharpe; Russell, John Keenan; Scott, John Ruch; Sheboygan, O. Gearlds; Sheboygan Falls, George Whiffen; Sheboygan Falls village, J. H. Reysen; Sherman, James White; Wilson, W. Springborn; city of Sheboygan, first ward, William Elwell; third, Charles Boehme; fourth, August Trilling; fifth, Fred Nagel; Plymouth, first ward, William Fischer; second, J. L. Santee.

1884

Sheboygan, William Elwell, chairman; Greenbush, G. S. Putnam; Herman, August Selsemeyer; Holland, E. C. Oliver; Lima, T. O'Connor; Lyndon, C. N. Harmon; Mitchell, J. F. Burke; Mosel, Peter Augustine; Plymouth, Asa Carpenter; Rhine, T. C. Sharpe; Russell, John Keenan; Scott, J. W. Liebenstein; Sheboygan, O. Gearlds; Sheboygan Falls, George Whiffen; Sheboygan Falls village, E. Foster; Sherman, James White; Wilson, W. Springborn; Sheboygan, second ward, Joseph Keseberg; third, P. Martin; fourth, August Trilling; fifth, Fred Nagel; Plymouth, first ward, William Fischer; second, M. D. L. Fuller.

1885

Sheboygan, William Elwell, chairman; Greenbush, G. S. Putnam; Herman, Ludwig Luecke; Holland, E. C. Oliver; Lima, A. D. De Land; Lyndon, C. N. Harmon; Mitchell, John Bowser; Mosel, Albert Erdmann; Plymouth, Asa Carpenter; Rhine, T. C. Sharpe; Russell, John Keenan; Scott,

J. W. Liebenstein; Sheboygan, August Zschetzsche; Sheboygan Falls, George U. Whiffen; Sheboygan Falls village, B. F. Heald; Sherman, W. H. Foley; Wilson, William Springborn; city of Sheboygan, second ward, Christian Ackermann; third, P. Martin; fourth, F. W. Margenau; fifth, H. J. Friedrichs; Plymouth, first ward, John Kaestner; second, W. Schwartz.

1886

Sheboygan, William Elwell, chairman; Greenbush, G. S. Putnam; Herman, Henry G. Mueller; Holland, E. C. Oliver; Lima, A. D. De Land; Lyndon, E. McIntyre; Mitchell, John Bowser; Mosel, Albert Erdmann; Plymouth, H. Krumrey; Rhine, George Wolff; Russell, John Keenan; Scott, J. W. Liebenstein; Sheboygan, August Zschetzsche; Sheboygan Falls, George U. Whiffen; Sheboygan Falls village, Charles S. Weisse; Sherman, W. H. Foley; Wilson, W. Springborn; city of Sheboygan, second ward, Christian Ackermann; third, J. Mogenson; fourth, F. Margenau; fifth, Ernst Lutze; Plymouth, first ward, John Kaestner; second, W. Schwartz.

1887

Sheboygan, Carl Zillier, chairman; Greenbush, N. H. Roberts; Herman, William F. Sieker; Holland, Henry Walvoord; Lima, A. D. De Land; Lyndon, E. McIntyre; Mitchell, John Bowser; Mosel, Albert Erdmann; Plymouth, H. Krumrey; Rhine, George Wolff; Russell, John Keenan; Scott, J. W. Liebenstein; Sheboygan, August Zschetzsche; Sheboygan Falls, George U. Whiffen; Sherman, W. H. Foley; Wilson, Carl Roehrborn; Sheboygan Falls village, William Rensis; city of Sheboygan, first ward, William Elwell; second, Christian Ackermann; fourth, Frederick Boseck; fifth, B. Renzelmann; sixth, Ernst Lutze; seventh, Herman Strains; eighth, Henry Brand; Plymouth, first ward, Carl Schwartz; second, William Schwartz.

1888

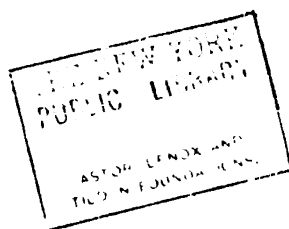
Sheboygan, Carl Zillier, chairman; Greenbush, N. H. Roberts; Herman, William F. Sieker; Holland, Henry Walvoord; Lima, A. D. De Land; Lyndon, E. McIntyre; Mitchell, J. F. Burke; Mosel, Carl Wippermann; Plymouth, Henry B. Wheeler; Rhine, George W. Wolff; Russell, Jacob Sinz; Scott, J. W. Liebenstein; Sheboygan, William D. Mueller; Sheboygan Falls, John Dassow; Sheboygan Falls village, Charles S. Weisse; Sherman, James White; Wilson, Carl Roehrborn; city of Sheboygan, first ward, J. DeSmidt; second, Christian Ackermann; fourth, John Mogenson; fifth, B. Renzelmann; sixth, Ernst Lutze; seventh, Herman A. Strains; eighth, Henry Brand; Plymouth, first ward, Adam Wolff; second, William Schwartz.

1889

Sheboygan, Carl Zillier, chairman; Greenbush, N. H. Roberts; Herman, William F. Sieker; Holland, Henry Walvoord; Lima, A. D. De Land; Lyndon, W. A. Barber; Mitchell, John F. Burke; Mosel, Carl Wippermann;



SHEBOYGAN COUNTY COURT HOUSE



Plymouth, Henry Wheeler; Rhine, George W. Wolff; Russell, Jacob Sinz; Scott, J. W. Liebenstein; Sheboygan, Owen Gearlds; Sheboygan Falls, John Dassow; Sheboygan Falls village, Charles S. Weisse; Sherman, William H. Foley; Wilson, Carl Roehrborn; city of Sheboygan, first ward, J. DeSmidt; second, Fred Oetking; fourth, John Freimuth; fifth, B. Renzelmann; sixth, Ernst Lutze; seventh, H. Strains; eighth, Henry Brand; Plymouth, first ward, George W. Monk; second, L. T. Bishop.

1890

Sheboygan, Carl Zillier, chairman; Greenbush, N. H. Roberts; Herman, William F. Sieker; Holland, Henry Walvoord; Lima, Dr. F. L. Collier; Lyndon, W. A. Barber; Mitchell, R. Phalen; Mosel, Albert Erdmann; Plymouth, Henry Wheeler; Rhine, George W. Wolff; Russell, Jacob Sinz; Scott, J. W. Liebenstein; Sheboygan, Owen Gearlds; Sheboygan Falls; John Dassow; Sheboygan Falls village, William Rensis; Sherman, Charles Ferk; Wilson, Valentine Reyer; city of Sheboygan, first ward, Otto Geussenhainer; second, Fred Oetking; fourth, John Freimuth; fifth, B. Renzelmann; sixth, Alex Schirmer; seventh, H. Strains; eighth, Henry Brand; Plymouth, first ward, H. W. Fischer; second, L. T. Bishop.

1891

Sheboygan, Carl Zillier, chairman; Greenbush, C. A. Corbett; Herman, William F. Sieker; Holland, Henry Walvoord; Lima, Dr. F. L. Collier; Lyndon, C. R. Mead; Mitchell, J. J. Crosby; Mosel, Fred Festerling; Plymouth, Henry Waterman; Rhine, George W. Wolff; Russell, Jacob Sinz; Scott, J. W. Liebenstein; Sheboygan, Owen Gearlds; Sheboygan Falls, John Dassow; Sheboygan Falls village, William Rensis; Sherman, Charles Ferk; Wilson, Valentine Reyer; city of Sheboygan, first ward, Otto Guessenhainer; second, Fred Oetking; fourth, John Freimuth; fifth, Peter Friedrichs; sixth, Ernst Lutze; seventh, H. Strains; eighth, Henry Brand; Plymouth, first ward, H. W. Fischer; second, L. T. Bishop.

1892

Sheboygan, Carl Zillier, chairman; Greenbush, C. A. Corbett; Herman, William F. Sieker; Holland, Sylvester Palmer; Lima, Henry Walsh; Lyndon, C. R. Mead; Mitchell, J. J. Crosby; Mosel, Fred Festerling; Plymouth, Henry Waterman; Rhine, George W. Wolff; Russell, Jacob Sinz; Scott, J. W. Liebenstein; Sheboygan, Owen Gearlds; Sheboygan Falls, John Dassow; Sheboygan Falls village, Lane Constance; Sherman, James Leahy; Wilson, Valentine Reyer; city of Sheboygan, first ward, Otto Geussenhainer; second, Frederick Oetking; fourth, John Freimuth; fifth, B. Renzelmann; Sixth, Ernst Lutze; seventh, H. A. Strains; eighth, Henry Brand; Plymouth, first ward, H. W. Fischer; second, L. T. Bishop.

1893

Sheboygan, Carl Zillier, chairman; Greenbush, C. A. Corbett; Herman, William F. Sieker; Holland, Sylvester Palmer; Lima, Henry Walsh;

Lyndon, W. A. Barber; Mitchell, J. J. Crosby; Mosel, Fred Festerling; Plymouth, Henry Waterman; Rhine, George W. Wolff; Russell, Jacob Sinz; Scott, J. W. Liebenstein; Sheboygan, Charles M. Ries; Sheboygan Falls, John Dassow; Sheboygan Falls village, Lane Constance; Sherman, James Leahy; Wilson, Valentine Reyer; city of Sheboygan, first ward, Henry Schuri; second, Fred Oetking; fourth, D. W. Halsted; fifth, Jacob Brehm; sixth, Ernst Lutze; seventh, H. A. Strains; eighth, F. W. Margenau; Plymouth, first ward, H. W. Fischer; second, E. A. Kennedy.

1894

Sheboygan, Carl Zillier, chairman; Greenbush, N. H. Roberts; Herman, W. F. Sieker; Holland, S. Palmer; Lima, C. D. De Long; Lyndon, W. A. Barber; Mitchell, David Hughes; Mosel, Fred Festerling; Plymouth, H. Wheeler; Rhine, George W. Wolff; Russell, Jacob Sinz; Sheboygan, Owen Gearlds; Sheboygan Falls, John Dassow; Sheboygan Falls village, A. J. Lumsden; Scott, J. W. Liebenstein; Sherman, James Leahy; Wilson, Valentine Reyer; city of Sheboygan, first ward, D. W. Halsted; second, Fred Oetking; fourth, August Rieboldt; fifth, Jacob Brehm; sixth, Ernst Lutze; seventh, A. H. Strains; eighth, Robert Neumeister; Plymouth, first ward, H. W. Fischer; second, E. A. Kennedy.

1895

Rhine, George W. Wolff, chairman; Greenbush, G. C. Mayhew; Herman, Fred Braun; Holland, S. Palmer; Lima, C. D. De Long; Lyndon, W. A. Barber; Mitchell, David Hughes; Mosel, Fred Festerling; Plymouth, H. Waterman; Russell, Jacob Sinz; Sheboygan, Owen Gearlds; Sheboygan Falls, Carl Schlichting; Sheboygan Falls village, Charles S. Weisse; Scott, J. W. Liebenstein; Sherman, James Leahy; Wilson, Valentine Reyer; Elkhart Lake village, August Riess; city of Sheboygan, first ward, W. H. Burk; second, Charles B. Freiberg; third, John Balzer, Jr.; fourth, Joseph Cooper; fifth, Charles Brickner; sixth, Dietrich Burhop; seventh, Henry Oehlmann; eighth, Robert Neumeister; Plymouth, first ward, H. W. Fischer; second, C. R. Mead.

1896

Rhine, George W. Wolff, chairman; Greenbush, G. C. Mayhew; Herman, William F. Sieker; Holland, S. Palmer; Lima, H. Walsh; Lyndon, L. C. Bartlett; Mitchell, J. F. Murray; Mosel, Fred Festerling; Plymouth, H. Wheeler; Russell, Charles Smith; Sheboygan, Owen Gearlds; Sheboygan Falls, Carl Schlichting; Sheboygan Falls village, John Blust; Scott, J. W. Liebenstein; Sherman, G. Franzen; Wilson, Valentine Reyer; Elkhart Lake village, T. C. Sharpe; city of Sheboygan, first, W. J. Mallmann; second, Theodore Harms; third, John Balzer, Jr.; fourth, Joseph Cooper; fifth, Jacob Brehm; sixth, Ernst Lutze; seventh, H. W. Oehlmann; eighth, Robert Neumeister; Plymouth, first ward, H. W. Fischer; second, C. R. Mead.

1897

Rhine, George W. Wolff, chairman; Greenbush, G. S. Putnam; Herman, William F. Sieker; Holland, S. Palmer; Lima, C. D. De Long; Lyndon, William Auckland; Mitchell, John F. Murray; Mosel, Fred Festerling; Plymouth, H. Waterman; Russell, Dennis Harkins; Sheboygan, Owen Gearlds; Sheboygan Falls, Carl Schlichting; Sheboygan Falls village, Charles H. Weisse; Scott, J. W. Liebenstein; Sherman, G. Franzen; Wilson, Gustav Kunze; Elkhart Lake village, August Riess; city of Sheboygan, first ward, H. Schilder; second, Theodore Harms; third, John Balzer, Jr.; fourth, Joseph Cooper; fifth, Christ Hoppert; sixth, George W. Schmitt; seventh, H. W. Oehlmann; eighth, William Geussenhainer; Plymouth, first ward, H. W. Fischer; second, E. A. Kennedy.

1898

Rhine, George W. Wolff, chairman; Greenbush, John Gannon; Herman, William F. Sieker; Holland, S. Palmer; Lima, C. D. De Long; Lyndon, W. A. Barber; Mitchell, Thomas Mangan; Mosel, Fred Festerling; Plymouth, H. Waterman; Russell, Dennis Harkins; Sheboygan, Owen Gearlds; Sheboygan Falls, Carl Schlichting; Sheboygan Falls village, Lane Constance; Scott, George W. Koch; Sherman, E. C. Stratton; Wilson, Gustav Kunze; Elkhart Lake village, August Riess; city of Sheboygan, first ward, Henty Schilder; second, Theodore Harms; third, Richard Nommensen; fourth, Horace Pott; fifth, Christ W. Hoppert; sixth, Ernst Lutze; seventh, J. N. Nickel; eighth, William Geussenhainer; Plymouth, first ward, H. W. Fischer; second, Asa Carpenter.

1899

Rhine, George W. Wolff, chairman; Greenbush, John Gannon; Herman, William F. Sieker; Holland, C. J. Huenink; Lima, G. J. Tempas; Lyndon, W. A. Barber; Mitchell, Thomas Mangan; Mosel, Fred Festerling; Plymouth, H. Waterman; Russell, Dennis Harkins; Scott, George W. Koch; Sheboygan, Owen Gearlds; Sheboygan Falls, Carl Schlichting; Sheboygan Falls village, A. A. Wachter; Sherman, E. C. Stratton; Wilson, Gustav Kunze; Elkhart Lake village, August Riess; city of Sheboygan, first ward, Henry Schilder; second, Theodore Harms; third, Richard Nommensen; fourth, Horace Pott; fifth, C. W. Hoppert; sixth, Ernst Lutze; seventh, A. H. Strains; eighth, H. Klemme; Plymouth, first ward, H. W. Fischer; second, E. O'Connell.

1900

Rhine, George W. Wolff, chairman; Greenbush, John Gannon; Herman, William F. Sieker; Holland, S. Palmer; Lima, C. D. De Long; Lyndon, W. A. Barber; Mitchell, J. J. Crosby; Mosel, Fred Festerling; Plymouth, Henry Wheeler; Russell, Dennis Harkins; Scott, George W. Koch; Sheboygan, Owen Gearlds; Sheboygan Falls, John Dassow; Sheboygan Falls village, Charles H. Weisse; Sherman, E. C. Stratton; Wilson, Gustav

Kunze; Elkhart Lake village, August Riess; Cedar Grove village, Adrian Fontaine; city of Sheboygan, first ward, Henry Schilder; second, Theodore Harms; third, Richard Nommensen; fourth, Charles Biwan; fifth, C. H. Hoppert; sixth, Ernst Lutze; seventh, A. H. Strains; eighth, John Brandl; Plymouth, first ward, H. W. Fischer; second, E. O'Connell.

1901

Rhine, George W. Wolff, chairman; Greenbush, John Gannon; Herman, William F. Sieker; Holland, S. Palmer; Lima, C. D. De Long; Lyndon, W. A. Barber; Mitchell, J. J. Crosby; Mosel, C. Augustine; Plymouth, Henry Wheeler; Russell, Dennis Harkins; Scott, George W. Koch; Sheboygan, Owen Gearlds; Sheboygan Falls, John Dassow; Sheboygan Falls village, Charles H. Weisse; Sherman, G. Franzen; Wilson, Gustav Kunze; Elkhart Lake village, W. P. Schwartz; Cedar Grove village, Adrian Fontaine; city of Sheboygan, first ward, William Roenitz; second, Theodore Harms; third, Richard Nommensen; fourth, William Peterson; fifth, Hugo Froehlich; sixth, Julius Witte; seventh, Louis Meier; eighth, John Brandl; Plymouth, first ward, H. W. Fischer; second, E. O'Connell.

1902

Rhine, George W. Wolff, chairman; Greenbush, John Gannon; Herman, W. F. Sieker; Holland, G. H. Te Stroete; Lima, C. H. De Long; Lyndon, W. A. Barber; Mitchell, John J. Gill; Mosel, Charles Augustine; Plymouth, Henry Waterman; Russell, Dennis Harkins; Scott, George W. Koch; Sheboygan, Owen Gearlds; Sheboygan Falls, August Habighorst; Sheboygan Falls village, John Blust; Sherman, G. Franzen; Wilson, G. C. Granger; Elkhart Lake village, William Schwartz; Cedar Grove village, H. Ruslink; city of Sheboygan, first ward, William Roenitz; second, Fred Telgener; third, Richard Mommensen; fourth, J. P. Jensen; fifth, Jacob Brehm; sixth, Ernst Lutze; seventh, Louis Meier; eighth, John Brandl; Plymouth, first ward, H. W. Fischer; second, E. M. O'Connell.

1903

Rhine, George W. Wolff, chairman; Greenbush, John Gannon; Herman, W. F. Sieker; Holland, G. H. Te Stroete; Lima, C. D. De Long; Lyndon, W. W. Ford; Mitchell, John J. Gill; Mosel, Charles Augustine; Plymouth, George Meyer; Russell, Dennis Harkins; Scott, George W. Koch; Sheboygan, Charles M. Ries; Sheboygan Falls, August Habighorst; Sheboygan Falls village, Otto B. Weisse; Sherman, G. Franzen; Wilson, G. W. Granger; Elkhart Lake village, William Schwartz; Cedar Grove village, H. Ruslink; city of Sheboygan, first ward, William Roenitz; second, Fred Telgener; third, Richard Nommensen; fourth, J. P. Jensen; fifth, Charles Haack; sixth, Julius Witte; seventh, Louis Meier; eighth, Emil Nehrlich; Plymouth, first ward, H. W. Fischer; second, Asa Carpenter.

1904

Sherman, G. Franzen, chairman; Greenbush, John Gannon; Herman, August Frome; Holland, G. H. Te Stroete; Lima, C. D. De Long; Lyndon,

W. W. Ford; Mitchell, L. P. Reilly; Mosel, Charles Augustine; Plymouth, George Meyer; Rhine, George W. Wolff; Russell, Dennis Harkins; Scott, George W. Koch; Sheboygan, Charles M. Ries; Sheboygan Falls, George Ubbelohde; Sheboygan Falls village, Otto B. Weisse; Wilson, G. B. Granger; Elkhart Lake village, W. Schwartz; Cedar Grove village, H. Ruslink, city of Sheboygan; first ward, W. C. Roenitz; second, Fred Telgener; third, George Rietow; fourth, J. P. Jensen; fifth, Julius Froehlich; sixth, Ernst Lutze; seventh, William Sauter; eighth, Emil Nehrlich; Plymouth, first ward, H. W. Fischer; second, Asa Carpenter.

1905

Sherman, G. Franzen, chairman; Greenbush, George Putnam; Herman, August Frome; Holland, G. H. Te Stroete; Lima, C. D. De Long; Lyndon, W. W. Ford; Mitchell, L. P. Reilly; Mosel, Charles Augustine; Plymouth, George Meyer; Rhine, George W. Wolff; Russell, Dennis Harkins; Scott, George W. Koch; Sheboygan, Charles M. Ries; Sheboygan Falls, George Ubbelohde; Sheboygan Falls village, O. B. Weisse; Wilson, G. B. Granger; Elkhart Lake village, W. Schwartz; Cedar Grove village, H. Ruslink; city of Sheboygan, first ward, W. C. Roenitz; second, Fred Telgener; third, Carl Zillier; fourth, J. P. Jensen; fifth, H. Hinze; sixth, Ernst Lutze; seventh, Christ Herges; eighth, Emil Nehrlich; Plymouth, first ward, H. W. Fischer; second, Asa Carpenter.

1906

Scott, George W. Koch, chairman; Greenbush, George Putman; Herman, August Frome; Holland, G. H. Te Stroete; Lima, Jerry Hagerty; Lyndon, W. W. Ford; Mitchell, Bart Donahue; Mosel, Charles Augustine; Plymouth, Henry Ott; Rhine, George W. Wolff; Russell, John B. Huberty; Sheboygan, Charles M. Ries; Sheboygan Falls, George Ubbelohde; Sheboygan Falls village, Lane Constance; Sherman, G. Franzen; Wilson, G. B. Granger; Elkhart Lake village, August Riess; Cedar Grove village, H. Ruslink; city of Sheboygan, first ward, W. C. Roenitz; second, George W. Leberman; third, Carl Zillier; fourth, J. P. Jensen; fifth, Julius Froehlich; sixth, Joseph Giese; seventh, Richard Nommensen; eighth, Emil Nehrlich; Plymouth, first ward, H. W. Fischer; second Asa Carpenter.

1907

Scott, George W. Koch, chairman; Greenbush, G. W. Putman; Herman, A. Frome, Jr.; Holland, G. H. Te Stroete; Lima, J. Hagerty; Lyndon, W. W. Ford; Mitchell, Bart Donahue; Mosel, C. Augustine; Plymouth, Henry Ott; Random Lake village, James Leahy; Rhine, Jacob F. Miller; Russell, John B. Huberty; Sherman, E. C. Stratton; Wilson, William Brehm; Sheboygan, C. M. Ries; Sheboygan Falls, G. W. Ubbelohde; Sheboygan Falls village, Louis Weisse, Elkhart Lake village, William Schwartz; Cedar Grove village, H. Ruslink; city of Sheboygan, first ward, H. Neuens; second, F. Telgener; third, William E. Zimmerman; fourth, J. Steffes; fifth, August

Hinze; sixth, Otto Joerns; seventh, Max Schurrer; eighth, E. Nehrlich; Plymouth, first ward, H. W. Fischer; second, Asa Carpenter.

1908

Lyndon, W. W. Ford, chairman; Greenbush, G. N. Putnam; Herman, August Frome, Jr.; Holland, G. H. Te Stroete; Lima, Jerry Hagerty; Mitchell, J. J. Crosby; Mosel, Charles Augustine; Plymouth, Henry Ott; Rhine, J. F. Miller; Russell, J. B. Huberty; Scott, J. W. Liebenstein; Sheboygan, Charles M. Ries; Sheboygan Falls, G. W. Ubbelohde; Sheboygan Falls village, Louis A. Weisse; Sherman, Fred W. Ferk; Wilson, William Brehm; Cedar Grove village, John Mentink; Elkhart Lake village, W. P. Schwartz; Random Lake village, G. Franzen; city of Sheboygan, first ward, A. E. Knauf; second, George W. Leberman; third, W. E. Zimmerman; fourth, John B. Steffes; fifth, August Hinze; sixth, Fred Hidde, Jr.; seventh, Max Schurrer; eighth, Emil Nehrlich; Plymouth, first ward, H. W. Fischer; second, Asa Carpenter.

1909

Lyndon, W. W. Ford, chairman; Greenbush, George W. Putnam; Herman, Joseph Silbernagel; Holland, G. H. Te Stroete; Lima, Jerry Hagerty; Mitchell, J. J. Crosby; Mosel, B. Schreiber; Plymouth, Henry Ott; Rhine, J. F. Miller; Russell, G. Brueckbauer; Scott, J. W. Liebenstein; Sheboygan, Charles Ries; Sheboygan Falls, George W. Ubbelohde; Sheboygan Falls village, Louis A. Weisse; Sherman, John Ingelse; Wilson, William Brehm; Cedar Grove village, John Mentink; Elkhart Lake village, W. P. Schwartz; Oostburg village, W. H. Sprangers; Random Lake village, John G. Franzen; Sheboygan city, first ward, A. E. Knauf; second, George W. Lebermann; third, W. E. Zimmermann; fourth, J. B. Steffes; fifth, August Hinze; sixth, Fred Hidde; seventh, Max Schurrer; eighth, P. Hinkelmann; Plymouth, first ward, C. W. Fischer; second, E. E. Eastman.

1910

Lyndon, W. W. Ford, chairman; Greenbush, W. D. Scott; Herman, Joseph Silbernagel; Holland, G. H. Te Stroete; Lima, Harry Walsh; Mitchell, John H. Mangan; Mosel, B. Schreiber; Plymouth, Henry Ott; Rhine, J. F. Miller; Russell, G. Brueckbauer; Scott, J. W. Liebenstein; Sheboygan, Charles M. Ries; Sherman, John Ingelse; Sheboygan Falls, G. W. Ubbelohde; Wilson, William Brehm; Cedar Grove village, John Mentink; Elkhart Lake village, August Riess; Oostburg village, J. W. Hesselink; Random Lake village, E. A. Haehnke; Sheboygan Falls village, Peter Ingelse; Sheboygan city, first ward, A. E. Knauf; second, G. W. Lebermann; third, W. E. Zimmermann; fourth, J. B. Steffes; fifth, C. E. Hinze; sixth, Hans Sattler; seventh, Max Schurrer; eighth, P. Hinkelmann; Plymouth, first ward, C. W. Fischer; second, E. E. Eastman.

1911

Rhine, Jacob F. Miller, chairman; Greenbush, W. D. Scott; Herman, Joseph Silbernagel; Holland, G. H. Te Stroete; Lima, Henry Walsh; Lyndon, Henry W. Timmer; Mitchell, John T. Mangan; Mosel, Bernhard Schreiber; Plymouth, Henry Ott; Russell, G. Brueckbauer; Scott, J. W. Liebenstein; Sheboygan, H. H. Engelking; Sheboygan Falls, George W. Ubbelohde; Sherman, John Ingelse; Wilson, William Brehm; Cedar Grove village, John Mentink; Elkhart Lake village, August Riess; Oostburg village, J. W. Hesselink; Random Lake village, E. H. Haehnke; Sheboygan Falls village, C. G. Peck; Sheboygan city, first ward, A. Knauf; second, Charles Hoppert; third, W. E. Zimmermann; fourth, John B. Steffes; fifth, Albert Rust; sixth, Charles Burhop; seventh, Max Schurrer; eighth, Peter Bartenzen; Plymouth, first ward, William Graef, second, G. L. Gilman.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN FROM SHEBOYGAN

Sheboygan was not represented in the territorial legislature until the third regular session, in 1840-1, and when that convened the county was associated with Brown, Fond du Lac and Manitowoc counties and sent David Giddings as its representative. In 1842-6, the county was joined with Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage and Winnebago counties and had no resident member in the assembly, but in the fifth assembly Sheboygan was represented by Harrison C. Hobart, Washington county also being in his district.

The first constitutional convention of the state was held in 1845-6, of which David Giddings was a member from Sheboygan county and the second convention (constitutional) was held in 1847-8 and Silas Stedman represented Manitowoc and Sheboygan counties in its proceedings. Those who have been members of the state legislature from Sheboygan county since 1848 are here named:

1848—Senate, Harrison C. Hobart, Sheboygan; assembly, Charles E. Morris, Sheboygan; Jedediah Brown, Sheboygan Falls.

1849—Assembly, Harrison C. Hobart, Sheboygan; (elected speaker). Jedediah Brown, Sheboygan Falls.

1850—Assembly, Horatio N. Smith, Sheboygan; Francis G. Manning, Lyndon.

1851—Assembly, Albert D. La Due, Sheboygan; John D. Murphy, Sheboygan Falls.

1852—Assembly, James McMullen Shafter, Sheboygan (elected speaker); David B. Conger, Greenbush.

1853—Senate, H. N. Smith, Sheboygan; assembly, D. Taylor, Sheboygan; Charles B. Coleman, Greenbush.

1854—Senate, H. N. Smith, Sheboygan; assembly, Adolph Rosenthal, Sheboygan; John Mathes, Rhine.

1855—Senate, David Taylor, Sheboygan; assembly, Joseph Schrage, Sheboygan; Luther H. Cary, Greenbush.

1856—Senate, D. Taylor, Sheboygan; assembly, William Wippermann, Mosel; R. C. Brazelton, Scott.

1857—Senate, E. Fox Cook, Sheboygan; assembly, Zebulon P. Mason, Sheboygan; R. H. Hotchkiss, Plymouth; Glenville W. Stone, Winooski.

1858—Senate, E. Fox Cook, Sheboygan; assembly, Z. P. Mason, Sheboygan; W. H. Prentice, Sheboygan Falls; Abraham H. Van Wie, Cascade.

1859—Senate, R. H. Hotchkiss, Plymouth; assembly, William N. Shafter, Sheboygan; James Little, Sheboygan Falls; Stephen D. Littlefield, Sheboygan Falls.

1860—Senate, R. H. Hotchkiss, Plymouth; assembly, James T. Kingsbury, Sheboygan; Erastus W. Stannard, Greenbush; Oran Rogers, Cascade.

1861—Senate, Luther H. Cary, Greenbush; assembly, John Gee, Sheboygan; John Bredemeyer, Edwards; C. W. Humphrey, Cascade (seat unsuccessfully contested by W. F. Mitchell of Gibbsville).

1862—Senate, Luther H. Cary; assembly, Godfrey Stamm, Sheboygan; John E. Thomas, Sheboygan Falls; Sam D. Hubbard, Waldo, Benjamin Dockstader, Plymouth.

1863—Senate, John E. Thomas, Sheboygan Falls; assembly, Carl Zillier, Sheboygan; Charles Oetling, Howard's Grove; Henry Hayes, Cascade; Benjamin Dockstader, Plymouth.

1864—Senate, John E. Thomas, assembly, Carl Zillier; Louis Wolf, Sheboygan Falls; Michael Winter, Adell; Mark Martin, Onion River.

1865—Senate, John A. Bentley, Sheboygan; assembly, Joseph Wedig, Sheboygan; Cephas Whipple, Sheboygan Falls; Charles Rogers, Hingham; Edwin Slade, Glenbeulah.

1866—Senate, John A. Bentley; assembly, Bille Williams, Sheboygan; Samuel Rounseville, Sheboygan Falls; John P. Carroll, Adell; Julius Wolff, Rhine.

1867—Senate, Van Epps Young, Sheboygan; assembly, Joseph Wedig, Sheboygan; R. B. Van Valkenburgh, Greenbush; George S. Graves, Sheboygan Falls.

1868—Senate, R. H. Hotchkiss, Plymouth; assembly, Joseph Wedig, Sheboygan; John A. Smith, Glenbeulah; George S. Graves, Sheboygan Falls.

1869—Senate, David Taylor, Sheboygan (seat unsuccessfully contested by Otto Puhlmann); assembly T. M. Blackstock, Sheboygan; Sylvester Caldwell, Cascade; George S. Graves, Sheboygan Falls.

1870—Senate, David Taylor; assembly, H. G. H. Reed, Sheboygan; J. Henry McNeel, Greenbush; Jacob Blanshaw, Scott.

1871—Senate, John H. Jones, Sheboygan; assembly, Charles Oetling, Howards Grove; Enos Eastman, Plymouth; Hiram Smith, Sheboygan Falls.

1872—Senate, John H. Jones; assembly, George W. Weeden, Sheboygan; P. H. O'Rourke, Cascade; Major Shaw, Hingham.

1873—Senate, P. H. O'Rourke, Cascade; assembly, Julius Bodenstab, Howards Grove; Peter Daane, Oostburg; Otto Puhlmann, Plymouth.

1874—Senate, P. H. O'Rourke, Cascade; assembly, Julius Bodenstab, Howards Grove; Louis Wolf, Sheboygan Falls; S. D. Hubbard, Onion River.

1875—Senate, E. Eastman, Plymouth; assembly, Joseph Wedig, Sheboygan; P. Geraghty, Elkhart Lake; N. C. Farnsworth, Sheboygan Falls.

1876—Senate, E. Eastman, Plymouth; assembly, Joseph Wedig, Sheboygan; William Noll, Cascade; Louis Wolf, Sheboygan Falls.

1877—Senate, Daniel Cavanaugh, Osceola; assembly, Joseph Wedig, Sheboygan; S. D. Hubbard, Onion River; A. D. De Land, Lima.

1878—Senate, Louis Wolf; assembly, G. A. Willard, Sheboygan; J. L. Shepard, Sheboygan Falls; James White, Random Lake.

1879—Senate, Louis Wolf, Sheboygan Falls; assembly, W. M. Root, Sheboygan; L. F. Eastman, Plymouth; James Allen, Adell.

1880—Senate, P. H. Smith, Plymouth; assembly, W. M. Root, Sheboygan; Eugene McIntyre, Waldo; John Ruch, Boltonville.

1881—Senate, P. H. Smith, Plymouth; assembly, August Selsemeyer, Howards Grove; M. D. L. Fuller, Plymouth; Roswell H. Tripp, Hingham.

1882—Senate, P. H. Smith, Plymouth; assembly, W. M. Root, Sheboygan; Simon Gillen, Cascade; John Marshall, Adell.

1883—Senate, P. H. Smith, Plymouth; assembly, George W. Weeden, Sheboygan; A. L. Swart, Plymouth; T. C. Sharpe, Elkhart Lake.

1885—Senate, Ignatius Klotz, Campbellsport; assembly, T. C. Sharpe, Elkhart Lake; John Dennis, Glenbeulah; H. Walvoord, Cedar Grove.

1887—Senate, Ignatius Klotz, Campbellsport; assembly, W. M. Root, Sheboygan; George Spratt, Sheboygan Falls; Daniel Steuerwald, Adell.

1889—Senate, M. C. Mead, Plymouth; assembly, Valentine Detling, Sheboygan; C. A. Corbett, Greenbush; E. C. Oliver, Cedar Grove.

1891—Senate, M. C. Mead, Plymouth; assembly, D. T. Phalen, Sheboygan; A. F. Warden, Plymouth; A. R. Munger, Scott.

1893—Senate, D. T. Phalen, Sheboygan; assembly, Theodor Dieckmann, Sheboygan; John Dassow, Sheboygan Falls; J. W. Liebenstein, Scott.

1895—Senate, D. T. Phalen, Sheboygan; assembly, Christ. Ackermann, Sheboygan; William F. Sieker, Franklin; George W. Wolff, Rhine.

1897—Senate, Frederick A. Dennett, Sheboygan; assembly, Christ. Ackermann, Sheboygan; William F. Sieker, Franklin; George W. Wolff, Rhine.

1899—Senate, Frederick A. Dennett, Sheboygan; assembly, M. O. Galaway, Sheboygan; J. E. Richardson, Sheboygan Falls; W. A. Barber, Waldo.

1901—Senate, George W. Wolff, Rhine; assembly, M. O. Galaway, Sheboygan; George Spratt, Sheboygan Falls; Henry Krumrey, Plymouth.

1903—Senate, George W. Wolff; assembly, Peter Bartzen, George W. Koch.

1905—Senate, George W. Wolff; assembly, Herman Heinecke, August Meyers.

1907—Senate, George W. Wolff; assembly, John M. Detling, E. J. Keyes.

1909—Senate, H. Krumrey; assembly, Ed. Kempf; second district, E. J. Keyes.

1911—Senator, Henry Krumrey; assembly, Otto B. Joerns, Otto A. La Budde.

CIRCUIT JUDGES OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

William R. Gorsline, 1853-58; David Taylor, 1858-69; Campbell McLean, 1869-81; N. S. Gilson, 1881-89; Michael Kirwan, 1889 to present time.

The counties comprising the circuit at present are Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Kewaunee.

CHAPTER VII

REMINISCENT

TALES INTERESTINGLY TOLD BY MEN WHO WERE THERE—EARLY DAYS IN SHEBOYGAN COUNTY AS PICTURED BY THE LATE J. H. DENISON—RECOLLECTIONS OF HORACE RUBLEE—COLONEL J. A. WATROUS NOW OF MILWAUKEE CONTRIBUTES VALUABLE LOCAL DATA.

One of the early settlers of Sheboygan county was J. H. Denison who died about two years ago at the age of ninety-two. He was a voluminous and interesting writer and contributed numerous historical articles to the newspapers and other publications. The appended sketch is given space in recognition of its worth and local coloring, notwithstanding the writer has gone over ground already covered in this work. Mr. Denison is circumstantial, gives to his theme an atmosphere that is intensely interesting, and mentions details that have escaped other chroniclers of Sheboygan history:

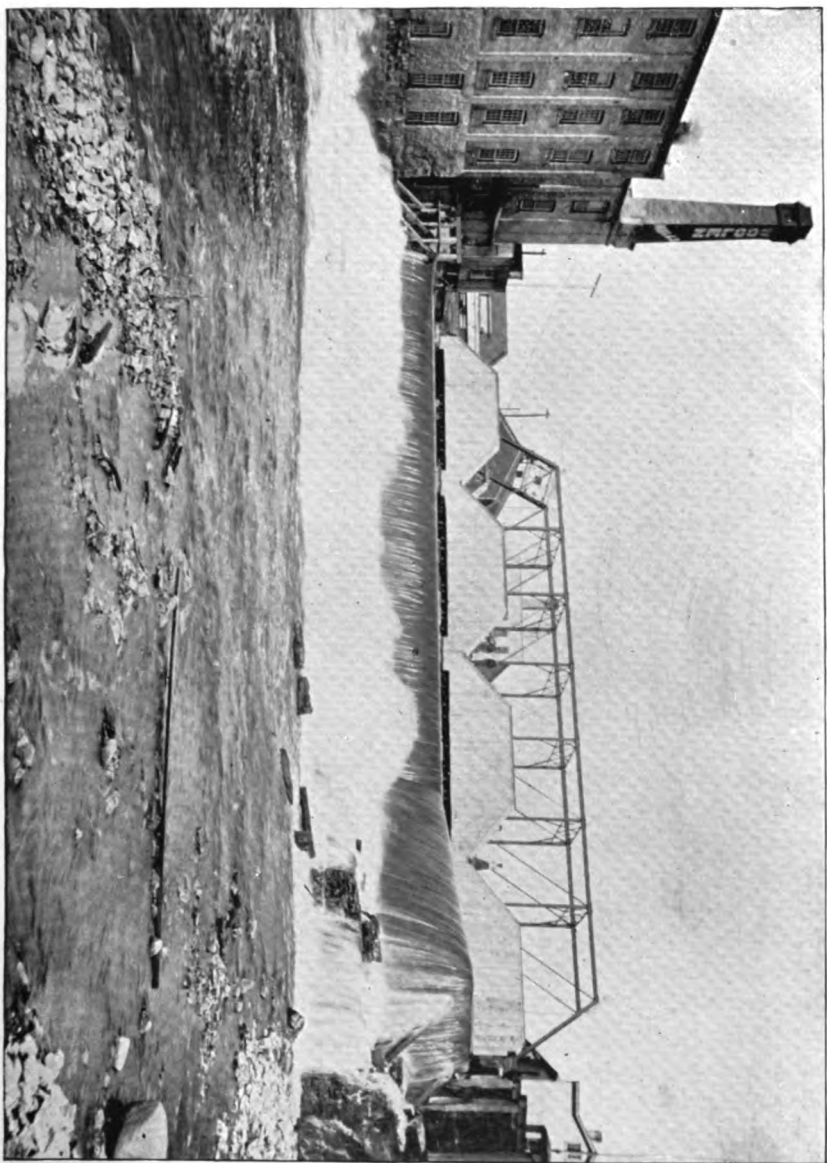
“General prosperity prevailed throughout the country in the spring of 1835. The national debt, which had been a burden from the foundation of the government, was now entirely cancelled and a surplus had begun to accumulate in the treasury. The president, whom his friends delighted to call ‘Old Hickory,’ was approaching the close of his second term. With patriotic zeal and obstinate firmness he had not only suppressed nullification in South Carolina, but had virtually closed the United States Bank at Philadelphia. Upon the fall of this gigantic monopoly, numerous lesser institutions for banking purposes arose in various places, which, by issuing a great abundance of paper money, served not only to enhance prices but also to stimulate speculation. At the west much of this circulating medium was issued by banks that had but a nominal existence, and very naturally the money at length proved to be entirely worthless. Yet confidence prevailed for more than a year from this period, and speculation in western lands was carried to an unparalleled extent.

“But many bonafide settlers came west during this year, desirous of making profitable investments and securing for themselves a permanent location and business. A gentleman of this class having arrived at Chicago from New England, might have been seen in August of this year, making his way along the lake shore toward Milwaukee, where he arrived as soon as the primitive mode of traveling would allow. Here he found a single white family who had arrived the March previous, also Solomon Juneau, an Indian trader, who had lived at the place for many years. The

mail was carried from Chicago to Green Bay twice a month by a man on horseback, and upon leaving Milwaukee in the fore part of September, our New England pioneer, with two others who concluded to accompany him and explore the country, started for Green Bay, pursuing their way along the lake shore. With a great inland sea stretching far beyond the vision on the one hand, and an interminable forest extending for many miles to the west on the other, our travelers moved on, now along the narrow Indian path upon the bluff, now upon the sandy beach where the dashing waves and moving sand had removed all traces of former travelers. At length, with weary steps, they arrived at the Sheboygan river; and, up that stream a short distance from the lake, found a resting place. Here a sawmill had just been completed and a few thousand feet of lumber manufactured. William Paine and two others had commenced this mill in the fall previous, and were the first white men to make improvements of any kind in this region. A small log tenement standing near the bank a little below the mill afforded shelter for the men engaged in the work, as well as the travelers who had just arrived. An Indian village composed of fifty or sixty wigwams lay upon both sides of the stream, perhaps a hundred rods below the mill, scattered over what seemed to be a prairie.

"Having passed the night at the mill our friend from the east, with his two companions, started the next morning to explore the country up the river. Pursuing their course westerly a few miles through the dense forest they came to the neighborhood of the present village of Sheboygan Falls. Here they heard the sound of falling waters, and, following the direction of the sound, they went through the thick underbrush, thence down a steep declivity, and there they beheld the overhanging cedars and loftier pines and the rapid waters of the Sheboygan dashing, splashing, roaring down the rocky ledge. This was a wild scene. No woodman's ax had marred its beauty. No march of civilization had yet reached it to change the aspect it had held for ages. Here on the river bank stood our pioneer from New England, a man in middle life, full six feet in stature, with the heart as well as the manner of a gentleman, courteous, kind and obliging as he always proved to be. As he looked upon the rugged scenery, little did he imagine that, when nearly a third of a century had passed, he would still have his home within a few rods of the point where he then stood. Then in the vigor of manhood, he lived to see over eighty years of life. Then he could see nothing but the river and the dark woods—now a hundred dwellings grace the scene, and the native forest lies far in the back ground. After exploring about the falls he returned to the mill and thence to the mouth of the river. Here he found two indifferent shanties erected for the purpose of entering a claim, but they were unoccupied, and the claim was never allowed. The men who had accompanied him from Milwaukee now retraced their steps, but he continued his journey in company with the mail carrier along the lake to Manitowoc and thence to Green Bay. On arriving at the bay he found that a sale would take place in November, of lands in range 17 to 23 including the present towns of Sheboygan and Sheboygan Falls.

"Having obtained a sectional map prepared for him by John Banister,



FALLS IN THE SHEBOYGAN RIVER AT VILLAGE OF SHEBOYGAN FALLS



of Fond du Lac, a surveyor, Colonel Stedman, our pioneer, directed his steps toward Milwaukee by way of Lake Winnebago, accompanied by a young man who desired to see the country on that route. Encamping near where Fond du Lac now stands, they concluded to spend a day looking about in that region and went west a number of miles, but returned at night and encamped in the same place. For eight nights in succession the Colonel camped out while passing through a country entirely unoccupied, except by Indians, and at length arrived at Milwaukee. About the last of October, Colonel Stedman started on another journey to Green Bay for the purpose of attending the land sale, which would take place in November.

"Having arrived again at Paine's mill, he says: 'I visited the Falls, and, by aid of my maps, I ascertained the section and, indeed, the eighty acre tract which contained them. Wishing to go through by way of Lake Winnebago to the Bay, in company with two other men, I employed an Indian to pilot us through to Fond du Lac for six dollars. But while at the mill I met Mr. Marcy, a lieutenant in the army, who was at this time stationed at Green Bay, and also S. Beal, receiver in the land office at that place. They had also come into Sheboygan county on an exploring tour, with the design of bidding at the land sale. They proposed that if we would wait until they could go down to the mouth of the river and examine the place, they would accompany us and pay a part of the Indian's fees. We did so and as the family were rather crowded at the mill we concluded to commence our journey immediately, and, going out about three miles, we encamped for the night not far from the Falls.

" 'In the morning while viewing them, Marcy asked me if I intended to bid on this. I replied that it was my intention. He said they proposed to do the same, we soon agreed on the spot that instead of bidding against each other we would go in company, that Marcy should bid off the land and we would share equally. On arriving at the bay we found three others also, ready to bid on the eighty, including the Falls; these were Doty, afterwards Governor Doty; Jones, and Ellis, the surveyor. We then made an agreement that the six should buy in company and that Marcy should bid for the whole. Having the impression that we had now included all that would choose to bid, we confidently awaited the day of sale, but on that occasion several others were ready to bid, among whom was George Smith, of Milwaukee. We bid off the land at \$13.50 per acre. I afterwards bought out Jones, Beal and Ellis, the remaining members of the company. Doty, Marcy and myself made a contract with a man to put up and complete a sawmill at the Falls by the next June, and I returned to Massachusetts.

" 'In June, 1836, I came to Chicago, saw the man who was engaged to build the mill, but no mill was built. He complained that he had been sick and unfortunate and wished to be relieved from the contract. I left my wife with her brother in Chicago, and, coming again to the Falls, engaged a man to put up a mill in six weeks. Lumber was worth, at that time, fifty dollars per thousand, which made it an object to commence manufacturing as soon as possible. I paid \$5.00 per day for a master carpenter and the same for a millwright. Common workmen received \$2.50 per day. The mill

was not completed until December. By this time navigation had closed and nothing could be realized from lumber that year.'

"Thus the account of Colonel Stedman is brought down to the fall of 1836, but we will return and notice some events that happened the year previous.

"Some time in the summer of 1835 William Farnsworth purchased the mill and claim of William Paine for \$10,000, and soon after, while at Chicago, engaged Jonathan Follett to take charge. Mr. Follett arrived with his family a short time previous to the second visit of Colonel Stedman, and Mrs. Follett remembers very distinctly that Colonel Stedman and Messrs. Marcy and Beal were at their house in October. The Lieutenant Marcy mentioned here is the General Marcy of the Union army, father-in-law to General George B. McClellan, and grandfather of the present mayor of New York city, 1905.

"David Giddings visited Sheboygan during the year 1835, but made no purchase until two or three years later. The land where the city of Sheboygan stands was purchased by Daniel Whitney, George Smith and others, but no effort at improvement was made until the next spring. About the last of May, 1836, the old steamer Michigan came up the lake, and, as was the custom with all steamboats at this period, entered Green Bay on its way to Chicago for the purpose of unloading and receiving freight.

"A. G. Dye and family were on board this vessel, bound for Chicago, from Fulton county, New York. At the bay, among other passengers, Levi Conro, a mechanic, took passage for Sheboygan, with five or six other workmen, being sent there by Farnsworth, agent for the owners of the town plat. These men with their implements, were landed at Sheboygan, and immediately commenced on the building which was afterwards known as the Sheboygan House. Mr. Dye, with his family, went on to Chicago, but meeting with Farnsworth at that place concluded to take a contract to put up a store house at Sheboygan, and immediately embarked on board a sail vessel bound thither, where he arrived in August. There was no pier or other convenience except yawl boats, yet they succeeded in reaching the shore with their goods in safety. A small frame house had been put up near the mouth of the river on the north side which, though incomplete, made a very comfortable habitation for Mr. Dye and his family, after he had laid the floor and made other improvements. Conro and his men had by this time raised the Sheboygan House, and Dye immediately began work on the warehouse, which was placed on the north side near the foot of Seventh street.

"In the spring of 1836 Charles D. Cole left Cleveland, Ohio, for Green Bay, in a sail vessel, with the purpose of locating somewhere in the west. He was recommended by Mr. Giddings of the former place, to Brush, Rees & Company, at the bay, who advised him to visit Sheboygan. Accordingly after remaining at the Bay a week or two he took passage on board the steamer Michigan in company with Mr. Farnsworth, a partner with Brush, Rees & Company, and landed at Sheboygan on the 16th of June. After visiting Farnsworth's mill and examining the ground, he concluded that, although now a primeval forest, it would be a favorable point for business,

and determined to locate here. In company with Farnsworth, he then started for Chicago on horseback along the lake shore, intending to attend the sale of city lots on the Sheboygan plat. He made some purchases but finally the lots reverted back to the original owners. Returning to Cleveland he took his family and also a stock of groceries and dry goods, and set sail in a brig for the upper lakes. Touching Green Bay as all vessels did at this period, he landed at Sheboygan about the middle of August. It was his intention to board at the Sheboygan House but the family that was to keep the house had not yet arrived, neither was the house in a condition to be occupied. In this dilemma, Mr. Cole piled up his dry-goods boxes on the bank of the river, and by stretching carpets and blankets over them, constructed a sort of tent in which the family lived for about two weeks. Mr. Dye's family had been here a week when Mr. Cole arrived, and Mrs. Cole, in speaking of this period, says she was very well satisfied with her habitation, but when she saw that Mrs. Dye, who was almost the only woman about her, was sick and helpless and indeed had been brought from the vessel in that condition, with a little child of a year old very ill, and when she looked upon her surroundings, a wild shore almost uninhabited except by the dark savages of the forest, she experienced for a short time those feelings of homesickness of which most pioneer women know something at one time or another; but they passed off the first day of their arrival, never to return, and Sheboygan county has ever since been to her an accepted and loved home.

"But soon the Sheboygan House was enclosed, and before it was completed they moved into it and Mr. Cole opened his stock of goods under the name of C. D. Cole & Company. William Ashby came from Oneida county, New York, in the fall of 1835, with sixteen others, all of whom had been hired by an agent of Farnsworth, Rees & Company, to come to Menominee and work at the lumbering business, for it will be recollected that, previous to this time, most of the laborers about Green Bay were Frenchmen who, although preferable to the Indians, were much inferior to the Americans. Mr. Ashby and the others came to Buffalo where the foreman presented an order to the captain of the steamboat from Farnsworth for their passage. They came to Detroit on this order, went to a hotel and remained several weeks, boarding on the credit of Farnsworth & Company, until their bill amounted to eighty dollars. This was paid by the company and they embarked on board the Jefferson, a sail vessel belonging to Farnsworth who owned also another vessel, the Traveler, and whose credit was good for a large amount anywhere on the lakes. Having remained a year at Menominee, Ashby, with ten others, started for Milwaukee by land through the woods. Having an order from Farnsworth on Juneau for their pay as that trader had been receiving lumber from Menominee, they came to the Sheboygan river. At the mill the people were out of flour, but had potatoes and beef. The party got a few crackers of Cole down at the mouth of the river, and pursued their way on to Milwaukee, but could get no pay of Juneau. 'Being obliged to wait I concluded,' says Mr. Ashby, 'to return to Sheboygan, and with a single companion retraced my steps to that promising land.' Arriving at Sheboy-

gan, the Sheboygan House, the warehouse and a house that Dye lived in, were all the buildings of any account in the place. Where most of the city is now built there was a growth of pines and oaks of not very heavy timber, with occasionally a maple."

RECOLLECTIONS OF HORACE RUBLEE

The following paper was read by the late Horace Rublee, well known as a former editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, before a literary society of Plymouth:

"On occasions like the present one, reminiscences are the order of the day. I, therefore, propose to do a little raking among the embers of the past. I can justly claim to be one of the early settlers of Sheboygan county. My father came here in the autumn of 1839, his family following in June, 1840. The second ten years of my life were mostly spent here, coming from Milwaukee on a schooner, as no steamer landed at Sheboygan in those days. I vividly remember the transfer from the little craft which anchored off the mouth of the river, in the star-lit quiet of a lovely June night, just before daybreak, to a large scow, which was then rowed into the river, the warm breath of the land wind scented with odors of the forest and wild flowers, the brilliancy of the fire flies, the sense of strangeness and romance imparted by the silence of the night and the consciousness of the vast and almost unbroken wilderness into which we were entering, the short walk up a soft, sandy roadway to a square frame building which then served as a lodging house to the seldom coming stranger.

"A few hours later, we returned to the scow, and, with our goods and chattels, were rowed up the river to what was known as the 'Follett place,' the head of river navigation, and about half a mile below a sawmill, in the management of which my father was then interested, and where there was a fairly comfortable, indeed a large house for that period, which we occupied. At that time I believe there were but eleven families in the county. Only one, that of Joshua Brown, was to be found at Sheboygan. A mile and a half up the river lived John Johnson, an Englishman, with a large family of sons and daughters, who cultivated the adjacent flats, which had long been cleared and used as corn fields by the Indians. Between the mill referred to, now gone, and the Falls, was an unbroken forest, with the exception of an acre or two on a knoll now occupied by a cemetery, where Charles D. Cole had made a clearing and planted corn between the stumps.

"At the Falls were Charles D. Cole and Albert Rounsiville, with their families, and David Giddings, then unmarried, occupied the only house on the right bank of the river. There was a sawmill on the left bank. A mile or more up the river Deacon Trowbridge, with his stalwart boys, had begun the farm now occupied by his son. Five miles to the south John and Benjamin Gibbs had settled and begun clearing farms, and about the same distance to the west, Dye, Firmin, Hoffman and Upham had reared their log habitations and made a small opening in the prim-

itive forest. A road had been cut through the woods to Port Washington the previous winter, by which, once a week, the scanty mail was brought on foot or on horseback. Westward to Fond du Lac and north to Manitowoc, the wilderness was traversed only by Indian trails. On the lake shore south of Sheboygan a few fishermen from Ohio and Michigan lived in summer, returning to their homes for the winter. Among them was the Wilson family, who have given their name to the town of Wilson.

"During the season of 1840, Colonel B. H. Moores and family came to Sheboygan, and kept the hotel there. A lighthouse keeper named Woolverton came also that year with his family. He was a florid faced, middle aged man from Maryland. It denotes the general condition of the colony to recall the fact that Woolverton, with his government salary of \$365 a year, was probably the most affluent person in the county, and regarded as a sort of capitalist who could afford to dress and live in a more sumptuous manner than the others. With the exception of the lighthouse keeper the settlers were all people who earned their daily bread by daily toil. The style of living was plain. Most of the flour used was unbolted wheat and corn ground in a little run of stones set in one corner of the sawmill. Salt pork and salt whitefish were the staple articles of animal food. There was hardly a horse owned in the county except the ponies belonging to the Indians who remained here in considerable numbers. There were few cattle except oxen, and hardly any domestic fowls. The second year my father obtained a pair of fowls. I remember the intense interest with which I watched the growth of the first brood of chickens. They were the most remarkable chickens ever seen; each one had a name, and I can still recall their names and personal appearance of each.

"Nearly all the settlers were from the New England states and New York. There was neither clergyman, doctor or lawyer among them. Almost all were under middle age, active, hardy young people. No gray haired men were seen. Deacon Trowbridge was the patriarch. He was about fifty and was regarded as an old man. You all remember him in his serene and beautiful old age, for he lived to be a veritable patriarch. Then he was not only a farmer, but the blacksmith of the county, and he occasionally assumed the office of a clergyman and preached on Sundays.

"Other arrivals during the same year were a family named Russell and two young men, Worthy McKillip and Starke. Another, William Ashby, better known as 'Sam,' had previously spent some time in the county. He and McKillip are still with you, holding places of honor among the pioneers. The little colony received from year to year some accessions but the growth was slow until about 1844 or 1845, when a plank road was constructed to Fond du Lac. Then steamers began to land at Sheboygan and settlers to arrive in greater numbers. The German immigration soon followed and land began to be taken and clearings made in all directions.

"The pre-plank road period was the true pioneer period in our history. In those days Sheboygan was of little consequence. The Falls was the business and intellectual center. Here was the only postoffice. Here

the elections were held. Here Charles D. Cole, who was the postmaster and general adviser and business man of the little community, lived. In the winter at the Falls a debating society held weekly meetings and the debates were sometimes preceded by an original essay or poem. Nearly everybody took the New York Tribune, then edited by Horace Greeley, in the heyday of his power. A smattering of phrenology had been acquired by some of the citizens and several had read 'Combe on the Constitution of Man,' a book then much in vogue. Greeley and Combe produced no little mental fermentation and the social movement known as 'Fourierism,' which led to the Brook farm experiment, broke out with a good deal of virulence right here in those primitive days.

"In the earlier period my father was living on the Johnson place, Johnson having gone into the wilderness to make a farm in the Gibbs neighborhood, and our relations were with the duller and more conservative region of Sheboygan. Little intellectual stimulus was found there, but the neighborhood of the fishermen and the frequent presence of sailors from the little schooners that carried lumber to Milwaukee and Chicago, led during the second year to the opening at Sheboygan, then always spoken of as 'The Mouth,' of an establishment which was a combination of a very small retail shop and a rather mild type of Saloon. It was kept by Mrs. Glass. She was a buxom, apple-cheeked woman of perhaps forty-five, and wore a white muslin cap with a ruffled border. Her hair and eyes were dark, she was a voluble talker and a kind hearted but resolute and self-possessed female. Mrs. Glass' stock consisted of a box of crackers, a bladder of snuff, some plug tobacco, a jar of striped peppermint candy, pins and codfish. She also had somewhere on the premises a barrel of whiskey and a decanter filled from it, which was exposed to the view of the thirsty wayfarer. Occasionally she had a keg of what was known as 'strong beer' on tap. Though a business woman, Mrs. Glass had a decidedly sentimental side to her character, and possessed a small but very select library of romances including 'The Scottish Chiefs,' 'Thaddeus of Warsaw,' 'The Romance of the Forest,' 'The Children of the Abbey' and a blood curdling story entitled 'The Three Spaniards.' These are books not much read at present but Mrs. Glass loaned them to me with warm commendations, and I read them with great delight. Mrs. Glass had a husband, John, a small quiet person, whom she sometimes required to advance and allow her to smell his breath, when he was suspected of surreptitiously visiting the whiskey barrel. John preferred to keep well in the background.

"The third winter, that of 1842-43, I profited a little by indirect communication with the intellectual center here at the Falls. It was determined to have a school for three months at 'the mouth,' and a young man from the Falls, but a newcomer, was employed as teacher. This young man was Samuel Rounsville, then early in the twenties, an active, bright eyed, hopeful man. For the most part the school consisted of another boy and myself. Of course, the teacher's duties were not very laborious. He read and smoked a good part of the time. He went to the Falls on debating nights and Sundays and besides teaching me some arithmetic

he loaned me Scott's 'Lady of the Lake,' 'Nicholas Nickleby,' 'Oliver Twist' and several of Bulwer's novels, which helped to pass the school hours, and wonderfully shortened the long winter evenings. Among my school teachers I remember none with more kindly feelings than Samuel Rounsville. A year or two later, after a visit east, he brought back a diamond edition of Byron, the first copy of that author's works without doubt ever brought into the county, and that also he loaned me. Books were scarce here in those days. I had long had my curiosity excited respecting Shakespeare by references to him and quotations prefixed to chapters in novels, before I ever saw a copy of his works. The first one brought into the county was, I think, by W. W. Kellogg, a lawyer who settled at Sheboygan about 1845. Benjamin Trowbridge was the only man who had a copy of Milton in the pre-plank road era. I could supply further information of this sort if it were desirable but have already exceeded the limits I had intended to observe.

"The grown up men and women of the period referred to have nearly all passed away. But their works remain. By them and those who came a little later, the wilderness has been transformed into one of the richest, the most productive districts in the whole country, studded with comfortable homes where dwelled a happy and prosperous people. Only those who saw the beginnings and who know the hard and straitened lives of the first settlers, can fully appreciate the strenuous toil, the wear and tear of human muscle, the self-denial, the stubborn endurance, the persistent energy required to clear away the tangled forest, to break up the soil filled with stumps and interlacing roots, to build roads and fences while maintaining themselves and their families, and to bring the great work on to its present stage of advancement. If he who causes two blades of grass to spring where but one grew before is a public benefactor, what shall we say of those to whose strenuous toil is due the broad meadows and pastures and productive fields that have supplanted the wilderness? The pioneers of Sheboygan county accomplished a great work. Their names may not be inscribed on monuments, or preserved in history; but the work they accomplished will remain a permanent benefit to succeeding generations.

"The poet of Faust makes his hero begin with an insatiable craving for all knowledge and all delight, to end, after sounding every depth of learning and philosophy and after exhausting all the phases of earthly pleasure, by finding his final and supremest satisfaction in reclaiming the waste places of the earth and fitting them to become the habitation of his fellowmen and the seats of civilization and culture: Such was the work performed by the pioneers of this county, and their successors will do well to cherish and honor their memory and to strive, like them, 'To plant the great hereafter in this now.'"

COLONEL J. A. WATROUS' PEN PICTURE OF EARLY DAYS

Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Watrous, now of Milwaukee, spent part of his boyhood in Sheboygan county—at the Falls—and early in the year

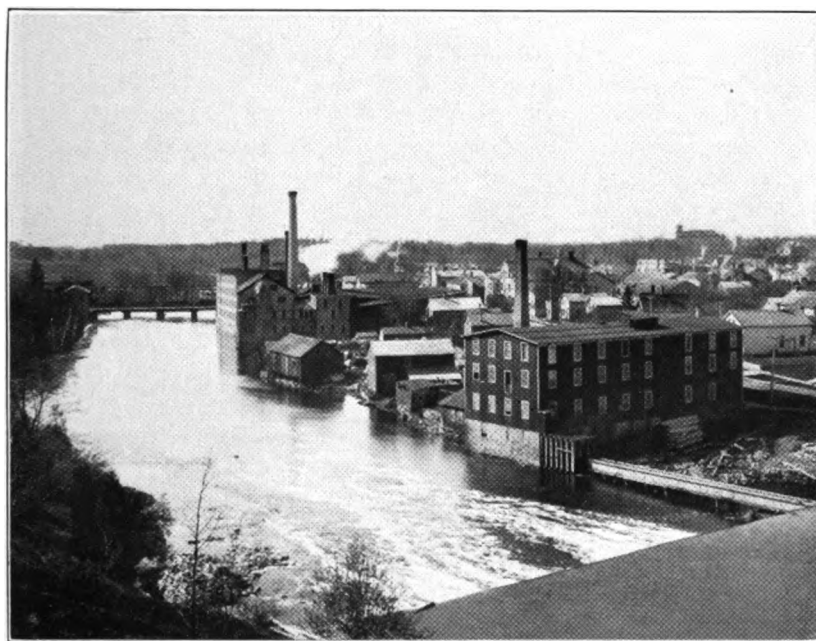
1910 contributed the following pertinent and interesting remembrances of the early days of this section of the country and of the pioneers who helped lay the foundation stone of Sheboygan county:

"Seventy years ago Sheboygan Falls, then consisting of a small cluster of cheap dwellings, and the first grist mill run by water in that portion of Wisconsin, lying north of a line from Lake Michigan at Sheboygan to Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, was a very much more ambitious community than it is today, with its 1,500 population and much thrift, and it is still an ambitious community. The grist mill was supplying flour to its own citizens, and to most of the people in what are now Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Calumet, Ozaukee, Washington and Kewaunee counties. It was not much of an undertaking in those long ago days, aside from transportation to the few pioneers. The mill site and most of the residences and business places that were in existence sixty-six years ago are readily recognized, including the Thorp house and Charles D. Cole store.

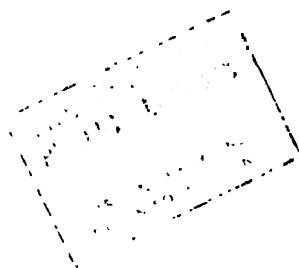
"Hardy, energetic and ambitious pioneers were at Sheboygan Falls from the start; sixty-six years ago there was a goodly number of them, including the Coles, Giddings, Trowbridges, Browns, Stedmans, Prentices, Gibbs, Kellers, Cobbs and Rublees. If he was not foremost among the pioneers, Charles D. Cole was far to the front. He was a merchant, a banker in a small way, postmaster and leader in all lines of usefulness. Mr. Cole was receiver of the land office. His district was nearly half of the territory. Large sums of silver had to be transported by pony from the Falls to Green Bay, through the forests and on footpaths. At that time there were Indian camps at various points along the line, and not all of the Indians were friendly to the whites; quite the contrary. Bears, wolves, lynx and wildcats were numerous and ugly. Often Mr. Cole, with bags of silver strapped in front and in the rear of the saddle, would make the long, lonesome, dangerous trip, alone. On other occasions he deputed a neighbor to accompany him. They never went into camp, not daring to sleep a minute on the trip of two days and a night, lest thieving, murderous Indians make way with them and with their government dollars.

FIRST GOOD TEMPLARS LODGE

"It was Mr. Cole who nearly sixty years ago secured a charter and organized, at the Falls, the first Good Templars lodge, started in Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and the territories beyond the Mississippi and Missouri river. From the effort in this village grew thousands of lodges in western states and territories. In his declining years Mr. Cole laid special stress upon four lines in which he played a part: His pioneership in Sheboygan Falls and the county, his ability to have always been hospitable in home and honest in business, his leadership in the establishment of an order whose aim was to help men to lives of sobriety, and his willingness to give two of his three boys to help Abraham Lincoln in the Civil war. To an old friend he said: 'If I am credited with nothing else I shall be satisfied.' I venture that the day will never come when Charles



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF SHEBOYGAN FALLS



D. Cole and his services will not be spoken of by his people of Sheboygan Falls.

"One of Mr. Cole's soldier boys, Nathan, still a resident of Sheboygan, who was a member of the Fourth Wisconsin, was dangerously sick in a hospital in Virginia. The father immediately went to Washington, where he was informed by the military commander that he could not go to his son because of important military movements in contemplation.

"I will see Secretary Stanton," said the distressed old gentleman, and he started for the war department. There was a long line ahead of him—major generals, brigadier generals, colonels, senators, representatives and others, all anxious to have a word with the war secretary. At that time Mr. Cole was old, gray and bent. Mr. Stanton left his desk to glance down the line to see how many more were coming to see him. His quick eye caught sight of the bent, white-haired, pale-faced old man and he sent a messenger to Mr. Cole, with directions to conduct him to the secretary's desk ahead of forty military men and congressmen. As Mr. Cole came into his presence the secretary arose, extended his hand and said: 'My good man, what can I do for you?' Mr. Cole told him of his sick soldier boy and his anxiety to go to him. The great secretary, one of the busiest men in Washington, wrote a pass for Mr. Cole to go south, and another paper which gave the father the right to take his sick soldier home on an indefinite furlough.

"It was never safe after that for any one to criticise Secretary Stanton in the presence of Charley Cole. Upon his recovery, Nathan was made a lieutenant in the Twentieth Wisconsin and was frightfully wounded at the battle of Prairie Grove. Later he was made a major. James, the other son, was made a lieutenant in the Fourth Wisconsin.

THE DEACON BEATS THE DRUM

"Deacon William Trowbridge was the pioneer preacher, a devoted Christian. One Sunday in April, 1861, Deacon Trowbridge was preaching a sermon on Sabbath breaking. Suddenly, near the church there were shouts and the beating of a bass drum. The old Deacon was indignant. He did not send a messenger to stop the noise but went himself. He saw young Nathan Cole beating the drum and demanded to know why he was thus breaking the Sabbath. Nathan replied:

"'Why Deacon, haven't you heard that war is declared and President Lincoln has called for soldiers?'

"The old Deacon's eyes flashed as he said: 'So war is declared, and Mr. Lincoln has called for troops, has he?'

"'Yes sir,' replied the young drummer.

"'Nathan, give me that drum!' and the preacher who a few minutes before had been pleading for the keeping of the Sabbath day holy was beating a big drum up and down the street to call together recruits for the first company that left the county.

"If Sheboygan is not the first county in Wisconsin where cheese-making began, it is certainly among the first, and the initial factory was

near here. Many millions of dollars worth of cheese have been shipped from the county, and the butter and cheese interests have had a large part in making Sheboygan county one of the richest in the state. A leader in this interest was the late Hiram Smith, who served in the legislature and for years contributed largely to building up the dairy interests of the state. One of Mr. Smith's brothers was Joseph A. Smith, who nearly sixty years ago established here the Freeman. A leader among abolitionists, he made the Freeman a power in the war on slavery, and had much to do with giving Wisconsin the honor of being the first to move, practically, in the organization of a party whose principles, advocates and elections had a mighty part in forcing the war of the rebellion. And if that party had never done anything else it deserves to be remembered for centuries to come. We could not have become a great nation without that clash of arms and its far-reaching results. For many years after that Mr. Smith was editor of the Fond du Lac Commonwealth and still later he was Governor Hoard's assistant editor on Hoard's Dairyman.

AN OLD SCHOOL HOUSE

"On a side hill by the electric line, is an old wooden building that has a history. It was the first schoolhouse built in Sheboygan county, except a small one at Sheboygan. It was built sixty-two years ago. I remember two of the teachers. The first was Miss Prentice, a large, handsome woman, who could wield a ferule on a small boy's hands and thighs to perfection. She was a good teacher in other respects. Another was a white-haired, awkward young man of eighteen. He taught two terms and then swarmed to Madison, where he served as legislative reporter and became a partner of General David Atwood, of the State Journal. That was Horace Rublee, President Grant's choice for minister to Switzerland, many years editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel and for a long time chairman of the republican state central committee. It was Chairman Rublee who pulled the republican party out of the greenback mad house in 1878. The state has produced no greater editor, no finer scholar; and his public career began in that old school building at Sheboygan Falls.

SHEBOYGAN FALLS CONTRIBUTES TWO CONGRESSMEN

"The village has contributed two congressmen, Charles H. Weisse, the sitting member, and the late George H. Brickner, who served two terms. Mr. Weisse is serving his fourth term. The republican party has gone to the village on two or three occasions for its candidate. It named George W. Spratt in 1908. Mr. Spratt came to Sheboygan county in 1854, when a lad of seven years. He began service as a day laborer that year, by picking up potatoes, twenty-five bushels a day for five days, at five cents a day. He invested the quarter in a first reader and began the work of his self-acquired education. Though a mere boy he was a soldier in the Civil war, has been a leading manufacturer in his own town, for twenty-five years has had a large interest in a chair factory in Sheboygan, and has served in the assembly."



ONE OF THE OLDEST SCHOOL HOUSES IN THE COUNTY, SHEBOYGAN FALLS



CHAPTER VIII

TRANSPORTATION

INDIAN TRAILS AND PLANK ROADS—FIRST RAILROAD BUILT IN 1856—CELEBRATION AT THE TIME OF BREAKING GROUND—THE NORTHWESTERN SYSTEM—FIRST STREET RAILWAY AND THE PRESENT TROLLEY SYSTEM—INTERURBAN FROM SHEBOYGAN TO MILWAUKEE AND FROM SHEBOYGAN TO PLYMOUTH AND ELKHART LAKE—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAFFIC ON LAKE MICHIGAN—SHEBOYGAN'S BEAUTIFUL HARBOR—RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF MERCHANDISE BY WATER AND NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERING AND DEPARTING THE PAST CALENDAR YEAR.

The first work usually performed by the pioneer of a new country was to make roads for the transportation of his products to the nearest markets and until this had been accomplished he used the primitive trails of the aborigines or cut crude paths through the forests. In this region the making of roads was imperative to many settlers before they were able to reach their claims and in more than one instance several days were consumed in cutting a path to the desired locality.

Wagon roads were cut through along the lake to Milwaukee and also to Green Bay during the winter of 1836-7, to obtain provisions, but the first public acts to establish highways were passed by the territorial legislation of 1838-9, when two roads were established. One of them was made to run from Sheboygan by way of Hustis Rapids on Rock river, near Horicon, to Madison and the other was laid out from Sheboygan to Rochester (now Sheboygan Falls), and thence to Fond du Lac. The commissioners for the former were B. L. Gibbs, of Sheboygan, James L. Thayer, of Manitowoc, and John Hustis, of Milwaukee; and for the latter, Charles D. Cole and David Giddings, of Sheboygan, and John Bannister, of Fond du Lac. The necessity of having good roads into the interior and the benefits to be derived from the same soon induced private capital to be invested in the building of roads and a large number of corporations were formed for the purpose of building plank or gravel toll roads, but, as with railroads, there were many more projected than built.

In 1850 the Sheboygan & Mayville Plank-Road Company was incorporated. The road was to extend from some point in the town of Sheboygan, or Sheboygan Falls, through the village of Cascade to Mayville, in Dodge county.

In 1848 the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Plank-Road was incorporated. H. C. Hobart, C. D. Cole, J. W. Taylor and others were appointed commis-

sioners. There was no work done on the road until 1851, when the charter was amended. The following officers were elected: H. H. Conklin, president; B. Williams, secretary; and A. L. McCrea, treasurer. Operations on the road were commenced immediately, and by July, 1852, the road was complete from Sheboygan to Fond du Lac.

In 1852 the Plymouth & Saukville Plank and Turnpike Road Company was incorporated. W. R. Ellis, F. W. Horn, A. Lamberson, Oran Rogers, E. M. McIntosh, John W. Taylor, William D. Lisse, LaFayette Eastman, William Payne, J. Feischbein, George C. Daniels and William Hudson were appointed commissioners. The road was to be built from Plymouth, in Sheboygan county, to Saukville, in Washington county.

In 1851 the Sheboygan & Calumet Plank-Road Company was incorporated. The road was built as far as Howards Grove, in 1856, and to Kiel, in Manitowoc county, in 1859.

The Sheboygan River Plank-Road Company was organized in September, 1852. J. F. Seeley, president; S. B. Ormsbee, secretary; and John Keller, treasurer.

In 1854 the Plymouth & West Bend Plank-Road Company was incorporated. R. H. Hotchkiss, M. M. Flint, H. N. Smith, Henry Averill, James Preston and R. C. Brazelton were appointed commissioners. The road was to have been built from Plymouth to West Bend.

In 1855 the Sheboygan Lake Turnpike & Bridge Company was incorporated. E. Keach, S. Wade and others were appointed commissioners. They proposed to build a bridge and road on section line between sections 14 and 15, 26 and 27, 34 and 35, in township 16 north, range 20 east.

The idea of building a railroad out of Sheboygan seems to have engaged the minds of the people as early as that of building plank roads. The Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad Company was incorporated as early as 1847. But the company seems to have been unable to raise the necessary funds to build the road. The following communication appearing in the Milwaukee Sentinel and Gazette of January 6, 1848, illustrates the general feeling of the people in Wisconsin toward railroads at that time:

"Mr. Editor: I have seen much in your city papers on the subject of roads; many are advocating railroads; that is well; but have you capital to build them, and can you for a great number of years to come, induce foreigners to invest in so new a country as yours? If not, why do you not advocate plank roads, ten miles of which can be built for the cost of one railroad, and in my opinion they would enhance the value of farming interests, as well as the general prosperity of your city more than railroads. Each farmer could take a small interest in the stock, and pay for it in materials for building, and do much of the labor, thus building up your own prosperity instead of waiting for 'dead men's shoes.' It is a subject that the present state of roads admonishes, one that should be agitated."

By a provision in the charter of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad Company construction of the railroad was to begin within five years; so at the expiration of that time, in 1852, a new company was incorporated under the name of Sheboygan & Mississippi Railroad Company. A. P. Lyman, H. H. Conklin, W. W. King, C. D. Cole, H. N. Smith, John Bannister, A. B.

Hamilton, S. W. Beall, J. P. Sherwood, Robert Jenkinson, B. F. Moore, T. B. Stoddard and James McM. Shafter were appointed commissioners.

The company was organized at Sheboygan, Tuesday, April 8, 1853, by the choice of J. F. Kirkland as president, M. J. Thomas, secretary. Hon. Robert J. Walker and Harrison C. Hobart were the leading financiers in this enterprise, but before any work had been accomplished a disagreement arose with a result that these gentlemen severed their connection with the company.

THE PEOPLE JOLLIFY

After weeks and months and years of disappointments and heart burnings, the time had actually arrived for substantial and real operations. Dirt was about to be thrown from its resting place and grades made for railroad beds and tracks. Hence, the people of Sheboygan took on a spirit of hopefulness and gaiety, when the word came that work was to be started on the first railroad to be built in the county. In the spring of 1856, a contract had been made with Edward Appleton & Company, for building the road to the present village of Glenbeulah, but many obstacles were encountered and the road was not completed to Glenbeulah until the spring of 1860. However, when the work did commence, no thought of its being interrupted was entertained and on the 4th day of June, 1856, the citizens of Sheboygan indulged in a little glorification by way of celebrating the breaking of ground on the Sheboygan and Mississippi railroad, an event which had long been talked of and labored for. About ten o'clock A. M. the German Rifle Company, the Turners, Fire Engine Company and Hook and Ladder Company formed in procession, George Throup acting as marshal and, followed by a large number of citizens on foot and in carriages, marched to the spot where the contractor intended to commence grading, a short distance west of the Seeley hill in the town of Sheboygan. Here the gathering was addressed by Messrs. David Taylor, Bille Williams, A. P. Lyman and A. Marschner in German. Ground was then broken by three of the oldest residents, William Farnsworth assuming the pick, Stephen Wolverton the shovel, and Henry Otten engineering the barrow, amid the repeated cheers of the assembly.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, refreshments were served in a grove near by. A ball at the National Hotel in the evening concluded the celebration.

The following year the company was reorganized under the name of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad Company, by the choice of S. P. Benson as president, and J. O. Thayer, secretary and treasurer.

By 1869 the road was opened through to Fond du Lac. Later the road was sold to the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company.

There seems to have been a large number of people anxious to build a railroad during the '50s. In 1852 the Cascade & Lake Michigan Railroad Company was incorporated, E. F. Cook being the promoter. The road was to be built from Sheboygan to the village of Cascade, a distance of about sixteen miles.

In 1853 the Sheboygan & Appleton Railroad Company was incorporated; A. P. Lyman, D. Taylor, A. L. McCrea, P. H. Smith and others as commissioners. The road was to be built from Sheboygan to Appleton and thence to some point on Lake Superior.

In 1857 the Sheboygan & Horicon Railroad Company was incorporated. D. Taylor, C. Mercer, P. Ernst, C. T. Moore, D. Giddings and others were appointed commissioners. The road was to be built from Sheboygan through the village of Sheboygan Falls, and then to Horicon, in Dodge county.

The Milwaukee & Superior Railroad Company was incorporated in 1856. The road was to be built from Milwaukee north, through the city of Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Green Bay to Superior. A preliminary survey was made over a part of the route and some grading done.

The Milwaukee & Northern Railroad Company, which was incorporated in 1870, immediately organized and let contracts for building the road. The road was built from Milwaukee north to Green Bay, entering Sheboygan county near the west shore of Random Lake, in the town of Sherman, it extended thence north through the towns of Sherman, Lyndon, Plymouth and Rhine. They utilized part of the grading, done by the Milwaukee & Superior Railroad Company. Trains were run to Plymouth in February, 1872.

In 1874 the road was leased to the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company and operated by them for a number of years. Later the road became a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company's system.

The Milwaukee, Manitowoc & Green Bay Railroad Company was incorporated in 1870. They were empowered to build and operate a railroad from Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, running thence northerly through the counties of Ozaukee (to Port Washington, within three quarters of a mile of said village) and Sheboygan, to the cities of Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and northerly to Green Bay. An organization was effected immediately and the work of building begun, but interruption occurred, and it was in November, 1872, when the first train was run to Sheboygan. The road was afterward united with the Appleton & New London Railroad Company and reorganized under the name of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad Company. In 1891 the road became a part of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company's system.

The 1889 the necessity of better railroad facilities for the city of Sheboygan began to attract the attention of the business men of that city and a company was formed and preliminary surveys made from Sheboygan to Waldo.

With the transfer of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, to the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, the necessity of better railway facilities became more evident and in 1893 J. Donohue, in company with others, offered to build a railroad from Sheboygan to connect with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, then the Milwaukee Northern, at some point near Waldo, providing the city of Sheboygan would donate \$40,000 to aid in the construction of the same. About this time Mr. Cameron appeared and organized a company under the name of Sheboygan, St. Paul

& Central Railway Company, and offered to build a railroad connecting Sheboygan with the Milwaukee & Northern Railway at some point near Waldo, providing the city of Sheboygan would donate to them \$35,000. The city accepted the latter offer.

The Sheboygan, St. Paul & Central Railway Company surveyed a line from Sheboygan southwesterly through the villages of Ourtown and Hingham, to a point on the Milwaukee & Northern Railway, about one mile north of Random Lake. Considerable grading was done on this line, but as the company had no financial standing, and could probably not make any arrangements with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, the plan was abandoned.

STREET RAILWAYS AND INTERURBAN

On September 22, 1885, a franchise was granted for a street railway. The cars were drawn by horses and mules and covered but a small territory. In 1895 H. G. Northrup was granted a franchise for a trolley system of street railways, but before he had completed the innovation he transferred his interests to the Sheboygan Light, Power and Railway Company. The tracks were extended to other streets and for some time past the city has had excellent service. In 1901 the city granted a franchise to John M. Saemann and P. P. Brickbauer for an electric interurban railway, to connect the city with Plymouth, Crystal Lake and Elkhart Lake and in the fall of that year cars were running to the towns mentioned, with the exception of Elkhart Lake. A branch was built from Plymouth and operated to Elkhart Lake in 1909, the first car reaching that popular summer resort on June 12th of the year mentioned. Previous to this, however, an electric line had been built from Sheboygan to Milwaukee. These interurbans are very generously patronized, thus showing the great appreciation of the people of the county.

MARINE

Sheboygan's lake traffic is one of the significant features of the city as a business mark and manufacturing center. The mouth of the Sheboygan river was early recognized as a splendid natural harbor and was given especial attention by congress in 1836, when government officers prosecuted surveys and soundings, from which a chart was made of the river's mouth and the bay. A report was subsequently made by Colonel Albert to the war department, and the chart was submitted, but no material action was taken by the Federal authorities until 1840, when a lighthouse was built on north Sheboygan point, which was kept by a Mr. Wolverton. This building stood for twenty years and was replaced by a more modern one in 1860 and some years thereafter was placed in charge of Mrs. E. Pape, wife of Louis Pape, a Civil war veteran, who had sustained a serious accident by the bursting of a cannon upon the occasion of a Fourth of July celebration. This lighthouse remained in commission until the present one was built, opposite Pennsylvania avenue. The first pier, a crude affair, was built and owned by Wil-

liam Farnsworth. The structure ran out from Center street, north of the mouth of the Sheboygan river. In 1845, four years later, the pier was extended to a total length of 800 feet. The next improvement for water traffic was the Kirkland pier, built south of the river in 1848, but in the spring of 1852 a terrific gale of wind swept both the piers into the lake. They were almost immediately rebuilt, however, and were ready for the business that was constantly increasing. They answered the purpose expected of them until the building of a harbor in the river.

It was after many attempts of the citizens had been made and yards and yards of red tape had been spun by national legislators before anything definite and tangible had been secured toward harbor building at Sheboygan. In the winter session of congress in 1844-5, an appropriation of \$25,000 had been made for the improvement of navigation over the bar at the mouth of the Sheboygan river, but President John Tyler failed to sign the measure and, consequently, it died "abornin."

In 1849, the need of financial assistance from the government had become so imperative that a committee of Sheboygan business men prepared a memorial to congress, setting forth various reasons why a harbor should be constructed at this port. Among other things the memorial detailed the astounding fact that every vessel owned at this port had been stranded or wrecked, entailing a loss to the shipping interests approximating the cost of improvements sought. A list of nine vessels was given which were wrecked while lying at anchor in the bay and the further fact was shown that several lives were lost in the disasters enumerated. As showing that the shipping business had assumed sufficient importance to demand better facilities, it was demonstrated that in 1847 the arrivals and departures of steamers alone, without taking note of sailing vessels, was 443, and in 1848 the number had increased to 525. The arrival of immigrants at the port of Sheboygan was 1,417 in 1845, 4,380 in 1846, 4,228 in 1847, and 6,200 in 1848, the year of the great exodus from Germany to the United States. The imports of merchandise in 1848 to Sheboygan amounted to the no inconsiderable amount of 2,859, the estimated value of which was \$571,800. The exports included 986 barrels of pork, 5,015 bushels of wheat, besides vast quantities of lumber, shingles, cord wood, wool, etc.

On the 5th day of January, 1852, a mass meeting of citizens was held, W. R. Gorsline presiding and Edward Gilman acting as secretary. The object of the meeting was to discuss what measures should be adopted to secure the construction of an adequate harbor at Sheboygan and it was there and then decided to call a delegate convention. In pursuance thereof, a convention was held on the 22d day of January, following, wherein one hundred and thirty-one delegates responded to their names upon roll call. Silas B. Stedman had been placed in the chair and vice presidents selected from the various towns represented. The result of the deliberations of this body were as follows: Congress being then in session, a request was presented before the House of Representatives, in which the government was asked to appropriate \$30,000 for the construction of a harbor at Sheboygan. This the congress acceded to. Another result was the petitioning of the county to appropriate \$20,000 for a like purpose and also the city

was asked to give \$10,000. The legislature passed an act empowering the county and city to raise the amounts desired, and A. P. Lyman, Henry Stock, Charles D. Cole, Jonathan Seeley, A. G. Dye, Reed C. Brazelton and John Gore were appointed harbor commissioners. February 20, 1852, the first contract was let for work on Sheboygan's harbor and since that time, at certain periods, appropriations have been made for harbor improvements, which total at this time the sum of \$600,000. On December 1, 1873, a lighthouse was built on the north pier of the harbor, which was burned March 17, 1880. A new building took its place June 20th following, and J. L. Mallory was placed in charge. The present lighthouse keeper is G. M. S. Hansen.

The first vessel built in Sheboygan was the small schooner, "Pilot." It was put on the ways by Captain Powell and launched in 1845. This was the beginning of a large and profitable industry in Sheboygan and boat building was long continued here. In 1855 a steam dredge was built for the city, which was kept in commission and ran two years. However, some years since the shipyards were removed and the construction of vessels has ceased at this port.

Many vessels touch at this port and a number of them, including tugs, are owned here. The John P. Reiss, one of the largest steel clad propellers on the great lakes, was launched at Loraine, Ohio, January 29, 1910, Mrs. John P. Reiss performing the time-honored ceremony of its christening. The John P. Reiss is one of the leviathans of the inland waters of this country, its measurements being 524 feet long, 56 feet in width and 30 feet in depth; capacity, 10,000 tons. The vessel is owned by the Wisconsin Transportation Company, of which John P. Reiss, of Sheboygan, is secretary and treasurer.

Through the kindness of George Lebermann, deputy customs collector, the following data is here presented, which shows the commodities received and shipped by lake, during the calendar year 1911, at the port of Sheboygan:

RECEIPTS

Coal, hard	261,296 tons
Coal, soft	335,252 tons
Fire wood	7,085 cords
Lumber	3,992,000 feet
Tan bark	650 cords
Pulp wood	156 cords
Salt	5,900 tons
Green Fruit	64,700 baskets
Apples	1,730 bushels
Potatoes	500 bushels
Unclassed freight	12 tons
Cheese	300 tons
Agricultural implements	200 tons
Carriages	100 tons
General merchandise	13,150 tons

SHIPMENT

Eggs	500 tons
Peas	100 tons
Chairs	100 tons
Furniture	3,000 tons
Leather	2,800 tons
Fish	1,000 tons
General merchandise	1,588 tons
Hard coal dust	4,500 tons

NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED

Steamers	508	Tonnage.....	538,646
Schooners.....	111	Tonnage.....	14,321
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Total.....	619		552,967

NUMBER OF VESSELS DEPARTED

Steamers	516	Tonnage.....	564,195
Schooners.....	110	Tonnage.....	14,297
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Total.....	626		578,492

LIFE SAVING STATION

The United States Life Saving Station was established at Sheboygan in 1876, and a fair sized station house erected on the south side of the Sheboygan river at a spot now occupied by docks No. 1 of the C. Reiss Coal Company. The building contained the life saving apparatus and served as a meeting place of the crew. The apparatus consisted of a self-raising boat, two surf boats, a mortar, used to shoot a line to vessels in distress, and such other paraphernalia as life preservers, ropes, etc., which necessity required. The crew, commanded by Captain Oley Groh, consisted of eight volunteers, mostly fishermen. This little band of heroes who, without expectation of reward, risked their lives in order to save the lives and property of others had the following membership: Captain Oley Groh; Henry Groh, Harry Hine, Charles Lamphere, John Gass, Charles West, Oley Ellison, Erich Nelson and Hans Hansen. In fair weather the men attended to their private affairs but as soon as a storm loomed up they hastened to the station, to be in readiness when their services were required. In 1880, however, the station was placed upon a "paid basis" and with that innovation came the establishment of the "look-out" and the "shore patrol." From that time on, the members of the crew gave their entire time to the duties of their positions and spent night and day at the station house. Besides the general duties connected with the care of the house, each life saver took his place at the look-out and at the patrol, which extended two and a half miles south

and two miles north along the beach. The membership of the first paid crew was: Henry Groh, William Groh, Charles Lamphere, Oley Ellison, Garett Muntinga, Martin Coin, Albert Heabing and Erich Nelson.

A distinctive uniform, designed by Captain Groh and worn first by the members of the Sheboygan crew, met with such general favor that it was adopted by all the stations along the lake and is still in use. Thousands of dollars worth of property and scores of lives have been saved by the United States Life Saving crew at this port, since the location of the station here. The present captain of the crew is Joseph Dionne.

CHAPTER IX

CHURCHES OF SHEBOYGAN CITY

HOLY NAME CHURCH

About sixty-five years ago a few Catholic families settled at Sheboygan and in the surrounding neighborhood. These were found by the Rev. Father Rehrl in his journeyings along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, during the summer of 1845. On the 24th of August of that year, Father Rehrl celebrated mass for the first time in Sheboygan, in the home of Alban Kent. The table used as an altar by him at that time was later presented by Mr. Kent to Holy Name congregation, and it is now kept in the sanctuary of the church as a lasting remembrance of the pioneer and missionary days. Father Rehrl soon encouraged his people to erect a church, a small frame building, 30x20 feet, which was dedicated in honor of St. Magdalene. From that time, 1845, until 1850, Father Rehrl visited this place once every three months, besides which the people were attended occasionally by Rev. P. Fabian. According to the records still extant of this Catholic community, thirty-two children were baptized during the five years of Father Rehrl's administration. In 1850 Rev. F. X. Etschmann became the first resident pastor. However, he remained but six months, when he took charge of the Catholic congregation at Madison, his successor in Sheboygan being Rev. Mathew Gernbauer. For some months prior to this change of pastors, a number of small congregations had been established in the neighborhood, among them being those at Wilson, Plymouth, Mitchell, Lyndon, Rhine and Mosel, all of which were given in charge to the rector of St. Magdalene's congregation at Sheboygan. Under the judicious administration of its several priests, the mother parish rapidly increased in strength and numbers. During the pastorate of Father Gernbauer, which extended over a period of eighteen months, 124 children were baptized. It soon became evident that the original church was entirely inadequate to accommodate the members, and accordingly an addition 46x30 feet was built to the main structure. In 1851 a mission was held at St. Magdalene's by the celebrated Jesuit Father F. X. Weninger, who also erected a mission cross in the new cemetery, land for which was purchased during his visits here. In May, 1852, Father Gernbauer was transferred to another parish, his successor being Rev. Fusseder, who remained until September, 1853. Among numerous improvements accomplished by this pastor was the erection of a building and establishment of a parochial school, which was placed in charge of Mr. Berger, a lay teacher. He also built a steeple on

the church and purchased a bell for the same. Father Fusseder left Sheboygan in September, 1853, to assume a pastorate at Beaver Dam. Later he met with a terrible affliction, becoming totally blind. He remained at Beaver Dam for a number of years after, and finally died there in 1885.

From 1853 until 1858 Father De Berge was rector of St. Magdalene's, and during this period several of the missions were erected into parishes, among them being those of Lyndon and Herman. During his pastorate the first parsonage was also built, which was done by separating the original church from the addition and remodeling the latter into a dwelling house. It was also at the same time that 843 children were baptized. In the fall of 1858 Father De Berge was appointed a professor in the Ecclesiastical Seminary at St. Francis, near Milwaukee. He died at Elm Grove in the summer of 1882. He was succeeded in Sheboygan by Rev. Benedict Smedding, who remained until 1860. He built a new schoolhouse and remodeled the old building into a residence for the sisters. This school has been in charge of sisters from the Convent of Notre Dame since 1859. Father Smedding died September 4, 1881, at Paris, Kenosha county, where he was buried. The next rector of the parish was Rev. F. X. Schraudenbach, who remained eighteen months. His successor was Rev. Michael Haider, who took charge in the spring of 1862. Under his administration all debts were liquidated and a magnificent stone church erected. The plans and specifications for this building were drawn by Father Haider. A block of land 360 by 318 feet was purchased for \$2,200, in the center of which the structure was placed. This was built of stone obtained from a quarry which had been bought for that purpose by the parish. It was during the same year that Father Weninger held his second mission at Sheboygan. The foundation of the church was built in 1867, the corner stone being laid on the 21st of June that year, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Henni, and on the 10th of November, 1872, the church was dedicated by him, he being assisted by Dr. Joseph Salzmann, now deceased, Revs. Joseph Rainer, F. X. Etschmann and Father Schleyer. Four years later the steeples were finished. The dimensions of the church when completed were: length, 180 feet; width across aisles, 98 feet; and in the center, 58 feet; height, 70 feet; steeples, each 170 feet. The building is lighted throughout with electricity and gas, the former being put in by the present rector at his own expense, while the gas chandeliers were presented to the congregation by Messrs. A. Hammes, Nicholas Heil and Joseph Lutz. The Stations of the cross erected in 1874, were the gift of George Brickner, of Sheboygan Falls. In 1879 a pipe organ was installed and in 1883 a bell was presented to the congregation by Thomas M. Blackstock, a non-Catholic. About the same time three additional bells were ordered from a foundry in Baltimore, Maryland. In the following year a comfortable residence was built for the sisters, then in charge of the parochial school. Father Haider died in 1884, the vacancy thus created being filled by Rev. Father Schwaiger, who soon after his arrival built a new brick parsonage at a cost of \$3,000. It was at about the same time that a clock costing \$700 was bought and placed in one of the steeples. Many improvements were also made to the interior

furnishings of the structure and a memorial chapel was erected over the grave of Father Haider, toward which Mr. Blackstock donated \$400.

The congregation of Holy Name had now assumed such proportions that it was deemed advisable to establish another parish. This change was effected January 6, 1886, when a congregation was organized by the Catholics living south of the Sheboygan river. The corner stone of the new church built by this congregation was laid by Mons. L. Batz, on the feast of St. John the Baptist, 1888. The structure was of brick, two stories high, the first floor being arranged for school purposes and the second as a church. The building was dedicated October 14, 1888, by Archbishop Michael Heiss, in honor of St. Peter Claver, and the Rev. J. B. Van Treeck was appointed the first rector of the new parish. In December, 1889, Father Schwaiger exchanged pastorates with Rev. Nicholas A. Thill, rector of St. Lawrence congregation in Washington county. Under Father Thill's administration the church was furnished, new altars, new pews, a pulpit and floors being provided. The interior was also handsomely decorated with fresco paintings by Liebig and cathedral glass put in all of the windows. In addition to this a sacristy was added to the sanctuary and an elegant brick schoolhouse erected at a cost of \$15,500. In the fall of 1892 Rev. Thill exchanged pastorates with his brother, Rev. Dominic F. Thill, rector at Jefferson, and formerly for eleven years pastor of St. Mary's congregation at Milwaukee. Under his administration the parish has made most satisfactory progress and many improvements have been made. The parochial school connected with Holy Name congregation was made a graded school by Father Thill and is considered one of the very best in the diocese.

The Revs. Gottlieb Beau and M. M. Gerend, the latter now rector of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at St. Francis, were offsprings of this congregation.

St. Nicholas Hospital, which is conducted by Sisters of St. Francis, was established in this parish in the spring of 1890. There are a number of Catholic organizations to which the members of Holy Name congregation belong, among them being: St. Boniface Aid Society, St. George's Catholic Knights, St. John's Young Men's Society, Holy Name Boys' Society, St. Ann's Mothers' Society, St. Mary's Sodality of the Immaculate Conception, Children of Mary Society, Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, and Catholic Order of Foresters.

Holy Name congregation is of a polyglot character, although those who are either German by birth or descent, predominate. The congregation now consists of 700 families and there are 858 pupils in the school.

ST. PETER CLAVER CHURCH

St. Peter Claver church organization came into existence February 7, 1888, and the first services were conducted by Rev. J. P. Van Treeck, October 14th of that year. When the church was organized, the membership numbered ninety families but that number has increased from three to four fold. The school was organized in November, 1888, with about eighty

pupils and two teachers, but the number has increased in proportion to that of the church. The first church edifice was used both for religious services and school purposes and stood on the corner of Clara avenue and Cedar street, where the parish owned several valuable lots. About 1907 a splendid new building was erected, near which is the priest's house, school building and a hall for the use of the Leo Hall Association and other societies connected with the church. The new building stands on the corner of Clara avenue and South Eleventh street. Rev. J. P. Van Treeck has been the pastor from the beginning. He is a native of Sheboygan county, born in the town of Wilson, March 9, 1855. His father, Peter J. Van Treeck, was a native of Geldern, Rhine province, Prussia. In 1849 the grandfather, Gerhard Van Treeck, with his wife and their four children, emigrated to America, coming directly to Sheboygan.

Father Van Treeck obtained his primary education in the district schools of the town of Wilson. He graduated from St. Francis Seminary, near Milwaukee, in 1880, and was ordained to the ministry. His first church was at Centerville, Manitowoc county. From there he went to Theresa, Dodge county, and afterwards to Alverno, Manitowoc county. In 1888, as before stated, he assumed his present charge.

STS. CYRIL AND METHODIUS CHURCH

The arrival of Rev. James Cherne in Sheboygan was in March, 1910, and his mission here was to found a Slavonic Catholic church, in which he was successful. He organized the church with a large congregation and built a beautiful stone edifice for religious purposes on New Jersey avenue, near South Eighth street, which was dedicated by Bishop Kodelka, of Milwaukee, on November 26, 1911. He still presides over the spiritual destinies of Sts. Cyril and Methodius church parish.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION

The Church of the Immaculate Conception was organized by Lithuanians of the Catholic faith, in the year 1903, by Rev. Casimir Ambrozaitis, with 70 families as the initial membership. The next pastor to preside here was Rev. M. Jodyszius, who was followed by Rev. A. Balinska. After a two years' stay Rev. Stanislaus Dysza succeeded him but only remained a few months, when Father John A. Gadeikis was sent to this charge and has remained up to the present time. Since the organization of the church the membership has constantly grown in numbers and is now 160 families. The church building is located on the corner of Erie avenue and Ninth street.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

So far as can be learned, the first services of the church were held in Sheboygan in 1845, by the Rev. S. K. Miller, then in deacon's orders, who visited this place and held service on one Sunday and it was "his rep-

resentations of the good congregations he had, and of the strong desire among the people to have a minister" that led Bishop Kemper to send the Rev. William Homman to establish the church here.

Rev. Homman arrived in Sheboygan, August 31, 1845, and on that day held service in a building used for school purposes, as well as for all religious and literary meetings. In the autumn of the same year a room was secured over the store of Carrington & Brown on Eighth street, a few doors north of Jefferson avenue and fitted up and used exclusively for the services of the church. Rev. Homman remained in Sheboygan for eight months, during which time he maintained regular services here, besides officiating occasionally at the Dye and Gibbs settlements, some ten miles south and west of Sheboygan, and also at Fond du Lac, Taycheedah and Sheboygan Falls.

After Rev. Homman's departure in April, 1846, there were no regular services until February, 1847, when the Rev. L. W. Davis, then in deacon's orders, took charge of the mission. During the summer and fall of the same year the parish was organized and a frame church building was erected on the site of the present church. The lot was donated by Daniel Whitney, of Green Bay, and the building, including the furnishings, cost \$600. The edifice was used for the first time on Christmas day, 1847, and was consecrated by Bishop Kemper, February 12, 1848. Rev. Davis remained in charge until the summer of 1851, when he removed to the diocese of Mississippi. He returned and resumed the care of the parish in 1852. After his resignation in 1854 the parish was deprived of regular ministrations until June, 1856, when Rev. John B. Pradt became rector. During his pastorate the church building was enlarged. Rev. Pradt remained until July, 1858, when he resigned in order to devote his time to missionary work, with headquarters at Plymouth. He, however, supplied the Sheboygan parish with a service every Sunday evening until the spring of 1859. In July of that year Rev. James W. Coe assumed charge and continued with the church until 1861, when he was succeeded by Rev. A. B. Peabody, who in turn was succeeded by Rev. Robert W. Blow, a young man not long graduated from the seminary at Nashotah. Twenty-eight years of patient, untiring service, all that he had of worldly goods, were given to the church he loved so well. But better than these was the kindly interest and love he bestowed upon every one, whether a member of the parish or not. His whole life was the exemplification of the Lord's command to "love thy neighbor as thyself," and in return he was firmly fixed in the affections of the entire community. The present church, which was built in 1871, at a cost of \$7,752, most of which amount was gathered by Rev. Blow's own efforts, stands as a monument to his piety, zeal and self-denial.

Rev. Blow died February 12, 1890, and was succeeded by Rev. F. R. Sanford, who remained less than two years, being followed by Rev. F. W. Merrill, who in turn was succeeded by Rev. L. D. Hopkins in 1894. The latter remained until 1901, and during his rectorship the parish attained the highest degree of prosperity in its history. He resigned, leaving a

communicant list of 200, with church and rectory renovated and free from debt.

In 1901 Rev. E. M. Frank became rector and after eighteen months service was succeeded by Rev. F. M. Ray, who resigned in 1905, and the church extended a call to Rev. W. A. Grier. During his rectorship, the rectory, a brick dwelling at 629 Ontario avenue, which had been erected by Rev. Blow for his own home and had been left by him at his death to the church, was traded for the property adjoining the church on the east and the interior of the church was renovated for the second time. He accepted a call to Philadelphia in October, 1907, and on the 1st of November following Rev. James Boyd Coxe assumed charge. Shortly after his arrival work was commenced on an annex to the church. Rev. Coxe remained two years and was succeeded by the present rector, Rev. A. P. Curtis, who assumed charge December 1, 1909.

The addition to the church, to which reference has been made, is a beautiful hall, annexed to the north end and, in its architectural lines, is in harmony with the main edifice. In grateful memory of a former rector and beloved pastor, R. W. Blow, the hall was named and dedicated by Bishop C. C. Grafton, November 16, 1911. The purposes of the hall are of a social nature. Here the Boy Scouts, Girls' Friendly Society and Young Men's Club meet weekly to engage in athletics and other exercises. The hall is also devoted to other parochial activities, entertainments, lectures, socials, dances, etc. The annex, of cream-colored brick, cost \$8,000. To the guilds of the church which meet here, a great share of the credit is due for the existence of Blow Hall. It was through their determined and indefatigable efforts that a large part of the building fund was obtained.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Sheboygan first appears in Methodist records in the year 1837, when Rev. H. W. Frink, pastor at Sheboygan Falls established a preaching place here, at that time a very small settlement. For a few years services were irregularly maintained but no regular organization was effected.

In 1842 it became a part of the Manitowoc Mission and Rev. David Lewis was appointed pastor. In order to reach his appointment it was necessary to make a journey of 250 miles through dense forests and across swollen rivers, camping by night under the trees where he could hear the cries of wolves and bears. He reached Sheboygan in September and immediately organized a class which has since been maintained as an organization. In 1845 the large Mission field was divided and Sheboygan became a separate appointment with Rev. Joseph Lewis as pastor. In 1847 a church building was erected on the corner of Wisconsin avenue and Eighth street, which was occupied by the congregation until 1880, when the building was removed to the corner of Ontario avenue and Seventh street. During this period the records of the church were very inaccurately kept and it is impossible to secure data of events and prog-

ress. During this period, or until 1888, the following pastors served the church: Rev. F. A. Pease, John N. Elliott, George E. Fellows, Wm. Turrel, and E. E. Carpenter.

In 1888 Rev. W. J. Patton was appointed pastor and served the church for a period of five years, during which time the membership very rapidly increased in numbers and from the work done by this very diligent and effective pastor a larger life has come to the organization. From this date the records of the church are more complete and fully preserved. The following ministers have served the church as pastor: Revs. W. J. Patton, 1888-93; T. W. North, 1893-95; James Church, 1895-98; G. W. White, 1898-1901; W. A. Newing, 1901-1906; John Reynolds, 1906-07; F. W. Nimmits, 1907-11. During the pastorate of Rev. W. A. Newing a new impulse was given the growing church, the membership was largely increased and the new brick building now occupied by the congregation was built at a cost of about \$17,000. The church is in a very flourishing condition, with a membership of a little over 400, and a very prosperous Sabbath school. A mission Sunday school is supported by the church on Union avenue, with an enrollment of about 100 members. The trustees of the church have just given a contract for a fine new parsonage, to be built at a cost of \$5,000, and the church building will be entirely renovated and improved. Rev. W. H. Vance is the present pastor, having been appointed in September, 1911.

GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The beginning of this mission dates back to the year 1848, when Rev. William Madlung took up Sheboygan on his circuit. The circuit was from Brillion to Charleston, Plymouth, Green Bay road settlement, Sauk trail and Sheboygan. On account of the length of the circuit the field was supplied in the absence of the missionary by local preachers who conducted the services. Many of these charges have now become independent and others have ceased to exist on account of the removal of their members. At the present time the Plymouth charge on the "town line" is still affiliated with Sheboygan congregation. The latter has never become a very strong congregation, owing to the fact that it did not have a resident pastor for so many years. In the Plymouth charge there still resides H. C. Edler, who at the age of ninety-five, is the patriarch of the institution. The Sheboygan congregation has for many years been a supply for the congregations west, all of which have come here and settled for a time, then after some years have gone farther west and started other churches. On account of this exodus this church has never been a strong one but it has furnished many members for the English congregation. Charter members of this congregation who are still living are: H. C. Edler, Jacob Kempf, Wilhelmina Vemeberg, Henry Muenstermann, James Clausen, Robert Schmidt. Rev. William Hoehle, a superannuated member of the German conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, resides here.

The first church building was erected in 1850, during the pastorate of

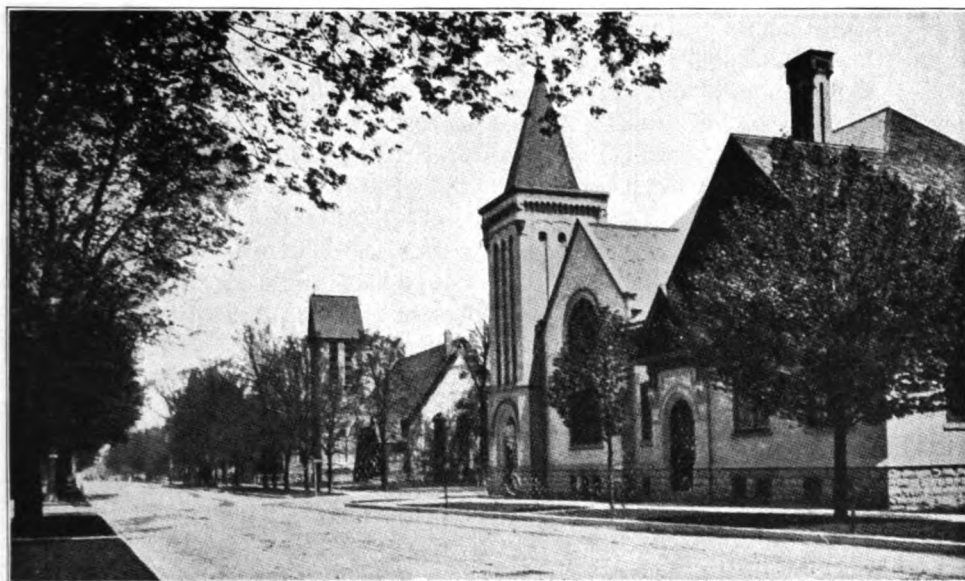
Rev. A. Kellner, on the northeast corner of Niagara avenue and Seventh street. The second church was erected on the northwest corner of Erie avenue and Seventh street, during the pastorate of Rev. Becker. This was built in 1866 and in 1892 was replaced by the present edifice, which is a neat brick structure. The congregation also owns a parsonage. There is now a membership of 90, while the Sunday school has a membership of 123, and the Epworth League 35 members. There is also a flourishing Ladies' Aid society, which is a great support to the church and at one time it was instrumental in raising \$1,000 to liquidate the debt on the church.

The pastors who have served the church from the date of its organization to the present are: Revs. William Madlung, 1848-49; William Lalk, 1849-50; A. Kellner, 1850-52; Christian Holl, 1852-54; C. Kluckhohn, 1854-55; William Pfaeffle, 1855-56; Theodore Miller, 1856-57; Jacob Haas, 1857-59; C. Buehner, 1859-61; C. Schulz, 1861-63; William Roecker, 1863-65; C. Wenz, 1865-66; C. G. Becker, 1866-68; P. Schaefer, 1868-70; G. Linsemeyer, 1870-72; J. Wolter, 1872-75; G. L. Limper, 1875-78; William Hoehle, 1878-81; G. F. Dilling, 1881-82; F. Karnopp, 1882-85; E. Werner, 1885-86; William Hoehle, 1887-90; and during this time J. F. Romoser and William Feistkorn served as assistants; W. Weber, 1890-95; H. Schuckai, 1895-1900; C. Handschin, part of the year 1900; C. F. Neitzel, 1900-1903; Frank Hartl, 1903-1909; A. R. E. Schreiber, 1909, and the present pastor.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The First Congregational church of Sheboygan was organized August 17, 1845, embracing members from all parts of the county. A house of worship was built in 1847, the frame being once blown down while building, and was dedicated in November of that year. It was located on Seventh street, near Center. A bell, weighing 925 pounds, was purchased and first rung in September, 1849. In 1852 the church was enlarged by the erection of a new front and tower. In 1867 the building was removed to its present site on Seventh street, between Niagara and Ontario streets. Here extensive repairs and improvements were made and the edifice rededicated December 18, 1867. A small school building was joined to the rear of the church in 1870, to be used for the social meetings of the church and for Sunday school purposes. In 1847 eighteen members were dismissed to form a church at Sheboygan Falls. In 1849 Rev. H. Lyman and three ladies withdrew, and, with others, formed a Presbyterian church, which in 1852 was dissolved, the members again joining the Congregational church.

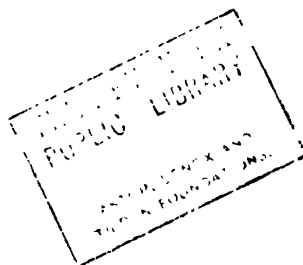
Rev. Stephen Peet, of the American Home Missionary Society, assisted in the organization of the church and public services were at once begun by Rev. H. Lyman. He remained as pastor until October, 1848. Rev. W. S. Blanchard officiated from November, 1848, to November, 1850, when Rev. Thomas H. Rood became pastor, serving until November, 1852. He was succeeded by Rev. C. W. Camp, who began his labors



NORTH SEVENTH STREET, METHODIST EPISCOPAL AND GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES, SHEBOYGAN



IN FOUNTAIN PARK, SHEYBOYGAN



March 13, 1853. He resigned May 23, 1864, preaching his farewell sermon on the 3d of July following. From the 1st of January, 1866, until February 28, 1869, Rev. N. A. Millerd had pastoral charge. He was succeeded by Rev. O. C. McCulloch, who came July 10, 1870, and served until July 18, 1877, his successor being Rev. J. B. Bidwell, who served as pastor from January 18, 1878, until June 1, 1881. The succeeding pastors have been: J. J. Tobias, 1882-83; R. M. Webster, 1884-88; J. D. Reid, 1888-90; Charles H. Fraser, 1890-93; J. T. Chynoweth, 1893-1901; J. W. White, 1901-11; David Thomas, 1912—

In 1890 a handsome brick building was erected, at a cost of \$18,000, the structure being dedicated on the 19th of June, of that year. The interior of the church is beautifully finished and the windows are of stained glass. A pipe organ has also been installed, and there is also a commodious Sunday school room.

The present membership of the church is 273, while the Sunday school has an average attendance of 256. The church also has a Ladies' Missionary society, Christian Endeavor society, Silver Cross Circle of King's Daughters and St. Elizabeth Ten of Kings' Daughters. The church is in a prosperous condition.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

The first Baptist church in the county and state was organized at Sheboygan in 1838, by "Deacon" William S. Trowbridge and Sarah Cole and, upon their removal to Sheboygan Falls, the church practically went with them. To all intents and purposes, however, the First Baptist church of Sheboygan was organized in the fall of 1845 and Rev. Luke Hitchcock was the first pastor. Soon thereafter work was begun on a church edifice, the basement of which was used for services March 25, 1849. The building was dedicated May 20, 1851. On the 12th of August, 1850, the church was reorganized. Rev. Perley Work was the first pastor, remaining until the summer of 1858, when he was succeeded by O. D. Taylor, who remained one year. His successor was Rev. Aaron Potter, who remained for a similar period and was followed for a short period by J. R. Bellamy. Rev. P. Work was again called to the pastorate, his service extending from December 29, 1861, to May 15, 1864, when he resigned. The church was then without a pastor until a call was extended to Rev. Simpson Todd, who remained from September 18, 1866, to 1868. For a time services were held occasionally and the Germans used the church for their services until in 1876, when the Americans and Germans united in a call to Rev. Carl Jergensen, who came July 3d of that year. Upon his resignation in 1879, he was succeeded by Rev. A. H. P. Wilson, who came in 1880 and remained to 1884; Lewis A. Knuth, 1887-90; W. J. Ford, who was here three months in the year 1890; Elmer E. Dresser, 1891-95; J. W. Cabeen, 1895-98; J. J. Kett, 1899-1900; E. C. Jenkins, 1900-1901; W. F. Allen, 1902-05; Elmer E. Dresser, 1905, and is the present pastor.

The church building was erected and dedicated during Rev. Perley

Work's first pastorate, and the greatest improvements were made during the administration of Rev. E. C. Jenkins, and Work Memorial Chapel was built and dedicated during the first pastorate of Rev. Elmer E. Dresser, and since his present pastorate a branch church has been organized in Manitowoc. The church building stands on the north side of Wisconsin avenue between Seventh and Eighth streets.

GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH

The German Baptist church was organized September 1, 1891, with twenty-nine members. The first pastor was Rev. W. J. Zirbes, who ministered to the spiritual wants of his congregation from 1892 to 1897. His successor was Rev. C. F. Stoeckmann, who served from 1898 till 1902. The third pastor was Rev. E. S. Goergens, who acceptably filled the pulpit from 1903 to 1908. In the year last mentioned Rev. Emil Mueller took charge of the church here. This church has a membership of 51, and in the Sunday school are 60 members. There is a Young People's Society with 22 members, and a Ladies' Missionary Circle of 12 members. The church property is at the northeast corner of Erie avenue and North Tenth street and is valued at \$8,000.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN TRINITY CHURCH

This society was organized in 1853 with seventeen charter members. The first house of worship owned by this congregation was purchased from the Presbyterian congregation and was located on North Eighth street near Wisconsin avenue. This structure burned to the ground, on the 5th of October, 1868, and the congregation afterward sold the lot and purchased the present property on Ninth and Wisconsin, the corner stone for a new building being laid in 1869. This building has been in use to the present time, although from time to time improvements have been made. It is a large brick structure, with a seating capacity of 1,200, the lower floor of which is divided into four large rooms and is used for school purposes, and there is also a pipe organ in the church.

In the fall of 1872 the present Evangelical Lutheran Trinity congregation and the Evangelical Lutheran St. John's congregation united, thus making a strong organization, which has since been known under the former name.

The pastors who have served this church to the present time are: Rev. Otto Eisfeldt, who served until immediately prior to his death which occurred on the 28th of June, 1854. His successor was Rev. F. Steinbach, who assumed charge on the 19th of December of that year, and remained until December 28, 1857, when he accepted a call to a church in Milwaukee. Rev. A. D. Stecher was installed as pastor April 25, 1858, and remained in charge until the summer of 1872, when he accepted a call to a church in Calumet county, and was succeeded by Rev. O. Spehr, who remained until 1876, when he took charge of a church in St. Paul,

Minnesota. Rev. C. M. Zorn was the next to serve this church, beginning his labors here June 30, 1876, and remaining until June 26, 1881, when he accepted a call from Cleveland, Ohio, and was succeeded by Rev. J. G. Goehringer. In 1884, the latter resigned on account of ill health and in February, 1885, Rev. F. Wollbrecht assumed charge, remaining as pastor until October, 1910, when, on account of declining years, he was made assistant pastor, and Rev. C. P. Schulz, of Indianapolis, Indiana, became the pastor, his labors beginning here on the first Sunday in November, 1910.

This church has grown to be one of the strongest congregations in the city of Sheboygan, the communicants at the present time numbering 325 families, or 2,000 souls. From the beginning the congregation has sustained a parochial school and at the present time it is in a flourishing condition. There are now 275 pupils in attendance, under the direction of four instructors. The parsonage adjoins the church and there is also a frame building of two rooms, which is used for social purposes and also for school purposes when the school building is overcrowded. There is also a young men's hall. The value of the church property is \$50,000.

EMANUEL EVANGELICAL CHURCH

This church was organized in 1866. The first house of worship was a frame building. The present building, a brick-veneered structure, was erected about twenty years ago. The church property, including a parsonage, costing \$1,800, is valued at \$8,000. The church building stands at the northeast corner of Erie avenue and North Ninth street. Rev. Conrad Wiegand came to this charge in 1908, and is the present pastor.

ST. MARK'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

St. Mark's is the first English Evangelical Lutheran church organized in Sheboygan, and came into being September 21, 1909, its members being of the younger generations and former members of Evangelical Lutheran Trinity church and other German churches of the city. Shortly after its organization the trustees looked for a suitable lot on which to erect a church edifice. This was secured on the east side of North Seventh street, between Erie and Ontario avenues. On September 23d, 1910, the contract for the erection of a church was given to W. C. Weeks, of Sheboygan. Ground was immediately broken and the cornerstone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies Sunday afternoon, November 27. The architectural style of both the exterior and interior is Colonial, and disregards the time-worn designs of other churches. Four massive pillars adorn the front of the building and give it an imposing appearance. Two large crosses in gold characterize the nature of the building; two doorways are the portals to a spacious vestibule, which opens into the auditorium. The structure is square, built of brick and is surmounted by a large dome. The cost, including lot, furniture and fixtures, was about \$40,000. Rev. W. M. Czamanske has been the pastor since the organiza-

tion of the church, beginning his labors April 3, 1910. The membership is very large and in the Sunday school there are over 300 attendants.

ST. JOHN'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH

In 1901 some mission work was done preparatory to the organization of an Evangelical society, and on the 4th of May, 1902, was consummated the organization of St. John's German Evangelical congregation, which belongs to the German Evangelical Synod of North America. The present, and only pastor, Rev. E. R. Krueger, who has served this congregation, began his labors on the 27th of June, 1902, and in the following year, 1903, under his leadership a house of worship was erected, the dedication of which took place on the 8th of March of that year. This is a neat frame building, standing on the northeast corner of Lincoln avenue and Thirteenth street. There is an auditorium, with a seating capacity of 300, and in the basement of the church the Sunday school convenes. In 1905 a substantial frame parsonage, adjoining the church, was erected at a cost of \$2,500, while the church was built at a cost of \$7,000.

At the time of the organization there were twelve charter members and at the present time there are ninety supporting families belonging to the church, while the Sunday school numbers 180 members. There is a young people's society with a membership of between thirty and forty, and a Ladies' Aid Society, with 66 members. A pipe organ has been installed and the various departments of the church are in a prosperous condition.

ST. PAULUS GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

This society was organized October 30, 1904, with thirty-two charter members. Soon thereafter plans were made for the erection of a house of worship, the cornerstone of which was laid November 26, 1905, while the church was completed and dedicated in June, 1906. The building, located on the southwest corner of Lincoln avenue and Thirteenth street, is a neat and substantial brick veneer structure, with a seating capacity of 450 people. A pipe organ and a splendid choir numbering thirty-five voices furnish the music.

At present the church has 556 communicants and there are 253 on the membership rolls of the Sunday school. There is also a Ladies' Aid Society of 90 members. In connection with the church is a parochial school attended by 78 pupils under the instruction of two teachers. The value of the property, including church, parsonage and school is \$15,000. Rev. G. E. Meyer has served the church from its organization to the present time.

ZION REFORMED CHURCH

This society was organized July 12, 1853, under the direction of Rev. A. H. Muehlmeier, who became the first pastor. H. Kirska and H. F. Piderit served as the first elders of the church, while Messrs. Wiedemeier

and Pieper served as the first deacons. The first house of worship was a small structure on Erie avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, and is still in use for social affairs of the church and for the kindergarten school. This building finally proved inadequate to the needs of the congregation and a large and substantial brick structure was erected on the northwest corner of Erie avenue and Sixth street. The building was begun in 1888 and on the 25th of August, 1889, the church was dedicated. A pipe organ has been installed and the church is nicely finished in the interior. The present membership is 600 and the Sunday school numbers 300.

The pastors who have served the church from the time of its organization to the present are: Revs. A. H. Muehlmeier, 1853-58; J. T. Kluge, 1858-71; Louis L. Watermuelder, 1871-74; J. T. Kluge, 1874-85; Louis L. Watermuelder, 1886-91; J. J. Janett, 1891-1907; and the present pastor, Rev. W. F. Horstmeier, who assumed charge on the 5th of April, 1907.

The parsonage is located on ground adjoining the church, on Erie avenue, and the value of the church property is about \$30,000.

HOPE REFORMED CHURCH

This society was organized in about the year 1890 with about fifty families, the organization being perfected by Rev. Joldersma. In 1894 a church building was erected at a cost of \$3,500. This is a neat frame structure, located on the corner of North Tenth street and Ontario avenue.

The first pastor was Rev. Henry Harmeling, who remained three years and was then succeeded by Rev. John Sietsema, who remained six years. During the pastorate of the latter a parsonage was erected on Tenth street at the rear of the church, \$1,000 being donated for the purpose by the church building board of the synod, which also made a liberal donation toward the erection of the church. The next pastor was Rev. Peter Siegers, who remained eight years and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. A. H. Strabbing, who assumed charge on the 17th of October, 1909. The church is now attended by about eighty-five families and there is also a flourishing Sunday school.

CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH

The Christian Reformed church was organized in 1889, with five charter members: A. Roelse, J. Roelse, G. Goldbloed, J. Sanderse, and Cornelius Verhulst. The first meetings were held in a schoolhouse on Michigan avenue, and the first church building was erected in 1890, on the corner of Seventh street and Superior avenue. It was a frame structure, which was later moved and is now used for meetings of various kinds in connection with the church. A schoolhouse was built on Lincoln avenue and Third street. There are 130 pupils and three teachers. The present church building was erected in 1905. There are 105 families in this congregation. At first the church was served by visiting pastors. In 1894 Rev. T. De Lange was sent to this charge and filled the pulpit until 1896.

His successors were as follows: Rev. H. Huizing, 1898-1903; F. Weland, 1904-1910; H. Guikema, 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCHES

First Church of Christ Scientist, 609-11 Niagara avenue, Mrs. J. N. Johnson, first reader; Bethlehem Lutheran church, corner Georgia avenue and South Twelfth street, Rev. William Wambsgans, pastor; St. Spiridion Greek church, South Tenth and Georgia avenue, Rev. Nathaniel Sideris, pastor; Adas Israel Congregational synagogue, North Thirteen street and Carl avenue, Rabbi Louis Aronin, pastor; Havas Sholom congregational synagogue, corner Thirteenth street and Geele avenue, Rabbi Alexander Blymow, pastor; Scandinavian Methodist church, Ninth street and Spring avenue, Rev. H. J. Weeks, pastor; First Presbyterian church, corner Fifth street and Superior avenue, Rev. George B. Pence, pastor.

CHAPTER X

CIVIL WAR

PRESIDENT LINCOLN CALLS FOR SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MEN TO PUT DOWN REBELLION—SHEBOYGAN COUNTY INTENSELY PATRIOTIC—SENDS MANY MEN TO THE FRONT TO FIGHT FOR THEIR COUNTRY—GUSTAVUS WINTERMEYER POST GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT—COMPANY C, SECOND WISCONSIN INFANTRY IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The history of the great struggle between the states for supremacy on the questions of slavery and secession has been told and retold times almost without number. Public libraries are teeming with histories, good, bad and indifferent, on the causes that led up to the Civil war; many bloody, decimating battles have been fully portrayed and the awful loss of life, property and treasure estimating almost to the man and the dollar.

From the fact that the south was determined not only to maintain its peculiar institutions but also had in view the planting of slavery in the territories, and the equally firm determination of the people of the north to confine the traffic in human "chattels" to the southern states, it was inevitable that a resort to the arbitrament of arms should be sought by the leaders of the pro-slavery element; and when Fort Sumter was fired upon in April, 1861, the civilized world was awakened. The loyal people of the north were horrified and aroused to bitter indignation. Abraham Lincoln, who had taken his seat as president of the United States a few weeks before, in a measure realized the gravity of the situation and called for 75,000 volunteers, with which he at the time thought he could suppress the rebellion which the first shot from the batteries at Charleston heralded to the world.

The president's call for aid met a ready and hearty response in Sheboygan. Meetings were held by its patriotic citizens, whose numbers, as compared with its population, were of such proportions as to make the southern sympathizers practically a negligible quantity. Volunteers for the army came from every section of the county, strong in the desire to show their loyalty to home and country, eager to wipe out the insult to the flag and willing to lay down their lives that free institutions should not perish and that the union of the states should not be disrupted. Lincoln's call to arms was answered by the German, the Scandinavian, the Irishman and the native born American without any distinction or hesitancy. The land and its institutions were as dear to one as the other and

hence it was, that on Sunday, April 14, 1861, meetings were held in Sheboygan and throughout the county to urge the enlistment of volunteers, and on the following Sunday, the 21st of April, the first company was organized under Captain Edmund B. Gray, afterward known as Company C, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which regiment was subsequently reorganized as a cavalry regiment. This regiment went into camp at Racine, and on the 28th of June, Company C was ordered to Milwaukee, to aid in quelling a riot, where the first Sheboygan man was killed in the performance of his duties as a soldier. W. V. Reed is reported on the muster roll as accidentally killed in the state service on the 29th of June, 1861. On the 15th of July this company left with its regiment to go into active duty at Baltimore. The company saw severe service, and very many of its number lost their lives in the service of their company.

The First Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, as reorganized after its three months' service, contained two companies from Sheboygan county—Company H, Captain Eugene Cary, and Company I, Captain Orrin Rogers. In the Eighth Regiment, Company B, Captain D. B. Conger, was raised in this county. This company afterward enjoyed the honor of being the largest veteran company in the regiment. Company A, Captain Frederick Aude, known in the service as the "Sheboygan Tigers," belonged to the first exclusively German regiment which went into the war from Wisconsin, the Ninth Infantry. In the Fourteenth Regiment was Company H, Captain C. M. G. Mansfield, enlisted in this county. Company E of the Seventeenth Regiment, was raised here, and commanded by Captain Peter Feagan. Sixty men from Sheboygan county were enrolled in Company H of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, and were accompanied by Lieutenant Joseph Wedig. The Twenty-seventh Regiment, of which Conrad Krez, of Sheboygan, was colonel, contained four companies of Sheboygan county volunteers, namely, Company B, Captain E. W. Stannard; Company C, Captain Fred Schnellen; Company E, Captain Alfred Marschner; Company F, Captain S. D. Hubbard.

Sheboygan county was well represented in Company E, Captain Jerome Brooks, Thirty-sixth Regiment; also in Company D, Captain Andrew Patcher, Thirty-ninth Regiment, which was enlisted for one hundred days.

Besides the companies named, Sheboygan county men were scattered through many other regiments, many enlisting as recruits in old companies. Some of these regiments were the First and Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, the Sixth, Nineteenth, Thirty-seventh and Fifty-second Infantry.

A statement furnished by the adjutant general shows that Sheboygan county furnished 2,215 soldiers for the war, of which number only 479 were drafted. There were, then, 1,736 volunteers, besides those who enlisted outside the county, and for which the county did not get credit. The population of the county was 27,082 in 1860. Separate out of the population the men capable of military duty, and the 2,215 who actually went into the war, would certainly exceed one-half of the whole number capable of bearing arms. No further commendation is needed of the patriotism of the citizens of Sheboygan county than such a statement. The number who did not return and who sealed their devotion with their lives, was



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT FOUNTAIN PARK, SHEBOYGAN.

large. Many of the companies enumerated above were in the thickest of the fight and some of them suffered exceptionally. Hundreds of homes in Sheboygan county could testify with tears to the havoc of war. Very many of those who served their country from this county were not born on American soil, or were sons of those who were citizens of the United States by adoption only. But here, as elsewhere, throughout the nation, foreign born citizens showed their love for the land which had given them homes by being in the forefront of battle.

ROSTER OF COMPANY C, FOURTH REGIMENT CAVALRY

Captains

Edmund B. Gray, Sheboygan, April 25, 1861. Enlisted April 23, 1861; resigned April 10, 1862.

Pascal Pauli, Sheboygan, April 11, 1862. Enlisted April 23, 1861; first lieutenant April 25, 1861; resigned September 19, 1862.

George W. Durgin, Jr., Sheboygan, September 21, 1862. Enlisted April 21, 1861, sergeant; second lieutenant, April 11, 1862, not mustered; first lieutenant, April 12, 1862; promoted major, June 19, 1864.

Henry Brooks, Plymouth, June 27, 1864. Enlisted April 21, 1861; sergeant, first sergeant; second lieutenant, September 21, 1862; first lieutenant, June 24, 1863; major, May 4, 1866, not mustered; absent at muster out of regiment.

First Lieutenants

Gustavus Wintermeyer, Sheboygan, September 21, 1862. Enlisted April 23, 1861; sergeant, first sergeant; second lieutenant, April 12, 1862; promoted adjutant, May 1, 1863.

Hiram H. Bradford, Plymouth, October 22, 1864. Enlisted June 10, 1861; veteran, corporal, sergeant, commissary sergeant, first sergeant; second lieutenant, August 31, 1864; mustered out August 22, 1865.

John G. Stock, Madison, August 22, 1865. From Company L; captain, May 4, 1866, not mustered; mustered out May 28, 1866.

Second Lieutenants

James R. Cole, Sheboygan Falls, April 25, 1861. Enlisted April 23, 1861; first lieutenant, April 11, 1862, not mustered; resigned April 12, 1862.

Aaron C. Bush, Sheboygan Falls, June 24, 1863. Enlisted April 21, 1861; corporal, sergeant, first sergeant; first lieutenant, June 27, 1864, not mustered; discharged, August 30, 1864, wounds.

Leon C. Bartlett, Lyndon, October 28, 1864. Enlisted May 26, 1861; veteranized, corporal, quartermaster sergeant, first sergeant; first lieutenant, May 4, 1866, not mustered; mustered out May 28, 1866.

Enlisted Men

Ackart, George, La Cross, March 23, 1865.

Adams, Rollin, Greenbush, April 24, 1861.

- Allen, Silas S., Koshkonong, September 7, 1863.
Allmann, John, Lima, June 3, 1861.
Arnold, Oscar R., Abbott, April 24, 1861.
Arnold, John W., Sheboygan Falls, May 27, 1861.
Arnold, Charles, Sheboygan Falls, May 27, 1861.
Bailey, Francis, Baton Rouge, La., October 1, 1863.
Baker, Hugh, Sparta, April 27, 1861.
Ball, Simon N., Sheboygan Falls, June 3, 1861.
Barnes, Edward H., Greenbush, November 3, 1863.
Beckler, John S., Lyndon, April 23, 1861.
Benson, Michael W., Plymouth, April 23, 1861.
Biewer, Adam, Farmington, March 16, 1865.
Bishop, Frank, Sheboygan, April 23, 1861.
Blair, Frank J., Albion, January 19, 1861.
Bon, Lewis W., Manitowoc, June 17, 1864.
Bradley, Asa H., Abbott, May 27, 1861.
Brazelton, Lantry, Sheboygan, November 12, 1863.
Brown, Charles H., Sheboygan, November 9, 1863.
Brush, Benjamin A., Sheboygan Falls, May 13, 1861.
Bump, Edwin, Waterloo, July 2, 1861.
Burr, William H., Lyndon, March 8, 1864.
Burt, William O., Lima, May 21, 1861.
Burton, Henry, Plymouth, April 23, 1861.
Bush, Charles, Albion, November 20, 1863.
Buttke, Frederick W., Mosel, April 23, 1861.
Buzzell, William L., Meeme, May 27, 1861.
Call, George H., Sheboygan Falls, April 23, 1861.
Carlton, Lewis S., Lima, April 22, 1861.
Carpenter, Amos, Plymouth, April 21, 1861.
Cate, Nicholas, Port Hudson, July 1, 1863.
Chamberlain, Charles E., Plymouth, November 2, 1863.
Christiansen, Abraham, Milwaukee, March 9, 1865.
Cole, Nathan, Sheboygan Falls, April 23, 1861.
Cowan, Harvey J., Sheboygan, February 11, 1864.
Craig, John S., Sheboygan Falls, February 11, 1864.
Crocker, Silas J., Sheboygan, May 27, 1861.
Culver, Newton H., Sheboygan Falls, June 3, 1861.
Danforth, Quincy A., Meeme, May 26, 1861.
Danforth, Read R., Meeme, May 27, 1861.
Davis, James M., Sheboygan Falls, May 27, 1861.
Deets, Wilson, Sheboygan Falls, May 27, 1861.
Deglar, Joseph, Farnham, March 16, 1865.
Dorr, Frederick, Plymouth, April 23, 1861.
Driskill, Obediah, Whitewater, January 18, 1864.
Drummond, Hugh, Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Dwinnell, Riley, Sheboygan, May 27, 1861.
Eastman, Joel A., Plymouth, June 3, 1861.
Eastwood, Leroy, Sheboygan Falls, February 24, 1864.

Eastwood, Charles D., Sheboygan Falls, April 21, 1861.
Elmore, Andrew W., Greenbush, November 17, 1863.
English, John, Milwaukee, March 9, 1865.
Esty, Elvin A., Lyndon, June 3, 1861.
French, Henry T., Hudson, December 26, 1863.
Fyfe, Morris, Lima, June 6, 1861.
Geist Henry, Plymouth, March 7, 1865.
Gibbon, Austin, Sheboygan Falls, April 21, 1861.
Gilligan, Richard, —, October 17, 1864.
Goodenough, Walter, La Grange, January 18, 1864.
Gottling, William F. Sheboygan, April 21, 1861.
Greely, James, Lima, June 12, 1861.
Guck, John W., Sheboygan, May 24, 1861.
Gyles, Edwin, Greenbush, June 3, 1861.
Hackett, Henry A., Lyndon, April 27, 1861.
Hale, George P., Sheboygan, April 23, 1861.
Halter, Benjamin, Lima, November 6, 1863.
Hamblin, Spencer A., Greenbush, December 1, 1863.
Hamblin, Miles A., Greenbush, March 7, 1863.
Hansen, Marvin B., Albion, July 2, 1861.
Hanford, William, Sheboygan Falls, November 7, 1863.
Harkins, Daniel, Holland, May 27, 1861.
Hatch, William F., Sheboygan, May 25, 1861.
Hawkins, Theodore C., Sheboygan Falls, April 21, 1861.
Herzberg, Otto, Sheboygan Falls, November 5, 1863.
Higby, Abraham, Jamesville, January 23, 1864.
Higgins, Begordus, Plymouth, May 27, 1861.
Hill, George H., Sheboygan Falls, November 6, 1863.
Hills, James D., Greenbush, March 16, 1865.
Hogan, William H., Sheboygan Falls, November 2, 1863.
Holdin, Marvin, Milton, November 17, 1863.
Honey, George W., Sheboygan Falls, November 6, 1863.
Howard, Elisha W., Greenbush, May 24, 1861.
Humphrey, Jerome B., Whitewater, June 4, 1861.
Hunt, John A., Lyndon, March 8, 1864.
Huson, Alphonso D., Lima, February 24, 1864.
Hyatt, Chansey W., Lyndon, May 27, 1861.
Hyland, Patrick, Plymouth, March 13, 1865.
Jackson, Nelson, Holland, October 17, 1864.
Jackson, Hezekiah, Franklin, January 23, 1864.
Jenkins, Benjamin, Greenbush, November 17, 1863.
Jennings, John L., Greenbush, May 19, 1861.
Jones, Herbert B., Milwaukee, August 22, 1864.
Johnson, Sherman, Plymouth, April 23, 1861.
Johnson, James, Lyndon, May 30, 1861.
Keach, Albert, Greenbush, April 23, 1861.
Kelly, William, Port Hudson, July 1, 1863.
Kelly, Peter, Sheboygan Falls, February 29, 1864.

Kittell, Orin S., Manitowoc, August 4, 1864.
Knowd, John, Plymouth, March 4, 1865.
Knowles, James O., Lima, November 18, 1863.
Knobloch, Jacob, Plymouth, March 14, 1865.
Karpe, Gustave, Plymouth, March 5, 1865.
Krendtler, George, Sheboygan, April 23, 1861.
Ladenberger, Philip, Greenbush, February 23, 1865.
Latham, Charles, Sheboygan Falls, January 23, 1864.
Lavine, Frank, Sheboygan Falls, June 1, 1861.
Lewis, Emery A., Sheboygan Falls, August 31, 1864.
Livingston, William J., Plymouth, January 5, 1864.
Livingston, Thomas G., Plymouth, February 19, 1864.
Loeb, Jacob, Sheboygan, April 21, 1861.
Lucas, Ivory B., Lyndon, April 22, 1861.
Lueloff, Edward T., Mosel, April 23, 1861.
Mack, Martin, Fond du Lac, September 12, 1863.
Mason, William H., Sheboygan Falls, November 2, 1863.
McDonald, Emmet, Plymouth, April 23, 1861.
Miller, John F., Lyndon, November 9, 1863.
Minkner, William F., Lima, January 5, 1864.
Monk, Henry C., Greenbush, November 17, 1863.
Moses, Reuel E., Lima, March 31, 1864.
Mower, Conrad, Russell, March 2, 1865.
Mueller, William, New Orleans, La., May 10, 1862.
Nare, George, Greenbush, November 17, 1863.
Newton, William, Whitewater, May 25, 1861.
Nichols, Lewis M., Fort Atkinson, July 2, 1861.
Norton, Curtis A., Sheboygan Falls, November 6, 1863.
Norton De Have, Lima, April 22, 1861.
Norwood, John H., Sheboygan Falls, May 23, 1861.
O'Connor, Timothy, Lima, April 25, 1861.
Oehlmann, William, Sheboygan, April 21, 1861.
Oliver, William H., Sheboygan Falls, November 6, 1863.
Osborn, George L., Sparta, April 20, 1861.
Osthelder, Joseph, Sheboygan Falls, April 21, 1861.
Patten, Samuel C., Sheboygan Falls, May 27, 1861.
Phelps, Ira J., Albion, November 21, 1863.
Phelan, John, Lima, November 2, 1863.
Pierce, John T., Lyndon, August 15, 1864.
Pierce, Harmon, Sheboygan Falls, April 22, 1861.
Plantt, William, Lima, April 30, 1861.
Pluemper, Anton, New Orleans, La., May 10, 1862.
Pooler, Ariel, Sheboygan, February 17, 1864.
Polzin, William J., Abbott, May 27, 1861.
Proctor, Daniel A., Whitewater, May 23, 1861.
Puhlman, Otto, Plymouth, April 23, 1861.
Putnam, Gilbert S., Greenbush, November 17, 1863.
Radcliff, Luce, Sheboygan, April 23, 1861.

Rathbun, Samuel D., Greenbush, November 17, 1863.
Reagan, James, Sheboygan, June 10, 1861.
Reed, Warren V., Lyndon, May 2, 1861.
Robin, Windsor, Sheboygan, May 22, 1861.
Rogers Ardel C., Lyndon, May 1, 1861.
Root, Wilber M., Plymouth, April 23, 1861.
Saager, William, Lima, May 23, 1861.
Sausman, John H., Hudson, December 19, 1863.
Schmidt, August, Plymouth, June 3, 1861.
Schmidt, Henry, New Orleans, May 10, 1862.
Schumann, Christian, Mosel, April 22, 1861.
Scott, Howard S., Farmington, March 16, 1865.
Shanley, Frank, Sheboygan, May 25, 1861.
Sharpe, Edward E., Sheboygan, May 24, 1861.
Shaver, John, Holland, December 1, 1864.
Smart, James H., Plymouth, March 3, 1865.
Smally, Paleman J., Manitowoc, May 23, 1861.
Smith, Isaac, Baton Rouge, La., March 30, 1864.
Smith, Brownell W., Plymouth, April 23, 1861.
Spratt, William, —, May 25, 1861.
Starr, John N., Sheboygan, November 17, 1863.
Steele, Thomas, Plymouth, November 3, 1863.
Steele, Charles W., Plymouth, November 21, 1863.
Stewart, Thomas J., Lima, November 2, 1863.
Stewart, Joel L., Lima, February 6, 1864.
Stoddard, Jonathan H., Greenbush, April 22, 1861.
Striblow, Carl, Plymouth, March 14, 1865.
Struthers, Luther, Sheboygan Falls, June 3, 1861.
Sullivan, Daniel, Greenbush, April 22, 1861.
Teed, Charles W., Sheboygan Falls, April 23, 1861.
Thorp, Isaac W., Plymouth, April 23, 1861.
Thomas, John, Baton Rouge, La., October 1, 1863.
Thompson, James, Sheboygan Falls, April 27, 1861.
Thrasher, Zadoc, Plymouth, December 5, 1863.
Thrasher, Cornelius, Plymouth, February 8, 1864.
Tracy, Oren, Plymouth, April 23, 1861.
Turner, William, Jr., Holland, April 21, 1861.
Vanderhoof, Nathan, Plymouth, November 18, 1863.
Vanderhoof, Peter, Greenbush, November 17, 1863.
Walsh, Henry, Sheboygan Falls, December 8, 1863.
Warner, William H., Lima, April 23, 1861.
Watson, Hugh, Milwaukee, August 22, 1864.
Wetzel, Ferdinand, Sheboygan, July 10, 1861.
Wepprecht, Henry J., Sheboygan, April 23, 1861.
White, John J., Lima, April 23, 1861.
White, George W., Racine, July 2, 1861.
White, Lawrence, Hudson, January 23, 1864.
Windsor, Nathaniel, Sheboygan, February 19, 1864.

Witte, Charles, Sheboygan, April 23, 1861.
Wolf, Frederick A., Sheboygan, May 20, 1861.
Workman, Samuel, Sheboygan, April 23, 1861.
Wright, Orson B., Sheboygan Falls, December 30, 1863.
Zachow, Frederick, Sheboygan, April 23, 1861.
Zeuch, John, St. Louis, Mo., May 10, 1862.

COMPANY H, FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY

Captains

Eugene Carey, Sheboygan, October 11, 1861. Enlisted September 16, 1861; second lieutenant September 18, 1861; first lieutenant. October 8, 1861; resigned October 27, 1863.

John McMullen, Sheboygan Falls, October 27, 1863. Enlisted September 16, 1861; second lieutenant, October 8, 1861; first lieutenant, March 20, 1862; wounded; mustered out October 14, 1864.

First Lieutenant

Gilbert E. Bingham, Milwaukee, October 11, 1861. Enlisted October 8, 1861; resigned February 25, 1862.

Second Lieutenants

Jairus S. Richardson, Sheboygan Falls, March 20, 1862. Enlisted September 16, 1861; first sergeant; wounded Chickamauga, died October 5, 1863, Chattanooga, Tennessee, wounds.

Horace E. Wood, Sheboygan Falls, May 11, 1864. Enlisted September 16, 1861; sergeant; wounded Chickamauga and Altoona Hills; mustered out October 14, 1864.

Enlisted Men

Adams, Julian, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Alverson, David, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Austin, John, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Baker, Peter, Cedarburg, November 23, 1863.
Baker, Michael, Cedarburg, November 23, 1863.
Ballard, Benjamin, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Bentley, Michael, Buffalo City, November 18, 1863.
Breed, Joseph H., Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Breed, George, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Brooks, George H., Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Cady, Julius H., Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Carver, William H., Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Chamberlain, Albert, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Chamberlain, Luther M., Cascade, August 18, 1862.
Chapell, Ezra H., Fond du Lac, March 29, 1864.
Clark, Zerah P., Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.

Clark, George W., Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Crosby, William, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Dawley, Ralph M., Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
De Groot, Daniel, Sheboygan, September 16, 1861.
Demaster, Mathew, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Demoth, George, Milwaukee, November 10, 1863.
De Smith, Cornelius, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Dennenberg, Ludwig, Milwaukee, November 24, 1863.
Dikeman, Henry, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Dupons, Abraham, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Durkee, Charles, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Dye, Andrew, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Edwards, Edwin A., Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Edwards, William, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Farvour, Reuben, Cascade, August 18, 1862.
Fastre, Louis, Humboldt, November 27, 1863.
Flint, Ignace, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Galpin, Alfred, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Gates, Francis, Cascade, August 18, 1862.
Geisebach, George, Prairie du Chien, November 19, 1863.
George, Nelson, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
George, James, Sheboygan Falls, October 8, 1861.
Gleason, Walter, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Grimm, Ludwig, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Grooms, Van Renselaer, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Hanchett, Sidney, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Harkins, Charles, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Harter, Herman, Prairie du Chien, November 20, 1863.
Hartman, Henry, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Harz, Herman, Prairie du Chien, November 20, 1863.
Holcomb, Aaron, Rubicon, November 21, 1863.
Homer, Charles, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Hubrechtse, Peter, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Humphrey, Amherst, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Humphrey, Thomas, Ceylon, November 23, 1863.
Huyck, William, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Jackson, Nelson, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Jourdan, Elias, Madison, November 18, 1863.
Kappers, Derk, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Kommers, Jacob, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Koohool, Adam, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Krafft, Henry, Cascade, August 18, 1862.
Kummett, John, Sheboygan Falls, October 18, 1861.
Kutt, Richard, Prairie du Chien, November 20, 1863.
Lade, August, Fond du Lac, November 19, 1863.
Lake, William H., Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Larkin, Oliver, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Littlefield, Alonzo, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.

Littlefield, Morton, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Lobs, John, Cedarburg, November 23, 1863.
Locks, Franklin, Sheboygan Falls, August 14, 1862.
Long, William, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Lyman, William B., Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Mabie, George H., Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Marshall, Edward, Sheboygan, October 13, 1861.
Marx, Jacob, Waukesha, November 24, 1863.
Mason, Thomas, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Mayberry, Wilson, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
McConkey, James S., Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
McConkey, Samuel, Holland, November 24, 1863.
McDonald, Edward, Sheboygan Falls, October 26, 1861.
Mentink, Henry, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Metzger, John, Beaver Dam, November 20, 1863.
Meyer, August, Janesville, December 24, 1863.
Miller, Frederick, Janesville, December 29, 1863.
Millspaugh, Jacob, Janesville, November 19, 1863.
Misner, William, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Mitchell, Abner, Sheboygan Falls, October 18, 1861.
Moore, Robert, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Morgan, Thomas, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Morgan, Thomas, Jr., Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Nellis, Seward, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Nellis, Marvin (Wm.), Meeme, November 27, 1863.
Nichols, Joseph, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Nohack, Karl, Milwaukee, November 14, 1863.
Nye, William C., Waukesha, November 24, 1863.
O'Conner, Cornelius, Richmond, November 18, 1863.
Olbert, Peter, Albany, November 20, 1863.
Ott, Theodore, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Paine, Albert D., Cascade, August 18, 1862.
Phelan, John, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Pierce, Charles E., Cascade, August 18, 1862.
Pettrick, August, Green Lake Co., November 24, 1863.
Reed, George, Cascade, August 18, 1862.
Rice, Morris S., Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Richardson, William H., Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Robinson, Thomas W., Ozaukee, October 15, 1861.
Rounsville, Edwin C., Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Sawyer, John H., Cascade, August 18, 1862.
Seaman, William H., Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Seeley, William, Janesville, December 18, 1863.
Shaver, James, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Shipley, Elihu, Marquette Co., November 24, 1863.
Shultz, Julius A. A., Milwaukee, November 12, 1863.
Sickier, Frederick, Manitowoc, November 12, 1863.
Smith, George, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.

Still, Daniel, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Stroub, Adam, Sheboygan Falls, October 8, 1861.
Stutz, Peter, Prairie du Chien, November 20, 1863.
Tess, Frederick, Manitowoc, November 21, 1863.
Traumer, Peter, Milwaukee, October 1, 1861.
Trowbridge, Lewis C., Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Trowbridge, Charles H., Sheboygan Falls, October 26, 1861.
Tucker, William H., Sheboygan Falls, October 26, 1861.
Tucker, Edmond G., Cascade, August 18, 1862.
Upham, Newell, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Vaughn, Elias, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Vellemin, Constant, Prairie du Chien, February 29, 1864.
Vick, John, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Wagner, Cornelius, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Wagner, Frank, Sheboygan Falls, October 18, 1861.
Wagh, Albert F., Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Wedepohl, Henry, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Weimeier, Frederick, Fond du Lac, December 8, 1863.
Welch, John A., Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Wessink, Lemuel, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Wheeler, Francis, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
Wilder, William H., Sheboygan Falls, October 26, 1861.
Wilson, George F., Sheboygan Falls, September 26, 1861.
Wood, John E., Cascade, August 15, 1862.
Woodward, William E., Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.
York, Wesley, Holland, November 24, 1863.

COMPANY I

Captains

Oran Rogers, Cascade, September 17, 1861. Resigned May 11, 1863.
Abner O. Heald, Lyndon, May 12, 1863. First lieutenant, September 17, 1861; killed September 19, 1863, Chickamauga, Georgia.

First Lieutenant

George W. Buffum, Lyndon, May 12, 1863. Enlisted September 17, 1861; sergeant; second lieutenant, February 8, 1862; prisoner Chickamauga; mustered out October 13, 1864.

Second Lieutenants

Jerome F. Brooks, Cascade, September 17, 1861. Resigned February 8, 1862.

Sylvester Colwell, Lyndon, May 13, 1863. Enlisted September 17, 1861; first sergeant; wounded Chickamauga; first lieutenant, March 29, 1864, not mustered; mustered out October 13, 1864.

Enlisted Men

Abers, Henry V., Mitchell, October 3, 1861.
Abers, Horace C., Mitchell, November 24, 1863.
Ames, Alonzo G., Lyndon, September 24, 1861.
Arnold, Elijah, Abbott, September 24, 1861.
Arnold, Harvey, Abbott, October 1, 1861.
Arnold, Clark, Abbott, October 1, 1861.
Ausburne, W. J., Lyndon, September 30, 1861.
Bachelder, James, Cascade, August 12, 1862.
Barrett, Wright, Lyndon, October 3, 1861.
Bates, George R., Abbott, September 24, 1861.
Bates, William J., Abbott, October 18, 1861.
Becker, Theodore, Fond du Lac, December 1, 1863.
Bolton, John, Abbott, October 3, 1861.
Bowen, George W., Scott, September 23, 1861.
Bowers, John, Prairie du Chien, November 19, 1863.
Brasier, John, Holland, November 24, 1863.
Brazelton, John L., Scott, October 1, 1861.
Broadbent, Thomas C., Abbott, September 27, 1861.
Brown, Asa A., Mitchell, September 24, 1861.
Brown, Wiltse, Lima, October 1, 1861.
Brown, Henry H., Newark, October 13, 1861.
Brunson, William, Prairie du Chien, November 18, 1863.
Bullard, Barton S., Genesee, November 12, 1863.
Burke, Michael, Prairie du Chien, November 18, 1863.
Caldwell, Garret, Lima, September 17, 1861.
Carey, William H., Lyndon, October 6, 1861.
Chamberlain, Alfred B., Lyndon, September 17, 1861.
Chamberlain, Luke, Lyndon, October 6, 1861.
Chilson, Philander, Milton, December 15, 1863.
Churchill, David, Lyndon, September 25, 1861.
Clark, Calvin L., Mitchell, September 17, 1861.
Clark, James E., Lyndon, September 30, 1861.
Cleveland, George, Lyndon, October 21, 1861.
Clure, Benjamin, Lima, September 17, 1861.
Coates, Israel, Mitchell, December 1, 1863.
Cole, James E., Scott, September 26, 1861.
Cook, Allen (Alden), Holland, September 28, 1861.
Cook, Charles E., Milwaukee, December 23, 1863.
Coon, Joseph, Lyndon, September 17, 1861.
Copley, Daniel, Mitchell, September 17, 1861.
Copley, Charles E., Lyndon, October 2, 1861.
Craig, Ezekiel L., Cascade, September 29, 1861.
Daharsh, Edward, Lena, November 24, 1863.
Davis, James B., Prairie du Chien, November 18, 1863.
Dean, Albert F., Cascade, August 1, 1862.
Deetch, Jacob, Lyndon, September 17, 1861.

Dennett, Richard G., Cascade, July 21, 1862.
Dinwiddie, Reuben M., Scott, September 23, 1861.
Duncan, Albert, Milwaukee, October 22, 1861.
Eastling, Richard, Fond du Lac, January 18, 1864.
Farvor, George, Sheboygan Falls, October 23, 1861.
Finch, Frederick, Abbott, September 25, 1861.
Finleyson, Walter, Waukesha, October 5, 1861.
Forbes, Herrick A., Scott, September 17, 1861.
Forey, George G., Cascade, August 14, 1862.
French, Calvin, Lima, September 17, 1861.
Garvin, John, Mitchell, November 24, 1863.
Geary, George G., Cascade, August 14, 1862.
Gray, Albert, Osceola, September 17, 1861.
Greeley, Gilson, Lyndon, September 17, 1861.
Green, Theron, Lima, September 17, 1861.
Gretzer, Stephen, Lyndon, September 24, 1861.
Haag, Croft, Scott, November 24, 1863.
Hance, August, Abbott, September 17, 1861.
Harmond, Desalvo B., Lyndon, October 6, 1861.
Harnden, John W., Lyndon, October 6, 1861.
Harvey, David M., Mitchell, September 17, 1861.
Harvey, James P., Mitchell, December 1, 1863.
Hastings, James D., Lyndon, September 17, 1861.
Hastings, James, Fond du Lac, November 24, 1863.
Hayden, Sylvester, Lima, September 17, 1861.
Hellenbolt, William J., Lyndon, September 17, 1861.
Hill, Harry, Lyndon, September 17, 1861.
Hodges, John, Mitchell, September 17, 1861.
Houle, David, Sturgeon Bay, August 15, 1862.
Huntsley, Charles, Lyndon, September 27, 1861.
Johnson, Horace L., Lyndon, September 17, 1861.
Kuhn, Henry, Greenville, November 12, 1863.
Laycox, Richard, Scott, September 22, 1861.
Larson, Andrew, Prairie du Chien, November 18, 1863.
Lee, Elmore, Abbott, September 24, 1861.
Littlefield, Oran, Hingham, September 17, 1861.
Louscher, Herbert, Pierce, November 20, 1863.
McCann, John, Lyndon, September 22, 1861.
McDonald, Alexander, Abbott, September 24, 1861.
McIntosh, Charles N., Lyndon, September 17, 1861.
Married, Joseph, Sturgeon Bay, August 15, 1862.
Mentink, Henry J., Holland, September 22, 1861.
Mills, Carey J., Cascade, August 15, 1862.
Morrill, Walter, Lima, September 24, 1861.
Nichols, Joseph, Lyndon, October 4, 1861.
Nichols, Salathiel, Lyndon, October 5, 1861.
Ogle, F. Clay, Scott, September 17, 1861.
Onk, John, Holland, October 3, 1861.

Palmer, Joseph, Mitchell, September 22, 1861.
Payne, William J., Lyndon, September 17, 1861.
Peck, Charles, Lyndon, October 24, 1861.
Peterson, Lewis, Lyndon, October 7, 1861.
Phelan, George, Mitchell, September 17, 1861.
Plump, Thomas M., Cascade, August 23, 1862.
Pratt, Chester R., Prairie du Chien, November 18, 1863.
Preston, Stephen V., Lyndon, September 25, 1861.
Preston, Charles, Lyndon, September 28, 1861.
Price, Erastus, Prairie du Chien, November 19, 1863.
Putnam, LaFayette, Boltonville, September 23, 1861.
Putnam, C. Frank, Lima, September 29, 1861.
Reed, Richard S., Prairie du Chien, November 19, 1863.
Richards, George, Port Washington, December 21, 1863.
Richmond, Lewis A., Lyndon, September 17, 1861.
Roberts, Robert, Prairie du Chien, November 19, 1863.
Robey, Henry, Lyndon, September 17, 1861.
Rogers, William M., Abbott, September 17, 1861.
Root, Samuel E., Jr., Eden, September 17, 1861.
Root, Samuel E., Sr., ———, October 21, 1862.
Root, Albert E., Fond du Lac., September 21, 1862.
Rowe, John, Scott, October 7, 1861.
Rowe, William, Scott, October 7, 1861.
Ruch, Lewis, Scott, September 23, 1861.
Russell, David E., Cascade, August 9, 1862.
Schaufala, Michael, Leroy, December 3, 1863.
Shadbolt, Dennis, Lyndon, October 1, 1861.
Sheldon, William S., Prairie du Chien, November 20, 1863.
Smith, Newton H., Lyndon, September 17, 1861.
Springer, LaFayette, Prairie du Chien, November 19, 1863.
Squires, Hiram L., Lyndon, September 17, 1861.
Stanton, Phineas G., Scott, September 26, 1861.
Swan, William H., Scott, September 17, 1861.
Thames, Samuel, ———, October 21, 1861.
Tibbitts, Horace, Lima, September 17, 1861.
Tibbitts, Waldo, Lima, September 17, 1861.
Tibbitts, Arthur, Lima, October 1, 1861.
Tobin, John, Herman, November 21, 1863.
Toland, George W., Prairie du Chien, November 19, 1863.
True, Wesley, Lima, October 6, 1861.
Tucker, Charles P., Lyndon, October 5, 1861.
Tupper, Marquis L., Lyndon, October 3, 1861.
VanDusen, William, Prairie du Chien, November 20, 1863.
Webb, James, Jr., Lyndon, September 28, 1861.
Westland, Hiram R., Lyndon, September 17, 1861.
White, Charles C., Lima, October 7, 1861.
Wightman, John, Cascade, August 9, 1862.

COMPANY B, EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

Captains

David B. Conger, Greenbush, June 1, 1861. Resigned June 23, 1862.

Albert E. Smith, Walworth, June 25, 1862. From first lieutenant Company K; mustered out December 11, 1864, term expired.

Charles P. Stewart, Greenbush, May 17, 1865. Enlisted June 1, 1861; veteran; sergeant, first sergeant; first lieutenant, January 14, 1865; wounded Nashville; mustered out September 5, 1865.

First Lieutenant

John A. Smith, Greenbush, June 1, 1861. Mustered out September 17, 1864, term expired.

Second Lieutenants

Carlos E. Stevens, Greenbush, June 1, 1861. Died November 6, 1861, Pilot Knob, Missouri, disease.

Emerson H. Webster, Greenbush, November 6, 1861; first sergeant; resigned June 25, 1862.

David Conger, Greenbush, June 25, 1862. Enlisted June 1, 1861; sergeant; mustered out September 11, 1864, term expired.

Enlisted Men

Arndt, Daniel, Plymouth, June 1, 1861.

Arnold, James W., Plymouth, June 1, 1861.

Baldwin, Thomas R., Plymouth, June 1, 1861.

Barber, John A., Plymouth, June 1, 1861.

Barrett, Joseph, Greenbush, June 1, 1861.

Barrett, Peter R., Janesville, October 5, 1861.

Barrows, William C., Plymouth, June 1, 1861.

Benjamin, Daniel, Greenbush, October 5, 1861.

Benjamin, Herbert J., Greenbush, June 1, 1861.

Bon, William N., Greenbush, June 1, 1861.

Bunce, Fayette, Plymouth, August 21, 1861.

Butler, John, Greenbush, June 1, 1861.

Butler, Charles M., Greenbush, December 31, 1863.

Campbell, Nathaniel, Greenbush, October 5, 1861.

Carpenter, Edwin A., Lima, September 3, 1861.

Cary, William, Greenbush, June 1, 1861.

Clough, Caleb N., Hingham, September 5, 1861.

Cole, Jesse, Greenbush, August 21, 1861.

Conklin, Austin, Lyndon, August 21, 1861.

Connor, William H., Lima, June 1, 1861.

Corbet, Charles A., Greenbush, June 1, 1861.

Corbet, Henry, Greenbush, June 1, 1861.

Cornwell, Stephen A., Greenbush, June 1, 1861.

Couch, Reuben C., Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Crandall, Henry E., Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Crandall, Rustus W., Lyndon, August 21, 1861.
Crandall, Alford B., Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Cronfeldt, John H., Plymouth, August 26, 1861.
Dailey, Henry A., Cascade, August 30, 1861.
Dobbins, William H., Plymouth, February 26, 1864.
Dobbins, Solomon, Plymouth, August 27, 1861.
Drinkwine, Larry, Plymouth, August 20, 1861.
Drummond, Hugh, Greenbush, December 2, 1863.
Durkee, Walter F., Greenbush, September 4, 1861.
Ellicson, Seymour, Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Elmore, Sylvanus J., Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Esterling, John, Greenbush, September 4, 1861.
Gorman, Darius C., Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Goodenough, Isaac R., Rubicon, November 29, 1863.
Grant, Alvin L., Plymouth, September 2, 1861.
Gross, Daniel F., Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Hazel, William, Mitchell, June 1, 1861.
Hinkley, Philander, Mitchell, August, 1861.
Hinman, Reuben C., Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Hinman, Aaron B., Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Hobbs, Abraham, Mitchell, June 1, 1861.
Hobbs, William, Mitchell, July 1, 1861.
Hodges, Thomas, Plymouth, September 2, 1861.
Hogue, James M., Lyndon, August 30, 1861.
Hogue, John T., Lyndon, August 30, 1861.
Holihan, William, Elyria, September 25, 1862.
Hull, Aaron P., Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Hull, Daniel, Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Jepson, William, Mitchell, June 1, 1861.
Johnson, George A., Lima, August 31, 1861.
Johnson, Enoch B., Lima, August 31, 1861.
Jones, Rufus Z., Plymouth, August 27, 1861.
Kittel, John, Greenbush, October 1, 1861.
Lamphear, Elisha, Greenbush, November 25, 1863.
Larrabee, John, Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Ledgett, Richard, Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Lee, William, Otsego, September, 1861.
Lester, Fielding, Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Matthias, Julius, Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Matthias, Adolph B., Plymouth, September 8, 1861.
McCutcheon, David, Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Mead, Levi H., Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Mellan, Albert A., Plymouth, August 26, 1861.
Miller, John W., Plymouth, August 31, 1861.
Miller, Ephraim, Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Monk, Elias, Greenbush, June 1, 1861.

Nolan, Michael, Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Nolan, John, Greenbush, November 25, 1863.
Odell, Thomas M., Russell, June 1, 1861.
Odell, Zachariah, Russell, June 1, 1861.
O'Neil, Daniel E., Greenbush, July 31, 1861.
Patterson, Archibald, Lima, August, 1861.
Payne, William, Mitchell, August 11, 1861.
Pettit, Joseph A., Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Pierce, John T., Mitchell, August 26, 1861.
Platskie, Christoph, Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Plugge, William H., Plymouth, August 26, 1861.
Rogers, Timothy K., Greenbush, December 5, 1863.
Root, Augustus, Plymouth, June 1, 1861.
Sawyer, Chester D., Plymouth, August 31, 1861.
Shaw, Joseph, Plymouth, August 31, 1861.
Smith, Phineas R., Greenbush, August 31, 1861.
Stagg, William, Plymouth, July 31, 1861.
Stannard, Henry, Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Stearns, Orson E., Fond du Lac, September 3, 1861.
Steele, Joseph, Plymouth, August 11, 1861.
Stewart, Silas E., Russell, August 15, 1861.
Stoddard, Silas G., Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Stoddard, James A., Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Stoddard, Henry, Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Taylor, Charles F., Russell, June 1, 1861.
Thorpe, Elisha S., Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Tomelty, John, Plymouth, July 31, 1861.
Toothaker, James L., Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Trowbridge, Lewis H., Mitchell, July 31, 1861.
Tucker, Edward T., Lyndon, July 31, 1861.
Ulrich, Henry, Plymouth, August 30, 1861.
Underhill, Arnold, Lyndon, September 1, 1861.
Underhill, Nathan, Lyndon, August 28, 1861.
Upson, Hezekiah, Russell, November 25, 1863.
Van Patten, Peter B., Plymouth, August 10, 1861.
Wade, Edward S., Greenbush, July 31, 1861.
Wade, Andrew J., Greenbush, June 1, 1861.
Warner, Benjamin F., Lima, August 31, 1861.
Wifler, John, Plymouth, August 28, 1861.
Zufelt, Franklin, Sheboygan Falls, September 8, 1861.
Zufelt, Horace, Sheboygan Falls, August 29, 1861.

COMPANY A, NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

Captains

Frederick Aude, Sheboygan, September 17, 1861. Enlisted September 3, 1861; resigned April 1, 1862.

Charles E. G. Horn, Sauk City, April 18, 1862. From first lieutenant.

Company D; promoted lieutenant colonel, Second Missouri Volunteers, February 20, 1864.

Henry Stocks, Sheboygan, May 11, 1864. Enlisted September 14, 1861; sergeant; second lieutenant, January 17, 1862; first lieutenant, August 1, 1862; mustered out December 3, 1864, term expired.

First Lieutenants

Anton Blocki, Sheboygan, September 17, 1861. Enlisted August 9, 1861; promoted adjutant, March 19, 1862.

Edward Ruegger, Monroe, November 18, 1861. From Company K transferred to Company I.

Charles Frantz, Kenosha, March 19, 1862. From second lieutenant Company C; transferred to Company C.

Adam Maass, Sheboygan, May 11, 1864. Enlisted September 16, 1861; veteran, sergeant, first sergeant; transferred to Company C, January 17, 1864; rejoined as second lieutenant, January 29, 1864; mustered out December 3, 1864, term expired.

Second Lieutenants

August Krueger, Sheboygan, September 17, 1861. Enlisted September 13, 1861; resigned December 16, 1861.

Edward Bischoff, Milwaukee, August 1, 1862. From sergeant Company E; transferred to Company H.

Louis Schuetze, Stevens Point, August 8, 1862; from Company D; promoted first lieutenant Company E, August 1, 1863.

Michael A. Miller, Sheboygan, May 11, 1864. Enlisted September 14, 1861; corporal, sergeant, first sergeant; mustered out December 3, 1864, term expired.

Enlisted Men

Abink, Gerhard, Sheboygan, September 12, 1861.

Aderhold, August, Plymouth, September 13, 1861.

Alves, Ludolph, Sheboygan Falls, September 10, 1861.

Ahrens, Diedrich, Lyndon, September 23, 1861.

Ahrens, John, Wilson, September 4, 1861.

Bendler, Friedrich, Sheboygan Falls, September 16, 1861.

Bierman, Heinrich, Sheboygan Falls, September 20, 1861.

Bigel, Charles, Milwaukee, September 21, 1861.

Birchler, Martin, Milwaukee, October 31, 1861.

Boedecker, Friedrich, Lyndon, September 23, 1861.

Boehme, Louis, Wilson, September 3, 1861.

Breiten, Anton, Sheboygan, September 9, 1861.

Bruns, Friedrich, Lyndon, September 23, 1861.

Buerk, Christian, Sheboygan, September 3, 1861.

Bull, Charles, Manitowoc, September 10, 1861.

Clemen, Gustavus, Camp Indian Creek, October 9, 1862.



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT IN RHINE



Constance, Constant, Sheboygan, October 9, 1861.
Dengel, George M., Herman, September 12, 1861.
De Jonge, Marinus, Sheboygan, September 3, 1861.
Duckwitz, Wilhelm, Schleswig, September 14, 1861.
Duerow, David, Sheboygan Falls, September 12, 1861.
Drews, Gottlieb, Milwaukee, January 21, 1862.
Eller, Friedrich C., Schleswig, September 17, 1861.
Felt, Peter, Mosel, September 23, 1861.
Fischer, Phillip, Rhine, September 14, 1861.
Fleischer, Carl, Sheboygan, September 11, 1861.
Foking, John W., Holland, September 12, 1861.
Friedrich, Carl, Milwaukee, September 16, 1861.
Friedrich, Robert, Milwaukee, October 21, 1861.
Froidl, George, Sheboygan, September 9, 1861.
Fuchs, Sebastian, Plymouth, September 11, 1861.
Gennrich, August, Abbott, September 17, 1861.
Gennrich, Ferdinand, Abbott, September 17, 1861.
Gerlach, John, Rhine, September 16, 1861.
Gerlach, Valentin, Kiel, March 11, 1862.
Goehring, Friedrich, Abbott, September 17, 1861.
Grimm, Gottfried, Wilson, September 9, 1861.
Groth, Carl, Herman, September 10, 1861.
Gutheil, Louis, Schleswig, September 17, 1861.
Haas, George, Abbott, September 17, 1861.
Haas, Jacob, Abbott, September 17, 1861.
Hake, Conrad, Herman, September 4, 1861.
Henke, Andreas, Rhine, September 6, 1861.
Henkel, Heinrich, Rhine, October 14, 1861.
Henkel, John, Plymouth, February 29, 1864.
Heronimus, Frederick, Sheboygan, September 16, 1861.
Heyer, Gottfried J., Sheboygan, September 13, 1861.
Ibsch, Carl, Two Rivers, September 17, 1861.
Indra, John, Milwaukee, February 4, 1862.
Ingenheimer, Peter, Sheboygan, October 31, 1861.
Jankow, Friedrich, Wilson, September 23, 1861.
Kaiser, Christian, Scott, September 17, 1861.
Kaiser, Friedrich, Scott, October 4, 1861.
Kapella, Ferdinand, Sheboygan, September 16, 1861.
Kasper, Jacob, Rhine, September 14, 1861.
Kelm, Franz, Oshkosh, October 9, 1861.
Kirst, Wilhelm, Sheboygan Falls, September 9, 1861.
Kirsch, Nicholas, Abbott, September 17, 1861.
Klohe, Joseph, Herman, September 17, 1861.
Koehler, Jacob, Sheboygan, October 4, 1861.
Krackenberg, Adam, Rhine, September 20, 1861.
Kriegelstein, Anton, Sheboygan, September 20, 1861.
Lamin, Magnus, Sheboygan, September 13, 1861.
Lentz, Michael, Kenosha, September 17, 1861.

Lindow, Wilhelm F., Rhine, September 21, 1861.
Look, Heinrich, Sheboygan, September 14, 1861.
Luetge, Robert, Holstein, September 11, 1861.
Maechtlen, Jacob, Milwaukee, September 11, 1861.
Mallman, Friedrich, Sheboygan, September 15, 1861.
May, Henry, Richville, September 18, 1861.
Meier, Henry, Cedarburg, September 5, 1861.
Miller, Mark, Milwaukee, October 21, 1861.
Moeller, Theodor, Kenosha, September 12, 1861.
Mohnsam, Andrew, Sheboygan, September 12, 1861.
Morgeneier, Wolfgang, Sheboygan, September 17, 1861.
Mueller, Gustav, Sheboygan, September 16, 1861.
Mueller, John, Sheboygan, September 11, 1861.
Mueller, Carl, Sheboygan, September 16, 1861.
Muntzert, Friedrich, Appleton, October 6, 1861.
Offenbacher, John, Sheboygan, September 22, 1861.
Otte, Louis, Sheboygan, September 13, 1861.
Otte, Julius, Sheboygan, October 30, 1861.
Petrie, Jacob, Sheboygan, October 5, 1861.
Pflugradt, Ferdinand, Plymouth, September 11, 1861.
Prange, Henry, Rhine, September 17, 1861.
Rau, Michael, Herman, September 12, 1861.
Roelse, Jacob, Holland, September 12, 1861.
Roelse, Isaac, Sheboygan, September 15, 1861.
Roehrborn, Wilhelm, Wilson, September 17, 1861.
Rohwer, John, Sheboygan, September 15, 1861.
Rossmann, Paul, Rhine, September 14, 1861.
Rossmann, Friedrich, Rhine, September 14, 1861.
Roth, Carl, Sheboygan, September 12, 1861.
Ruppert, Joseph, Oshkosh, September 8, 1861.
Ruppenthal, Peter, Schleswig, September 14, 1861.
Rueden, Anton, Sheboygan, September 20, 1861.
Saam, Johann, Herman, September 10, 1861.
Schadt, John, Schleswig, September 14, 1861.
Schadt, Peter, Schleswig, September 14, 1861.
Schanuel, Friedrich, Milwaukee, October 9, 1861.
Scheibe, August, Plymouth, September 11, 1861.
Scherff, Herman, Milwaukee, October 7, 1861.
Schilling, John, Schleswig, September 14, 1861.
Schmidt, Carl, Sheboygan, September 17, 1861.
Schneider, John, Sheboygan, September 4, 1861.
Schoensigel, Louis, Plymouth, September 23, 1861.
Schrage, Heinrich, Sheboygan, September 13, 1861.
Schreier, Carl, Sheboygan, September 4, 1861.
Schroeder, Henry F., Milwaukee, November 16, 1861.
Schroeder, John, Lyndon, September 22, 1861.
Schroeder, Henry, West Bend, October 15, 1861.
Schubert, Wilhelm, Sheboygan, September 4, 1861.

Schuett, Friedrich, Herman, September 10, 1861.
Spann, Christian, Herman, September 17, 1861.
Sperling, Friedrich, Wilson, September 9, 1861.
Steimle, Andreas, Sheboygan, September 17, 1861.
Verhage, Peter, Holland, September 22, 1861.
Voigt, Albert, Meeme, September 12, 1861.
Wagner, Christoph, Mosel, September 17, 1861.
Walter, Joseph, Cedar Grove, September 19, 1861.
Weber, Friedrich, Sheboygan, September 13, 1861.
Weichlein, Michael, Milwaukee, October 31, 1861.
Welter, Phillip, Plymouth, September 17, 1861.
Wendorff, Ferdinand, Kenosha, September 9, 1861.
Wild, Fred Wilhelm, Milwaukee, October 9, 1861.
Wuerfel, Wilhelm, Sheboygan, September 17, 1861.
Ziesack, Michael, Oshkosh, September 21, 1861.

COMPANY H, FOURTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

Captains

William D. Ghoslin, Greenbush, September 24, 1861. Enlisted September 11, 1861; resigned February 6, 1862.

Carlos M. G. Mansfield, Greenbush, February 6, 1862. Enlisted September 11, 1861; first lieutenant September 24, 1861; commanded regiment from March 8 to May 19, 1864; mustered out December 7, 1864, term expired.

John Kennealy, Erin, February 15, 1865. Enlisted October 15, 1861; veteran, corporal, sergeant; mustered out October 9, 1865.

First Lieutenants

Van Eps Young, Sheboygan, March 7, 1862. From Company E, Seventeenth Wisconsin Infantry; promoted adjutant, July 16, 1862.

John F. Prosser, Forest, September 17, 1862. Enlisted September 11, 1861; sergeant; second lieutenant, July 20, 1862; mustered out June 13, 1865.

Charles W. Gibson, Forest, July 1, 1865. Enlisted September 11, 1861; veteran, corporal, sergeant, first sergeant; second lieutenant, June 24, 1865; mustered out October 9, 1865.

Second Lieutenants

William Gardner, Forest, September 24, 1861. Enlisted September 17, 1861; resigned February 5, 1862.

Milton K. Barnes, Forest, April 18, 1862. Enlisted September 11, 1861; first sergeant; died July 12, 1862, disease.

Eliphalet N. Moore, Forest, September 17, 1862. Enlisted September 11, 1861; corporal, sergeant; mustered out May 28, 1865.

William A. Bratt, Osceola, July 1, 1865. Enlisted September 17, 1861; veteran, corporal, sergeant; mustered out October 9, 1865.

Enlisted Men

Barrager, William B., Fond du Lac, February 9, 1864.
Barrager, Augustus, Greenbush, October 15, 1861.
Barns, William J., Ashford, February 17, 1865.
Beeman, Joseph M., Brothertown, October 7, 1861.
Bennett, Charles L., Forest, September 11, 1861.
Bevan, Frank, Fond du Lac, February 15, 1864.
Bloyer, John Mifflin, January 30, 1864.
Bloomhauer, Riley, Plymouth, October 1, 1861.
Boyer, William H., —, October 7, 1861.
Bradbury, Charles, Bloomfield, December 31, 1864.
Bratt, Marvin S., Osceola, September 17, 1861.
Bristol, Enoch M., Greenbush, September 11, 1861.
Burrows, James M., Greenbush, September 11, 1861.
Burrows, James A., Greenbush, September 30, 1861.
Burtch, Dewitt C., Fond du Lac, October 1, 1861.
Butler, George D., Marshfield, September 11, 1861.
Butler, John, Marshfield, September 17, 1861.
Carson, David, Forest, September 11, 1861.
Carr, David, Brothertown, October 15, 1861.
Carpenter, Alexander, Lima, February 12, 1864.
Carlin, William, Hull, January 9, 1865.
Cheyne, Robert, Fort Howard, January 9, 1865.
Clark, George B., Byron, September 11, 1861.
Cleveland, Henry, Greenbush, September 11, 1861.
Cleveland, Albert, Greenbush, September 11, 1861.
Clifton, George, Forest, September 11, 1861.
Colbert, Robert, Greenbush, September 17, 1861.
Conger, Ephraim, Greenbush, September 17, 1861.
Conklin, Oscar J., Rubicon, February 4, 1864.
Conover, Cornelius, Sheboygan, January 10, 1865.
Cook, Oliver R., Osceola, September 11, 1861.
Corbet, Lester M., Greenbush, March 31, 1864.
Cottrill, Peter, Greenbush, September 15, 1861.
Craig, Freeman, Jr., Lima, October 10, 1861.
Craig, John B., Lima, February 26, 1864.
Craig, George W., Lima, October 7, 1861.
Crippen, Amos, Greenbush, September 17, 1861.
Crownhart, William C., Hartford, October 7, 1861.
Cudworth, Joel L., Forest, February 17, 1865.
Dewey, Edward, Forest, October 25, 1861.
Doolittle, Lafayette, Greenbush, February 2, 1864.
Drier, Henry, Milwaukee, January 10, 1865.
Eastwood, Ithamar G., Lake Mills, November 10, 1861.
Eddy, Hiram S., Forest, September 21, 1861.
Elliott, Martin V., Greenbush, September 11, 1861.
Elo, Gottfried, Sheboygan, September 20, 1861.

Engles, John, Forest, February 2, 1864.
Farnham, William E., Polk, January 14, 1865.
Fish, Alfred M., Baraboo, December 15, 1863.
Fisher, Hartman, Sheboygan, December 2, 1864.
Fusselman, John, Greenbush, September 9, 1861.
Galligan, Seymour C., Lomira, December 7, 1863.
Galligan, Edward W., Osceola, September 17, 1861.
Galligan, Henry, Osceola, January 29, 1862.
Galligan, Ezra W., Fond du Lac, April 6, 1862.
Garrow, Peter, Fond du Lac, February 1, 1862.
Gibson, William R., Forest, September 11, 1861.
Gibson, Adin, Forest, September 11, 1861.
Gibson, James A. W., Marshfield, February 17, 1865.
Gilman, Edward, Greenbush, September 11, 1861.
Goss, Thomas, Forest, September 11, 1861.
Graham, John M., Osceola, February 29, 1864.
Graham, William, Fond du Lac, January 13, 1862.
Green, Hanford, Rubicon, February 4, 1864.
Groff, Christian, Russell, September 16, 1861.
Hafenstein, Carl, Sheboygan, December 8, 1864.
Hamblin, Spencer A., Greenbush, September 11, 1861.
Hamblin, Holland, Forest, September 11, 1861.
Hamblin, Miles, Forest, September 11, 1861.
Hamblin, Hartwell C., Greenbush, September 11, 1861.
Hammon, Daniel D., Lima, December 19, 1861.
Harrington, Jeremiah, Lamartine, October 1, 1861.
Hathaway, Washington, Fond du Lac, October 25, 1861.
Heite, Henry, Sheboygan Falls, October 16, 1861.
Henry, John N., Greenbush, November 1, 1861.
Hinman, Philo, Greenbush, November 20, 1861.
Hodge, Joshua, Plymouth, November 6, 1861.
Howe, George W., Mifflin, February 16, 1864.
Hyde, Abel, Fond du Lac, December 15, 1861.
Kelseman, Adam, Sheboygan Falls, December 2, 1864.
Knapp, Charles, Eldorado, February 23, 1865.
Kuehne, Ludwig, Mosel, December 2, 1864.
Kuesel, Carl, Herman, December 2, 1864.
Lamon, Isaac, Forest, March 31, 1864.
Larue, Mathew, Empire, December 21, 1861.
Leffingwell, Milan J., Brothertown, October 20, 1861.
Leffingwell, Marvin E., Brothertown, October 20, 1861.
Lewis, John P., Burnett, October 23, 1861.
Lockwood, Chauncey A., Springvale, March 31, 1862.
Loderhose, Jacob, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., June 18, 1862.
Lupinski, Herman, Sheboygan, December 2, 1864.
MaConeghy, James, Ashford, February 17, 1865.
Mansfield, John L., Greenbush, September 11, 1861.
Martin, William, Lewiston, September 21, 1864.

McCarty, Thomas, Fond du Lac, February 18, 1864.
McCoy, Patrick, Empire, December 16, 1861.
McKean, Hiram A., Forest, September 11, 1861.
Mead, George T., Forest, February 16, 1864.
Mead, Ephraim P., Fond du Lac, November 27, 1861.
Meese, George, Forest, February 17, 1865.
Menter, Jeremiah W., Greenbush, September 17, 1861.
Miller, George H., Milwaukee, March 7, 1864.
Miller, Henry, Forest, February 20, 1865.
Millis, Riley, Wilton, January 10, 1865.
Moore, Arminius S., Forest, February 20, 1865.
Nash, Augustin D., Forest, February 17, 1862.
Nash, Lyman, Eldorado, February 23, 1865.
Nelson, Mortimer, Mitchell, October 3, 1861.
Nims, Frank, Rubicon, February 4, 1864.
Orphal, Theodore, Plymouth, January 13, 1865.
Owens, Francis, Jr., Forest, September 15, 1861.
Pease, Sylvester, Sheboygan Falls, October 10, 1861.
Peeler, Henry, Brothertown, October 15, 1861.
Perqua, John S., Eden, October 10, 1861.
Petri, John, 1st, Forest, February 20, 1865.
Petri, John, 2d, Forest, February 17, 1865.
Phippins, Amasa, Osceola, February 13, 1864.
Poune, James, Fond du Lac, November 10, 1861.
Powers, Myron H., Fond du Lac, January 31, 1862.
Pratt, Charles R., Plymouth, October 7, 1861.
Prentice, Aaron W., Forest, September 17, 1861.
Prosser, Josiah, Brothertown, December 1, 1861.
Prosser, James F., Taycheedah, February 15, 1864.
Pulling, William R., Osceola, February 22, 1864.
Purdy, Peter A., Ripon, February 5, 1864.
Raw, John, Forest, February 20, 1865.
Reed, Asa R., Lyndon, October 7, 1861.
Ricker, Andrew, Barton, December 1, 1864.
Riley, Phillip, Gardner, October 4, 1864.
Rogers, David R., Forest, September 15, 1861.
Rogers, Charles, Forest, September 11, 1861.
Rohden, Edward, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., June 18, 1862.
Schmidt, John, Sheboygan, December 2, 1864.
Schimeling, Carl, Plymouth, January 13, 1865.
Sears, Albert W., Greenbush, March 1, 1864.
Shaw, John, Forest, September 11, 1861.
Shoemaker, Peter, Forest, February 15, 1864.
Shultz, Ferdinand, Sheboygan, December 8, 1864.
Smith, Andrew, Forest, February 20, 1865.
Smith, Henry, Forest, February 20, 1865.
Smith, Ira H., Lamartine, January 31, 1862.
Smith, Edwin, Greenbush, November 20, 1861.

Sparks, William W., Greenbush, February 18, 1864.
Speckman, John, Sheboygan, December 2, 1864.
Stephens, James, Rubicon, February 4, 1864.
Steinmetzger, August, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., June 18, 1862.
Stevens, William, Forest, December 9, 1861.
Thedeus, Reimer, Greenbush, October 15, 1861.
Timmerman, Alfred, Stockbridge, October 15, 1861.
Titus, William, Empire, October 15, 1861.
Turner, Arthur M., Fond du Lac, January 25, 1864.
Van Alstine, William, Oconomowoc, January 13, 1865.
Van Dorsten, Martin, Forest, February 17, 1865.
Van Doren, Samuel W., Forest, February 17, 1865.
Van Valkenburg, Richard B., Forest, September 11, 1861.
Vosburg, Henry, Greenbush, February 1, 1862.
Voss, Henry, Greenbush, September 11, 1861.
Ward, Elijah G., Forest, February 15, 1864.
Ward, Hiram, Osceola, February 22, 1864.
Waldschmith, Jacob H., Forest, February 20, 1865.
Whitford, Samuel W., Eagle, February 15, 1864.
Whitford, Charles H., Eagle, February 6, 1864.
Williams, George, Forest, September 11, 1861.
Wilson, William, Sheboygan, January 19, 1865.
Wilcox, Silas, Forest, December 29, 1863.
Wilms, Mathias, Forest, February 20, 1865.
Winn, Moses, Greenbush, September 11, 1861.
Winters, Peter K., Lima, October 20, 1861.
Winters, Henry, Lima, October 23, 1861.
Winegarden, Andrew, Ashford, October 15, 1861.
Wise, Henry D., Forest, September 11, 1861.
Wright, Harvey G., Forest, September 11, 1861.
Zurheider, Ernst G., Sheboygan, December 2, 1864.

COMPANY E, SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

Captains

John McGourin, Cascade, November 16, 1861. Enlisted October 1, 1861; resigned July 7, 1862.

J. McDermott Roe, Sheboygan, February 18, 1863. Wounded May 19, 1863; first lieutenant, November 16, 1861; mustered out January 29, 1865.

Peter Feagan, Sheboygan April 6, 1865. Second lieutenant, November 16, 1861; first lieutenant, February 18, 1863; mustered out July 14, 1865.

First Lieutenant

Joseph F. Wigmore, Milwaukee, April 6, 1865. Enlisted October 9, 1861; sergeant; second lieutenant, February 18, 1863; mustered out July 14, 1865.

Second Lieutenant

Patrick Croghan, Mitchell, May 12, 1865. Enlisted October 7, 1861; veteran, sergeant, first sergeant; mustered out July 14, 1865.

Enlisted Men

Ackerman, Joel, Sheboygan, November 13, 1864.
Allen, Daniel, Trenton, October 12, 1861.
Backhaus, William, Auburn, October 5, 1864.
Baker, Austin, Barton, January 5, 1862.
Bailey, Enoch L., Hartford, December 17, 1861.
Banker, Frederick, Hartford, March 1, 1862.
Basten, Peter, Preble, October 4, 1864.
Beauman, Henry, Kossuth, October 4, 1864.
Bell, John W., Dayton, October 25, 1864.
Beton, William, Auburn, October 5, 1864.
Bishop, Gabriel, Belle Plaine, October 28, 1864.
Bolton, Edward L., Ahnapee, November 10, 1864.
Bremer, Christian, Ahnapee, October 3, 1864.
Breston, Reuben, Strong's Prairie, November 14, 1864.
Burns, James, Jackson, December 21, 1861.
Buss, Ferdinand, Auburn, October 5, 1864.
Cain, Thomas, Russell, October 16, 1861.
Callaghan, Thomas, 1st, Farmington, October 5, 1861.
Callaghan, Thomas, 2d, Farmington, January 14, 1862.
Canfield, Thomas D., West Bend, January 1, 1862.
Chambers, John, Hartford, February 25, 1862.
Chute, Thomas, Cedarburg, February 8, 1862.
Chute, Andrew, West Bend, December 18, 1861.
Clark, Francis, Farmington, October 15, 1861.
Clark, Michael, Sheboygan, October 14, 1861.
Coats, Isaac, ———, February 16, 1862.
Conlen, Edward, Sheboygan, October 16, 1861.
Costello, Patrick, Cedarburg, February 7, 1862.
Crawford, William J., Dover, December 10, 1864.
Demmon, Frederick, Ahnapee, October 3, 1864.
Desmond, Michael, Stiles, October 21, 1864.
Dogan, Cornelius D., Cascade, September 16, 1862.
Downey, William, Newburg, December 1, 1861.
Dugan, Cornelius, Mitchell, October 8, 1861.
Dumprope, Henry, Sheboygan Falls, November 9, 1861.
Dundon, James, Cascade, October 2, 1861.
Dunn, Peter, Sheboygan, October 7, 1861.
Eaton, Dwight, Augusta, November 14, 1864.
Fannen, James, Deerfield, October 1, 1864.
Felton, John, Greenville, October 1, 1864.
Fisher, Charles H., St. Louis, Mo., April 2, 1862.
Fitzgibbons, Stephen, Madison, January 28, 1862.

Flanagan, Thomas, Cascade, October 8, 1861.
Flanagan, David, Mitchell, March 17, 1864.
Flynn, John, Cascade, October 17, 1861.
Fox, Thomas, —, September 23, 1864.
Gallagher, Owen, Russell, October 18, 1861.
Gaven, John, —, September 23, 1864.
George, Ottamar, Preble, October 4, 1864.
Gilboy, William, Osceola, October 12, 1861.
Goodell, Chauncey, —, September 22, 1864.
Goodar, Allen, Dover, December 10, 1864.
Gould, William, Sheboygan, November 16, 1861.
Gregory, Stephen, —, November 15, 1864.
Griffin, Thomas, Vicksburg, Miss., September 28, 1863.
Griffin, Giles, Vicksburg, Miss., January 1, 1864.
Guest, Louis, Hartford, February 25, 1862.
Guipe, John, Auburn, October 5, 1864.
Guipe, Nicholas, Auburn, October 5, 1864.
Gurnett, Thomas, Hartford, February 18, 1862.
Hancock, John, Dover, December 10, 1864.
Hanson, Amund, —, September 20, 1864.
Harriman, Hudson S., —, November 14, 1864.
Hattersley, Samuel, West Bend, February 5, 1862.
Hinchcliffe, Thomas, Dover, December 20, 1864.
Holcomb, Arden, West Bend, January 25, 1862.
Howard, George E., Sheboygan Falls, October 12, 1864.
Hughes, Thomas, —, September 22, 1864.
Hughes, John, Osceola, December 23, 1861.
Hutchens, Ransom, Auburn, October 5, 1864.
Irwin, John, Pewaukee, September 22, 1864.
Johns, Theodore, Newton, September 30, 1864.
Kappin, Frederick, —, September 20, 1864.
Keenan, William, Deerfield, October 29, 1864.
Keller, George, —, September 26, 1864.
Keyes, Michael, Osceola, October 12, 1861.
Killom, Owen, Cascade, October 12, 1861.
Kizer, Joseph, Cascade, January 8, 1862.
Kluckmann, August, Belle Plaine, October 4, 1864.
Kramer, August, Humboldt, October 4, 1864.
Kruger, Frederick, Ahnapee, October 3, 1864.
Lade, William F., Belle Plaine, October 4, 1864.
Long, Charles, Eastman, September 30, 1864.
Lumbert, John R., —, September 22, 1864.
Luscomb, Frank, West Bend, January 8, 1862.
Luscomb, Henry, West Bend, January 8, 1862.
Madke, Frederick, Ahnapee, October 3, 1864.
Mann, Frederick, —, November 12, 1864.
McCausland, David, Sheboygan, March 4, 1862.
McConvill, Daniel, Hartford, February 18, 1864.

McClements, Samuel, Farmington, January 11, 1862.
McGee, Daniel, West Bend, December 26, 1861.
McHugh, Patrick, Osceola, August 30, 1862.
McKenna, Peter, Fond du Lac, February 27, 1862.
McKillop, Caleb, Vicksburg, September 28, 1863.
McKinley, Gilbert J., Mitchell, December 1, 1861.
McLean, Daniel, Mitchell, November 19, 1861.
McPhail, Alexander, Fort Winnebago, November 1, 1864.
McQueeney, Paul, Sheboygan, October 7, 1861.
Melo, Henry, —, November 10, 1864.
Milke, Gottfried, Belle Plaine, October 4, 1864.
Miller, Simon, —, September 26, 1864.
Miller, Charles, Jackson, December 15, 1861.
Morrison, Alexander, Madison, March 1, 1862.
Murray, Michael, Mitchell, November 5, 1862.
Namz, Ludwig, Cooperstown, September 29, 1864.
Namz, Frank, Cooperstown, September 29, 1864.
Nienwenhugst, Marsenius, Milwaukee, November 25, 1864.
Obenmire, Samuel, Barton, January 15, 1862.
O'Brien, Terrence, Mitchell, December 30, 1861.
O'Conner, Bartholomew, Lima, October 9, 1861.
O'Connor, Michael, Erin, March 13, 1862.
O'Connor, Jeremiah, Hartford, March 1, 1862.
O'Melia, John, Mitchell, November 6, 1861.
Osburn, John, Cedarburg, February 8, 1862.
Paddock, Boardman, Hartford, February 16, 1862.
Pappenfus, Ferdinand, Little Suamico, October 4, 1864.
Patten, William H., —, February 15, 1862.
Pepper, George, Mt. Tabor, November 15, 1864.
Phalen, Richard, Mitchell, January 18, 1862.
Porter, George W., Barton, January 15, 1862.
Porter, George, Barton, December 20, 1861.
Proudfoot, William, Highland, October 3, 1864.
Rasch, Carl, Emmett, October 11, 1864.
Reagan, Michael, Cascade, October 12, 1861.
Rock, Bartholomew, Madison, January 27, 1862.
Rooney, Dennis, Greenbush, November 7, 1861.
Rief, John, Mishicot, September 29, 1864.
Rittig, Anton, Bullion, October 3, 1864.
Rumel, Herman, Auburn, October 5, 1864.
Ryan, Patrick, Menominee, October 29, 1864.
Schauer, Ludwig, —, October 4, 1864.
Schimelpennig, John, Auburn, October 5, 1864.
Schneider, Anton, Forestville, October 4, 1864.
Scott, John, Auburn, October 5, 1864.
Sherwood, Allen, Hartford, February 5, 1862.
Sheward, Charles L., West Bend, March 28, 1864.
Short, Peter, West Bend, December 31, 1862.

Starkey, Henry, West Bend, January 2, 1862.
Stefferson, Michael, Sheboygan, November 8, 1861.
Sullivan, Michael, 1st, Cascade, December 21, 1861.
Sullivan, Michael, 2d, Cedarburg, October 7, 1861.
Sullivan, James O., West Bend, December 21, 1861.
Sullivan, John, Farmington, October 10, 1861.
Thompson, Samuel, Farmington, February 27, 1862.
Thurston, William H., Manitowoc, October 10, 1861.
Toomey, Timothy, Jackson, December 18, 1861.
Traynor, James, New Holstein, October 16, 1861.
Tuhey, John, Madison, March 5, 1862.
Van Curren, Chester, Sheboygan, November 6, 1861.
Verbeck, Isaac, West Bend, January 16, 1862.
Walsh, Anthony, Cascade, October 7, 1861.
Walsh, John, Cascade, November 6, 1861.
Ward, James, Gibson, September 29, 1864.
Wells, Emory F., Chambers, Indiana, October 26, 1864.
Westcott, Ebenezer, Farmington, January 16, 1862.
Wiard, Augustus J., — September 21, 1864.
Young, James K., Trenton, January 16, 1862.
Young, Van Epps, Sheboygan, October 7, 1861.

COMPANY H, TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

Captains

Hans Boebel, Milwaukee, September 3, 1862. Promoted lieutenant colonel, January 18, 1863.

Bernhard Domschke, Milwaukee, March 15, 1863. From first lieutenant Company F; prisoner Gettysburg; resigned April 24, 1865.

First Lieutenants

Joseph Wedig, Sheboygan, September 3, 1862. Resigned February 26, 1863.

Charles Vocke, Madison, March 15, 1863. Second lieutenant, September 3, 1863; resigned May 13, 1863.

Carl Schmidt, Milwaukee, June 1, 1863. Enlisted August 14, 1862; first sergeant; second lieutenant March 15, 1863; promoted captain Company B, November 24, 1863.

Joseph Maschauer, Milwaukee, November 24, 1863. Enlisted August 21, 1862. Sergeant, first sergeant; second lieutenant, June 1, 1863; wounded Gettysburg; promoted captain Company D, October 19, 1864.

Enlisted Men

Anhalt, William, Rhine, August 20, 1862.

Ballhorn, Jacob, Sheboygan, August 15, 1862.

Barbiere, Guiseppe, Milwaukee, August 20, 1862.

Beck, Ludwig, Rhine, August 20, 1862.
Behler, Heinrich, Milwaukee August 15, 1862.
Behrens, Friedrich, Milwaukee, August 21, 1862.
Behrends, S. Berend, Milwaukee, August 14, 1862.
Bemm, Bruno, Milwaukee, August 20, 1862.
Boll, Erasmus, Russell, August 21, 1862.
Bommerl, Anton, Milwaukee, August 18, 1862.
Buettner, Joseph, Russell, August 21, 1862.
Conrad, August, Sheboygan, August 15, 1862.
Daub, John, Milwaukee, August 19, 1862.
Detsch, Michael, Sheboygan, August 24, 1862.
Diefenthaler, Phil, Rhine, August 21, 1862.
Ehrmann, William, Milwaukee, August 20, 1862.
Engelking, Friedrich, Rhine, August 21, 1862.
Flentge, Theodore, Rhine, August 21, 1862.
Frick, John, Rhine, August 21, 1862.
Goelz, Adam, Milwaukee, August 21, 1862.
Goetzman, Gustav, Milwaukee, August 16, 1862.
Gottfried, Wenzel, Milwaukee, August 18, 1862.
Graefe, Charles, Sheboygan, August 16, 1862.
Grasse, Charles, Sheboygan, August 15, 1862.
Gropp, Henry, Sheboygan, August 18, 1862.
Harsch, Christian, Prairie du Chien, August 15, 1862.
Hartmann, Philip, Rhine, August 21, 1862.
Hartmann, Jacob, Rhine, August 21, 1862.
Hein, Anton, Russell, August 21, 1862.
Held, Carl, Milwaukee, August 15, 1862.
Hill, Ludwig, Milwaukee, August 15, 1862.
Hoberg, Christopher, Norway Prairie, February 12, 1864.
Imig, Frederick, Sheboygan, August 15, 1862.
Jintra, H. Wenzel, Milwaukee, August 16, 1862.
Kapinos, Wenzel, Milwaukee, August 16, 1862.
Kirschner, Ferdinand, Taycheedah, August 19, 1862.
Kohn, Martin, Mosel, August 20, 1862.
Krebbs, Otto, Sheboygan, August 20, 1862.
Krueger, Carl, Waukesha, August 15, 1862.
Kuhn, Philip, Milwaukee, August 14, 1862.
Kuhn, George, Rhine, August 21, 1862.
Lauermann, Joseph, Milwaukee, August 15, 1862.
Levit, Jacob, Milwaukee, August 15, 1862.
Maloch, Jacob, Rhine, August 20, 1862.
Mathes, Philip, 1st, Sheboygan, August 20, 1862.
Mathes, Philip, 2d, Rhine, August 20, 1862.
Mauer, Peter, Rhine, August 20, 1862.
Meiners, Heinrich, Milwaukee, August 15, 1862.
Meyer, John George, Milwaukee, August 15, 1862.
Mohr, Henry, Milwaukee, August 21, 1862.
Mueller, Valentine, Rhine, August 20, 1862.

Nytes, Jacob, Sheboygan, August 21, 1862.
Nell, Philip, Rhine, August 21, 1862.
Owerbeck, Ludwig, Sheboygan, August 15, 1862.
Pieper, Friedrich, Sheboygan, August 15, 1862.
Pieper, Carl, Mosel, August 21, 1862.
Pieper, Henry, Sheboygan, August 21, 1862.
Polaschack, Adolph, Milwaukee, August 13, 1862.
Redetzki, Samuel, Russell, August 21, 1862.
Rausche, Friedrich, Sheboygan, August 19, 1862.
Reichenberg, Richard, Milwaukee, August 14, 1862.
Reineck, Henry, Rhine, August 22, 1862.
Reuter, Franz, Milwaukee, August 15, 1862.
Rosseler, Carl, Milwaukee, August 15, 1862.
Rosenbauer, John, Rhine, August 21, 1862.
Roth, F. Conrad, Milwaukee, August 14, 1862.
Schaefer, Carl, Herman, August 19, 1862.
Schaefer, George, Milwaukee, August 19, 1862.
Schmahl, George, Rhine, August 21, 1862.
Schmidt, Friedrich, Mosel, August 21, 1862.
Schmitz, John, Sheboygan, August 15, 1862.
Schrage, Friedrich, Sheboygan, August 21, 1862.
Schwanecke, August, Rhine, August 21, 1862.
Siebelist, Rudolph, Milwaukee, August 14, 1862.
Smitka, Franz, Milwaukee, August 13, 1862.
Sommer, Gottlieb, Mosel, August 21, 1862.
Spranger, Friedrich, Rhine, August 21, 1862.
Stamp, Philip, Rhine, August 21, 1862.
Steffen, Joseph, Sheboygan, August 15, 1862.
Steffen, John, Sheboygan, August 21, 1862.
Steinbach, Jacob, Sheboygan, August 15, 1862.
Steinhaus, Friedrich, Mosel, August 21, 1862.
Streiber, Adam, Rhine, August 21, 1862.
Strutz, Gottlieb, Rhine, August 21, 1862.
Textor, Anton, Milwaukee, August 16, 1862.
Thiele, Friedrich, Rhine, August 20, 1862.
Trester, Hubert, Sheboygan, August 20, 1862.
Voigt, Robert, Sheboygan, January 22, 1864.
Wagener, Michael, Mosel, August 21, 1862.
Wappler, Albert, Milwaukee, August 14, 1862.
Welsh, Henry, Mosel, August 18, 1862.
Werner, Friedrich, Rhine, August 21, 1862.
Wickesberg, Charles, Herman, August 15, 1862.
Zeiger, Franz, Rhine, August 20, 1862.
Zimmermann, Philip J., Rhine, August 20, 1862.
Zimmermann, Wilhelm, Wauwatosa, August 15, 1862.
Zinke, John Adam, Milwaukee, August 18, 1862.
Zinke, Adam, Milwaukee, August 18, 1862.

COMPANY B, TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

Captains

Erastus W. Stannard, Greenbush, September 1, 1862. Accidentally wounded June 6, 1863; died June 8, 1863, wounds.

Aaron Hobart, Plymouth, June 13, 1863. First lieutenant, September 1, 1862; died November 5, 1863, Little Rock, Arkansas, disease.

Julius Schlaich, Plymouth, November 30, 1863. Second lieutenant, September 1, 1862; first lieutenant, June 13, 1863; A. A. Q. M. 7th A. C. since November 16, 1864; brevet major United States Volunteers, November 24, 1865; mustered out March 7, 1866.

First Lieutenants

Josiah Platt, Scott, November 30, 1863. From first sergeant Company F; promoted Captain Company F, July 26, 1864.

Roswell H. Tripp, Holland, July 26, 1864. Enlisted August 21, 1862; sergeant; first sergeant; mustered out August 29, 1865.

Second Lieutenant

Oscar H. Silver, Forest, July 14, 1863. Enlisted August 15, 1862; first sergeant; died August 29, 1863, Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, disease.

Enlisted Men

Abbott, Edward, Brookfield, December 1, 1864.

Andrews, Linzy, Plymouth, August 18, 1862.

Arnold, Thomas C., —, August 21, 1862.

Ballschmider, Louis, —, August 21, 1862.

Bartlett, George E., Greenbush, August 15, 1862.

Bartlett, Alonzo M., Greenbush, August 15, 1862.

Barber, William, G., Plymouth, August 21, 1862.

Barrager, Sidney, —, November 10, 1862.

Barnum, Amos M., Greenbush, August 15, 1862.

Bauman, Gustavus, Plymouth, August 31, 1862.

Banberger, Mathias, Plymouth, August 20, 1862.

Becker, Charles, Plymouth, August 20, 1862.

Befinger, Henry, Lima, August 21, 1862.

Bennecke, Henry, Plymouth, August 20, 1862.

Bodien, Theodore, Plymouth, August 20, 1862.

Boettner, Christian F., Plymouth, August 20, 1862.

Bowers, Hiram H., Plymouth, August 20, 1862.

Breidburg, William, Sheboygan, March 7, 1865.

Bricker, John, Plymouth, August 20, 1862.

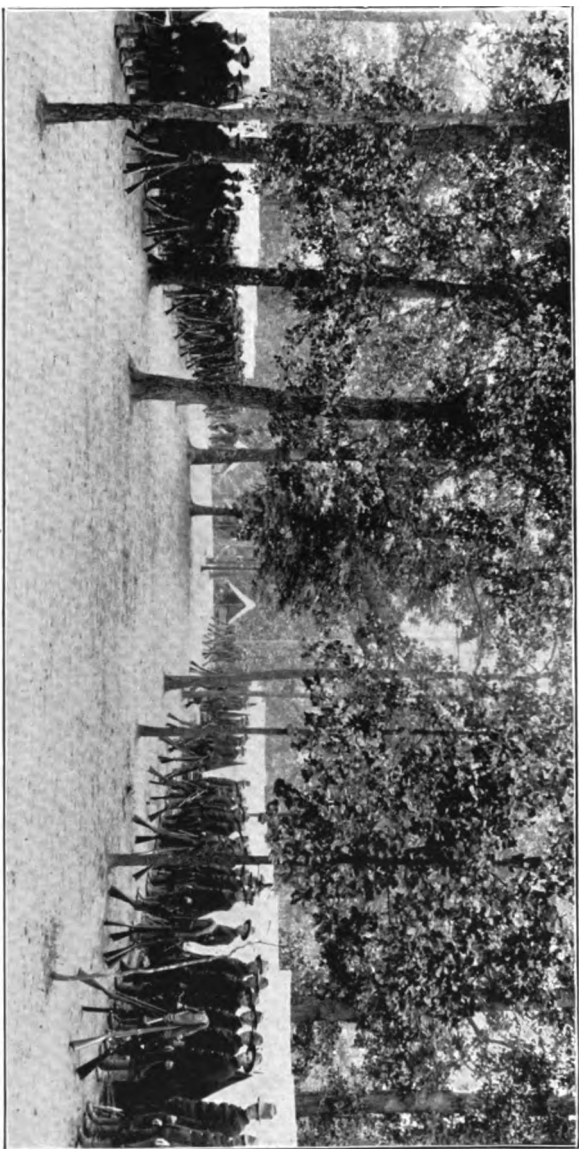
Brown, Augustus E., Michell, August 20, 1862.

Burt, Israel, Lima, August 21, 1862.

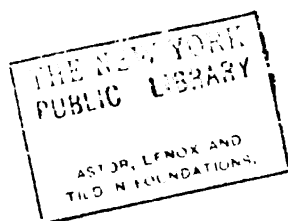
Burt, William A., Sheboygan Falls, August 18, 1862.

Burton, George, Fond du Lac, February 16, 1865.
Call, Milo L., Plymouth, August 21, 1862.
Carver, Daniel, Rhine, August 14, 1862.
Chase, William D., Lyndon, October 13, 1864.
Cleveland, William A., Lyndon, October 13, 1864.
Collins, Benjamin W., Greenbush, August 21, 1862.
Copley, Selah, Mitchell, August 21, 1862.
Couch, Henry W., Mitchell, March 5, 1863.
Couch, William A., Mitchell, March 5, 1863.
Couster, George W., Plymouth, August 21, 1862.
Cullen, John S., Lima, August 21, 1862.
Curtis, Jerome J., Marshfield, February 16, 1865.
Delmart, Derrick, Lima, August 21, 1862.
Dooney, Martin, Fond du Lac, August 29, 1864.
Dubert, Frederick, Plymouth, August 15, 1862.
Dunn, Duncan, Trenton, October 17, 1864.
Fletcher, Lewis, Greenbush, August 15, 1862.
Fricke, Benjamin, Plymouth, August, 21, 1862.
Frisbie, Samuel W., Plymouth, August 18, 1862.
Gifford, Richard M., Holland, August 21, 1862.
Gilman, Chester M., Plymouth, August 21, 1862.
Gilman, Arthur P., Fond du Lac, February 21, 1865.
Glasso, Frederick, Plymouth, August 21, 1862.
Hayes, Richard S., Lima, August 21, 1862.
Hein, Augustus, Plymouth, August 20, 1862.
Helmer, Lewis, Plymouth, February 29, 1864.
Hicks, Rosel, Rhine, August 14, 1862.
Johnson, James, Hartford, October 20, 1864.
Kebel, Jacob, Plymouth, August 20, 1862.
Kesler, Joseph, Lyndon, October 14, 1864.
Knowles, John S., Greenbush, August 15, 1862.
Kowalski, Frederick, Plymouth, August 21, 1862.
Kibbey, Anson M., Metomen, January, 30, 1865.
Kibbey, George, Fond du Lac, February 12, 1864.
Kirst, Michael, Plymouth, August 21, 1862.
Laak, Frederick, Plymouth, August 21, 1862.
Laak, Johan, Wayne, March 13, 1865.
Laak, Augustus, Plymouth, January 4, 1864.
Lampe, August, Plymouth, August 21, 1862.
Laver, George —, August 21, 1862.
Lawrence, Harvey O., Plymouth, August 20, 1862.
Leach, George G., Sheboygan Falls, August 21, 1862.
Leighton, George H., Sheboygan Falls, August 21, 1862.
Mack, John E., Greenbush, August, 15, 1862.
Martin, Reuben, Lyndon, October 14, 1864.
Maynard, John, Plymouth, August 20, 1862.
McDonald, James, Plymouth, August 21, 1862.
McGill, Malory, Plymouth, August 27, 1863.

Miller, Alonzo F., Herman, October 10, 1864.
Miller, Jacob, L., Greenbush, August 15, 1862.
Miller, John A., Lyndon, October 14, 1864.
Monk, William, Forest, August 15, 1862.
Moore, Leprelette, Sheboygan Falls, August 20, 1862.
Morrison, James, Alba, January 18, 1864.
Muth, Phillip, Plymouth, August 21, 1862.
Norwood, Cornelius, Two Rivers, August 21, 1861.
Ortmayer, Anthony, Plymouth, August 19, 1862.
Patterson, George H., Lima, August 21, 1862.
Pierce, Joshua H., Sheboygan Falls, August 21, 1862.
Pierce, Robert, Lyndon, October 14, 1864.
Pierce, James, Mequon, October 17, 1864.
Pierce, Henry, Lyndon, October 13, 1864.
Pray, Hiram, Abbott, August 21, 1862.
Prenssler, Augustus, Plymouth, August 21, 1862.
Prieder, Charles, Plymouth, August 21, 1862.
Randall, William H., Kewaskum, October 8, 1864.
Robinson, John, Sheboygan Falls, August 21, 1862.
Robinson, James S., Sheboygan Falls, August 15, 1862.
Rogers, James H., Forest, August 15, 1862.
Root, Andrew B., Sheboygan Falls, August 15, 1862.
Rounsevell, William T., Mitchell, August 21, 1862.
Sabin, Eri B., Greenbush, August 15, 1862.
Sabin, John, Greenbush, August 15, 1862.
Santee, William G., Plymouth, August 21, 1862.
Scherrer, Peter W., Plymouth, August 21, 1862.
Shasse, Charles, Plymouth, August 15, 1862.
Shauger, Andrew, Plymouth, August 21, 1862.
Smith, James, Holland, August 21, 1862.
Stagg, Wesley H., Plymouth, August 20, 1862.
Stannard, Erastus H., ———, August 21, 1862.
Steinfeldt, John, Plymouth, August 15, 1862.
Stever, James H., Greenbush, August 15, 1862.
Stever, George W., Greenbush, August 15, 1862.
Swartze, Edward, Plymouth, August 21, 1862.
Sweet, Michael, Greenbush, August 15, 1862.
Taplin, William L., Herman, October 10, 1864.
Thames, Samuel, Scott, February 1, 1864.
Thames, Schuyler, —, August 20, 1862.
Tibbits, Lemuel, Trenton, October 17, 1864.
Tilly, John, Abbott, August 21, 1862.
Ulrich, John G., Plymouth, August 21, 1862.
Van Patten, Cornelius J., Fond du Lac, August 29, 1864.
Voigt, George Henry, Plymouth, August 20, 1862.
Warburton, George T., Abbott, August 20, 1862.
Webster, Clinton C., Sheboygan, August 21, 1862.
Webster, Cyrus, Sheboygan, August 18, 1862.



COMPANIES C AND D AT CAMP THOMAS, CHICKAMAUGA PARK



Willis, Horace, Rhine, August 14, 1862.
Wilson, Elias, Plymouth, August 20, 1862.
Wilson, Real, Plymouth, August 20, 1862.
Wilson, Riel R., Lyndon, October 14, 1864.
Wright, Josiah A., Plymouth, August 20, 1862.
Ziegler, Lawrence, Plymouth, February 29, 1864.

COMPANY C

Captains

Frederick Schnellen, Herman, September 9, 1862. Resigned July 1, 1863.

Conrad F. Smith, Sheboygan, July 2, 1863. Enlisted August 21, 1862; sergeant; first sergeant; second lieutenant, March 17, 1863; mustered out August 29, 1865.

First Lieutenants

David Schreiack, Sheboygan, September 1, 1862; resigned July 15, 1863.

Carl E. W. Struve, Jefferson, May 3, 1864. From Company F, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry; assigned to Company C as second lieutenant, March 7, 1864, to rank from October 22, 1862; injured railroad accident, November 26, 1864; discharged April 18, 1865, disability.

John Gehring, Elmira, Ohio, May 11, 1865. Corporal, first sergeant; wounded April 30, 1864, Jenkin's Ferry; mustered out August 29, 1865.

Second Lieutenant

Julius Bodensstab, Herman, September 8, 1862. Promoted first lieutenant Company I, March 17, 1863.

Enlisted Men

Ahrnsbrok, John, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Arndt, William, Manitowoc, September 19, 1864.
Arnoldi, August, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Batzolt, Frederick, Two Rivers, September 26, 1864.
Baumann, Anton, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Bente, Wilhelm, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Bornefeldt, August, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Bottcher, Franz, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Bramstaedt, John, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Bradley, Albert, ———, April 26, 1864.
Brown, Frederick, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Brodkorb, John, Two Rivers, September 27, 1864.
Brummer, Julius, Two Rivers, September 24, 1864.
Buchholz, August, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Buchholz, Wilhelm, Herman, August 21, 1862.

Buker, Friedrich, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Burkhardt, Phillip, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Chase, Louis, Watertown, February 16, 1865.
Dallas, George M., Little Rock, Ark., March 21, 1864.
Decker, Heinrich, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Demgen, Peter, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Dickmann, Arnoldt, —, August 20, 1862.
Dietrichvandaen, George, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Dietrichvandaen, Wilhelm, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Doerfer, Peter, Two Rivers, September 23, 1864.
Eifler, Adam, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Enders, Philip C., Herman, August 21, 1862.
Frieske, Johan, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Fisher, John H., Two Rivers, September 30, 1864.
Froehlich, August, Wilson, August 21, 1862.
Goedeke, Friedrich, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Goeke, Karl, Centerville, August 21, 1862.
Gosse, Frederick, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Groswingle, Peter, Kewaunee, August 21, 1862.
Harp, Wilhelm, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Hasse, Emil, Manitowoc Rapids, August 21, 1862.
Herminghaus, William, —, August 21, 1862.
Hoppe, Conrad, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Howlitz, Frank, Two Rivers, September 30, 1864.
Illig, August, Mosel, August 21, 1862.
Jaksch, Lebold, Kewaunee, August 21, 1862.
Joos, Johan, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Jos, Mathias, Herman, August 20, 1862.
Kalk, Herman, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Karstaedt, Wilhelm, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Karstaedt, Gottlieb F., Herman, August 21, 1862.
Kenter, August, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Kiesau, Henry, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Kirchen, Peter, Mosel, August 21, 1862.
Klemme, Konrad, Sheboygan Falls, August 21, 1862.
Kleinow, Christian, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Kleimer, Joseph, Sheboygan, March 21, 1864.
Koelmer, Ferdinand, Mosel, August 21, 1862.
Kohl, George, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Krackenberger, John, Rhine, August 21, 1862.
Kull, Jacob, Sheboygan, August 20, 1862.
Kunze, Franz, Two Rivers, September 24, 1864.
Kups, Jan, Kewaunee, August 21, 1862.
Leinden, Joseph, Manitowoc, September 19, 1864.
Lemke, William, Sheboygan Falls, August 21, 1862.
Lemke, August, Sheboygan Falls, August 21, 1862.
Liebenow, Julius, Manitowoc, September 20, 1864.
Linden, Johan, Mosel, February 26, 1864.

Loos, Jacob, Schleswig, August 21, 1862.
Maker, Carl, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Martin, Adolph, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Martinzen, Fritz, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Matthies, Friedrich, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Matthies, Wilhelm, Herman, August 21, 1862.
McDonald, James, Plymouth, August 21, 1862.
Meyer, Frederick, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Mey, Henry, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Mueller, Henry, Two Rivers, September 26, 1864.
Naumer, Nicholas, Manitowoc, September 20, 1864.
Noth, Julius, —, August 21, 1862.
Nuffer, Jacob F., Herman, August 21, 1862.
Nurnberger, Friedrich, Plymouth, August 21, 1862.
Penseline, Frederick, Sheboygan, February 26, 1864.
Petri, Phillip, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Peter, David, Polk, August 21, 1862.
Pfrenger, Ernst A., Herman, August 21, 1862.
Ruhlow, Frederick, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Schaf, Gustav, Mosel, August 21, 1862.
Schaefer, Friedrich, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Schneider, Peter, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Schweim, Claus H., Two Rivers, September 26, 1864.
Schwerin, Joachim, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Schulz, Friedrich, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Schulze, Heinrich, Sheboygan Falls, August 21, 1862.
Seiteman, Herman, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Selberg, Frederick, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Shutte, John D., Mosel, August 21, 1862.
Sieber, Nicholas, Sheboygan, March 21, 1864.
Sinner, Conrad, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Stahl, Henry, Sheboygan, August 21, 1862.
Terens, John H., Two Rivers, September 25, 1864.
Theiss, Phillip, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Trich, Wenzel, Two Rivers, September 28, 1864.
Truttschel, Ferdinand, Mosel, August 21, 1862.
Walterbach, David, Meeme, August 21, 1862.
Wehrman, Simon, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Westphal, John, Two Rivers, September 27, 1864.
Witte, Charles, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Zech, Frank, Herman, August 21, 1862.

COMPANY E

Captains

Alfred G. Marschner, Sheboygan, September 1, 1862. Resigned February 25, 1864.

Carl Witte, Sheboygan, May 11, 1864. Second lieutenant, August 7, 1862; first lieutenant, November 30, 1863; mustered out August 29, 1865.

First Lieutenants

John A. S. Verdier, Sheboygan, September 1, 1862. Promoted captain Company H, November 30, 1863.

Charles W. Walther, Sheboygan, May 11, 1864. Enlisted August 21, 1862; first sergeant; mustered out August 29, 1865.

Second Lieutenant

Irving V. Bliss, Sheboygan, December 6, 1864. Enlisted August 21, 1862; sergeant, first sergeant; mustered out August 29, 1865.

Enlisted Men

Arve, Friedrich, Muskego, December 1, 1862.
Arve, John, Manitowoc, September 20, 1864.
Albrecht, Charles H., Herman, October 17, 1864.
Alday, Ernst, Sheboygan, August 21, 1862.
Altenhofen, John, Kewaskum, August 21, 1862.
Barnes, John J., Sheboygan, August 15, 1862.
Bartels, William, Sheboygan, August 20, 1863.
Bassiner, Gottfried, Sheboygan Falls, November 14, 1862.
Bathrick, Harvey L., Two Rivers, September 27, 1864.
Beinborn, John, Saukville, August 20, 1862.
Bentrupp, Florence H., Sheboygan, August 20, 1862.
Benson, Richard, Osceola, October 14, 1864.
Blockelman, Henry, Two Rivers, September 24, 1864.
Bohm, William H., Sheboygan, August 21, 1862.
Bracker, Frederick, Manitowoc, September 15, 1864.
Braband, Albert, Sheboygan, August 21, 1862.
Brintnall, Hiram, Kewaskum, August 21, 1862.
Buchen, Charles F. G., Wilson, August 21, 1862.
Buhl, Joseph, Fond du Lac, February 16, 1865.
Bullard, George W., Farmington, August 21, 1862.
Burk, Thomas, —, August 21, 1862.
Burk, John, Schleswig, August 8, 1864.
Cane, Alfred, Beaver Dam, February 11, 1864.
Crocker, Silas J., Wilson, August 21, 1862.
Debano, John, Barton, December 4, 1862.
Demmler, Johannes, Russell, August 21, 1862.
Denz, Sylvester, Ashford, August 21, 1862.
Desloch, Jacob, Rhine, August 21, 1862.
Dicke, Henry, Beaver Dam, February 11, 1864.
Dicke, Frederick, Sheboygan Falls, August 21, 1862.
Dilling, Henry, Theresa, January 24, 1864.
Dittes, Jacob, Sheboygan Falls, August 21, 1862.

Dodge, Perkins A., Milwaukee, August 21, 1862.
Dreader, William, Barton, August 20, 1862.
Drews, Frederick, Two Rivers, September 26, 1864.
Dricken, Peter, Barton, August 21, 1862.
Ehren, Johann, Wilson, August 21, 1862.
Ehren, John, Wilson, August 21, 1862.
Feiten, John, Kewaskum, August 21, 1862.
Fischer, Leonhard, Wilson, August 21, 1862.
Folger, Charles F., Sheboygan, August 21, 1862.
Franzel, Joseph, Schleswig, October 8, 1864.
Gaertner, Henry, Sheboygan, August 21, 1862.
Granold, Gottlieb, Beaver Dam, February 11, 1864.
Gretzer, Joseph, Sheboygan, August 19, 1862.
Grover, Edward, Wauwatosa, September 23, 1864.
Haber, John, Barton, August 21, 1862.
Hammerschmidt, Edward C. C., Mosel, August 18, 1862.
Harris, John P., Kewaskum, August 21, 1862.
Haug, Tobias, Kewaskum, August 21, 1862.
Haug, Christopher, Kewaskum, August 21, 1862.
Heinman, Joseph, Fond du Lac, February 16, 1865.
Heinman, Constant, Fond du Lac, February 16, 1865.
Herman, Valentine, Herman, August 20, 1862.
Herman, John, Sheboygan, August 30, 1864.
Hoberg, Henry, Sheboygan, August 21, 1862.
Hochmuth, Sebastian, Milwaukee, October 6, 1862.
Hollander, Gabriel, Elk Grove, January 26, 1864.
Host, John, Fond du Lac, February 16, 1865.
Immel, John, Alto, February 1, 1865.
Ingamells, George, Barton, August 21, 1862.
Janke, Carl, Fredonia, November 29, 1862.
Jones, William D., Manitowoc, September 15, 1864.
Kent, Joseph F., Sheboygan, August 21, 1862.
Ketman, Mortens, Holland, January 16, 1865.
Klug, Herman, Grafton, December 1, 1862.
Knake, Wilhelm, Sheboygan, November 8, 1862.
Knoll, John, Wilson, August 21, 1862.
Knocke, Carl, Wilson, August 21, 1862.
Krause, William F., Highland, August 21, 1862.
Krug, Henry, Alto, February 2, 1865.
Krueger, August, Wilson, August 21, 1862.
Lahey, Edward, Herman, August 21, 1862.
Lahey, John, Mosel, November 22, 1862.
Large, Christopher, Port Washington, August 18, 1862.
Leonhard, Frederick, Sheboygan, March 11, 1864.
Luhn, Johan, Fond du Lac, February 16, 1865.
Lussenden, John, Farmington, August 21, 1862.
Maffert, August, Wilson, August 21, 1862.
Mathey, Joseph A., Two Rivers, September 26, 1864.

McCabe, James, Russell, August 20, 1862.
McCarty, George W., Trenton, August 19, 1862.
McGregor, Pharellus H., Milwaukee, August 21, 1862.
McShane, Peter, Manitowoc, September 20, 1864.
Meinke, Heinrich, Milwaukee, November 29, 1862.
Minighan, Patrick, Forest, October 7, 1864.
Mueller, Jost, Alto, February 1, 1865.
Muller, Joseph, Milwaukee, November 26, 1862.
Murphy, Edward, Lyndon, October 11, 1864.
Muth, Charles, Sheboygan, August 21, 1862.
Nack, William, Sheboygan, August 21, 1862.
Neuman, John, Two Rivers, September 20, 1864.
Norton, Burdell R., Sheboygan Falls, August 21, 1862.
Ostrander, Charles E., ———, August 13, 1862.
Otto, August, Wilson, August 21, 1862.
Pantenburg, Mathias, Saukville, August 22, 1862.
Pfeifer, Jacob, Schleswig, October 8, 1864.
Pfister, John, Waupun, February 23, 1865.
Pflum, Simon, Kewaskum, August 21, 1862.
Quistorff, John H., Two Rivers, September 28, 1864.
Radtke, Daniel, Milwaukee, December 1, 1862.
Randall, Peter E., Barton, August 21, 1862.
Renzelmann, Bernhard, Sheboygan, August 21, 1862.
Richardson, Peter, Duvall's Bluff, September 1, 1863.
Roehrborn, John H., Cedarburg, October 19, 1864.
Roehrborn, John C., Wilson, August 21, 1862.
Sasse, William, West Bend, August 21, 1862.
Schaefer, Carl A., Sheboygan, August 21, 1862.
Schleif, Phillip, Kewaskum, August 21, 1862.
Schmidt, Robert, Sheboygan Falls, August 21, 1862.
Schmidt, Peter, Kewaskum, August 21, 1862.
Schmidt, George, Barton, August 21, 1862.
Schmidt, Gustav, Milwaukee, August 21, 1862.
Schnur, George, Sheboygan, March 29, 1864.
Schnabel, Wilhelm, Grafton, December 1, 1862.
Schwartz, Henry, Milwaukee, November 26, 1862.
Smith, John, Pulaski, Ark., January 4, 1864.
Sock, Joseph A., Sheboygan, August 21, 1864.
Souffrouw, Peter, Sheboygan, August 18, 1862.
Springborn, Wilhelm, Wilson, August 21, 1862.
Stirdivant, John, Sheboygan Falls, August 21, 1862.
Stronchen, William E., Barton, August 20, 1862.
Tax, Peter, Wilson, August 21, 1862.
Taylor, James W., Barton, August 21, 1862.
Thimmig, Edward, Wilson, August 21, 1862.
Trenden, William, Kewaskum, August 20, 1862.
Trimmers, John, Two Rivers, September 23, 1864.
Trossen, Nicholas, Two Rivers, September 26, 1864.

Trovilliet, Joseph, Two Rivers, September 26, 1864.
Van Eps, Evert, Barton, August 21, 1862.
Vollmer, Joseph, Kewaskum, August 21, 1862.
Walther, Henry, Sheboygan, August 21, 1862.
Walther, Frederick, Sheboygan, August 21, 1862.
Weiner, August, Wilson, August 21, 1862.
Wescott, Fenner C., Farmington, August 21, 1862.
Wildgrube, August, Wilson, August 21, 1862.
Wilson, Henry M., Trenton, August 21, 1862.
Wilke, William G., Wilson, August 21, 1862.
Wirth, Christian G., Wilson, August 21, 1862.
Wright, Harvey L., Holland, February 20, 1864.
Yankow, Charles, Wilson, August 21, 1862.
Zeichert, August, Milwaukee, November 29, 1862.
Ziebarth, August, Sheboygan, August 21, 1862.

COMPANY F

Captains

Samuel D. Hubbard, Scott, September 1, 1862. Dismissed April 21, 1864, sentence general court martial.

Josiah Platt, Scott, July 26, 1864. Enlisted August 15, 1862; first sergeant; promoted first lieutenant Company B, November 30, 1863; from first lieutenant Company B; mustered out August 29, 1865.

First Lieutenants

Edward W. Robbins, Scott, September 1, 1862. Resigned May 28, 1864.

Peter Daane, Jr., Holland, July 26, 1864. Enlisted August 21, 1862; sergeant, first sergeant; mustered out August 29, 1865.

Second Lieutenants

William F. Mitchell, Holland, September 8, 1862. Resigned February 23, 1864.

Clayton Stevens, Scott, December 29, 1864. Enlisted August 21, 1862; sergeant, first sergeant; mustered out August 29, 1865.

Enlisted Men

Akin, Joseph E., Mitchell, August 21, 1862.
Allan, James, Abbott, August 21, 1862.
Bates, Edward H., Abbott, August 15, 1862.
Baum, George, Hartford, October 18, 1864.
Blanshaw, Matthew, Sheboygan Falls, September 3, 1864.
Bradley, George W., Abbott, August 21, 1862.
Brouseam, William,

Broadbent, George, Lyndon, October 11, 1864.
Brown, Ephraim, Theresa, January 25, 1865.
Buchanan, Daniel M., Scott, August 21, 1862.
Bunce, Levi P., Scott, August 15, 1862.
Burt, Elijah, Lima, March 21, 1864.
Burmaster, Friedrich, Abbott, August 18, 1862.
Capelle, Jacob, Abbott, August 21, 1862.
Clark, Orrin, Sheboygan Falls, September 3, 1864.
Clark, Benjamin, Scott, August 21, 1862.
Cole, George W., Scott, August 21, 1862.
Cummings, J. D.
Daane, Adrian, Holland, August 21, 1862.
Drake, John, Scott, August 21, 1862.
Drake, James, Scott, August 21, 1862.
Eernisse, Abraham, Holland, August 21, 1862.
Eernisse, Peter J., Holland, August 21, 1862.
Eernisse, Jacob, Holland, August 21, 1862.
Eernisse, Matthew, Holland, August 21, 1862.
Eernisse, Johannes, Holland, August 21, 1862.
Eernisse, Samuel, Holland, August 21, 1862.
Elliott, Warren C., Scott, August 21, 1862.
Fenner, John, Scott, August 18, 1862.
Ferguson, Ozias, Scott, August 15, 1862.
Fiedls, James S., Scott, August 15, 1862.
Fletcher, Robert F., Greenbush, December 4, 1863.
Forbes, Herman, Holland, August 21, 1862.
Fuchs, Frederick, Hartford, October 18, 1864.
Gannett, Jasper D., Farmington, December 4, 1863.
Garstal, August, Abbott, August 21, 1862.
Garstal, Charles, Abbott, August 21, 1862.
Generich, Ernst, Abbott, August 21, 1862.
Gerriets, John F., Scott, August 21, 1862.
Girsdorf, Joseph, Scott, November 9, 1862.
Godar, Joseph, Abbott, November 21, 1862.
Gogin, Michael, Lyndon, October 12, 1864.
Gooro, Henry C.
Graf, Mathias, Sheboygan Falls, September 3, 1864.
Graf, George, Lebanon, September 12, 1864.
Hannay, Edmund R., Scott, August 21, 1862.
Hart, Levi, Scott, August 21, 1862.
Hazleton, Herman, Scott, August 21, 1862.
Heise, August, Herman, October 18, 1864.
Heinen, Grades, Holland, August 21, 1862.
Hicken, Henry J., Scott, October 14, 1864.
Hill, Hiram, Abbott, November 22, 1862.
Hull, Harvey, Scott, August 21, 1862.
Jackson, Andrew, Holland, August 21, 1862.
Johnson, Henry, Milwaukee, October 22, 1862.

Kaiser, William, Addison, January 25, 1864.
Kammers, Isaac, Holland, February 20, 1864.
Keiser, Charles J., Scott, January 21, 1864.
Knaba, Gustafe, Mitchell, August 21, 1864.
Kommers, Abraham J., Holland, August 21, 1864.
Kommers, Abraham, Holland, February 29, 1864.
Krautkamer, John, Mequon, October 18, 1864.
Krentzinger, Henry, Mequon, October 18, 1864.
Kruska, Julius, Abbott, November 9, 1862.
Lefever, Tunis H., Scott, August 21, 1862.
Lemley, William S., Scott, August 15, 1862.
Liefbroer, Jan, Holland, August 21, 1862.
Loomis, Alonzo, Holland, August 21, 1862.
Lubach, William, Hartford, October 18, 1864.
Malony, David T., Farmington, August 21, 1862.
McCormack, Henry, West Bend, October 14, 1864.
McCormack, James T., Farmington, August 21, 1862.
McGee, Edward, Scott, August 21, 1862.
McMullen, Alexander, Holland, August 21, 1862.
Miller, Edward, Lyndon, October 11, 1864.
Miller, Charles L., Eden, February 24, 1864.
Miller, James, Addison, January 25, 1864.
Minick, David, Lomira, December 22, 1862.
Misner, Ira P., Scott, December 12, 1863.
Munger, Alvah R., Scott, August 21, 1862.
Naumann, Frank, Hartford, October 18, 1864.
Obrink, Bern H., Holland, August 21, 1862.
Oliver, James K., Scott, August 21, 1862.
Pettis, Sedgwick W., Holland, August 21, 1862.
Phillips, Henry M., Scott, August 21, 1862.
Phillips, Chauncey, Jr., Lowell, September 15, 1864.
Phillips, Charles, Metomen, January 26, 1865.
Pockey, John, Burnett, July 12, 1864.
Pond, Simeon, Scott, August 21, 1862.
Potter, William W., Lima, March 21, 1864.
Prange, Arend J., Holland, August 21, 1862.
Rouwerdink, Jan H., Holland, August 21, 1862.
Robinson, Elisha J., Scott, August 15, 1862.
Rohrbacker, Charles L., Scott, August 21, 1862.
Row, Samuel, Scott, August 21, 1862.
Rowland, Joseph S., Scott, August 21, 1862.
Smith, Alonzo M., Milwaukee, February 3, 1864.
Smith, George W., Scott, August 21, 1862.
Smith, Charles, Sheboygan Falls, September 3, 1864.
Smith, Victory J., Scott, August 15, 1862.
Soul, John, Holland, August 21, 1862.
Standish, William M., Lyndon, August 15, 1862.
Standish, Henry H., Lyndon, August 21, 1862.

Stanley, Hamilton, Osceola, October 14, 1864.
 Steel, William, Lyndon, August 15, 1862.
 Stevens, James, West Bend, October 15, 1864.
 Tellier, Daniel, Holland, August 21, 1862.
 Te Camp, Gerrit J., Holland, August 21, 1862.
 Te Slaa, Gerrit J., Holland, August 21, 1862.
 Ter Maat, Anthony, Holland, August 21, 1862.
 Ter Maat, Jan H., Holland, August 21, 1862.
 Voorus, Daniel, Sheboygan Falls, September 3, 1864.
 Voorus, Hiram, Scott, August 21, 1862.
 Voskuil, Antonie, Holland, August 21, 1862.
 Ward, James, Holland, August 21, 1862.
 Warden, Milo.
 Wescott, Harvey H., Farmington, August 12, 1862.
 Wescott, Timothy, Eden, February 23, 1864.
 Wiersig, Julius, Abbott, August 21, 1862.
 Wierman, Siewert E., Holland, March 21, 1864.
 Winter, Charles, Abbott, August 21, 1862.
 Winegardner, Nicholas, Scott, August 21, 1862.
 Winkelherst, Gerrit H., Holland, August 21, 1862.
 Wolfert, Kryn, Holland, August 21, 1862.
 Wood, Charles H., Herman, October 17, 1864.

COMPANY E, THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

Captain

Jerome F. Brooks, Cascade, March 8, 1864. On detached service at Elmira, New York, from September, 1864, to July, 1865; resigned July 7, 1865, disability.

First Lieutenants

Charles W. Dipple, Milwaukee, March 15, 1864. Resigned August 11, 1864, disability.

James Greeley, Cascade, October 19, 1864. Enlisted February 24, 1864; veteran volunteer; first sergeant; wounded Ream's Station; mustered out July 12, 1865.

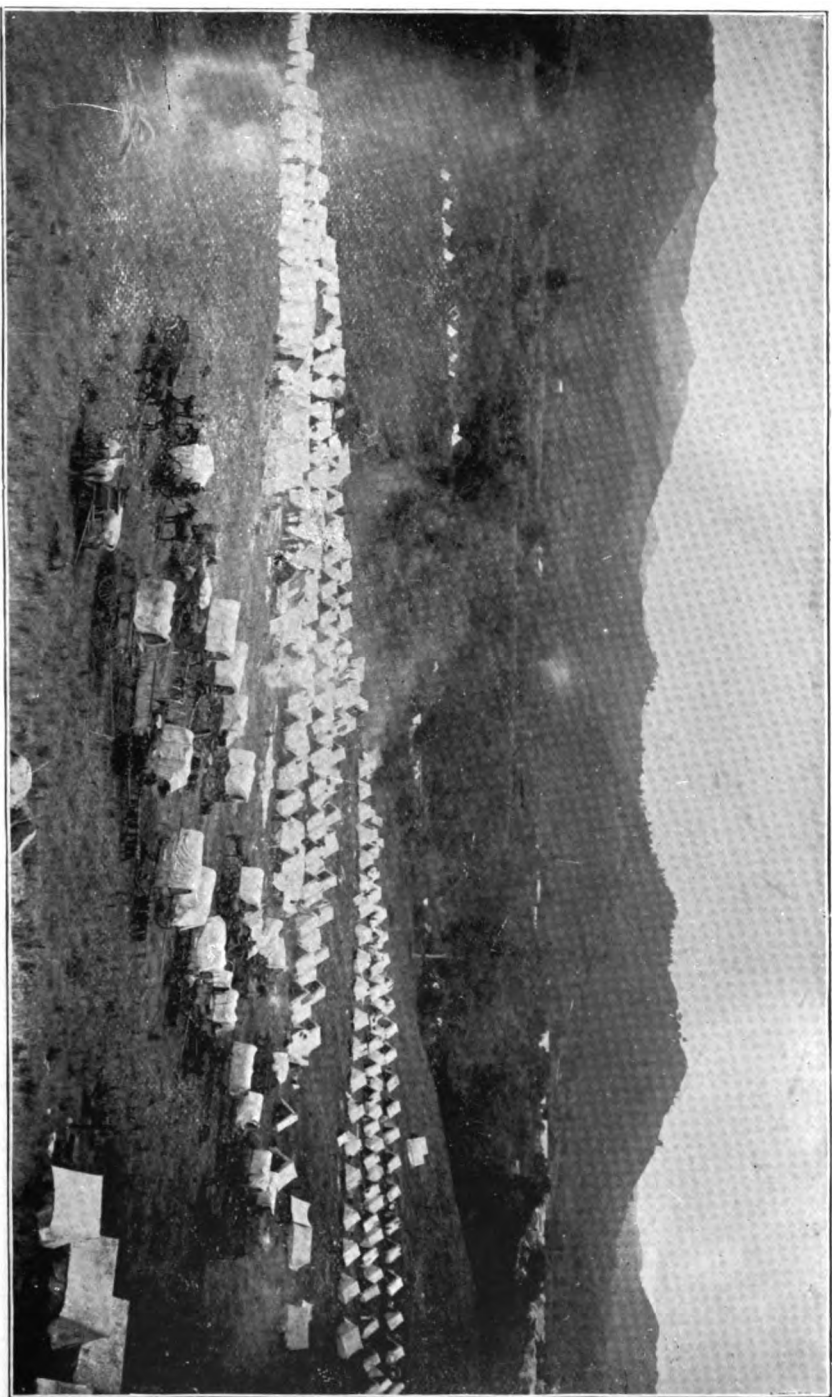
Second Lieutenants

Henry B. Ginty, Oconto, June 14, 1864. Killed in action August 25, 1864, Ream's Station, Virginia.

John Payne, Cascade, October 19, 1864. Enlisted February 18, 1864; corporal, sergeant, first sergeant; mustered out July 12, 1865.

Enlisted Men

Abers, Silas M., Herman, February 18, 1864.
 Able, Christian, Addison, February 29, 1864.



CAMP OF SECOND REGIMENT, WISCONSIN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, NEAR COAMO, PORTO RICO

Allmann, John, Lima, February 27, 1864.
Andrews, Olivet D., Plymouth, February 28, 1864.
Arndt, Wendelin, Plymouth, February 29, 1864.
Arnot, James, Argyle, February 26, 1864.
Bacon, Lorton P., Lyndon, February 18, 1864.
Bacon, John W., Lyndon, February 27, 1864.
Baker, Truman, Lyndon, February 20, 1864.
Ball, Rufus D., Herman, February 27, 1864.
Ballard, Benjamin, Herman, February 25, 1864.
Barber, Ephraim H., Plymouth, February 28, 1864.
Bardon, Jacob A., Plymouth, February 28, 1864.
Barker, George M., Plymouth, February 29, 1864.
Bennett, Henry W., Mitchell, February 19, 1864.
Berry, Charles W., Lyndon, February 24, 1864.
Berry, Thomas, Richfield, February 24, 1864.
Blackman, Martin G., Trenton, March 7, 1864.
Boardwell, James, Trenton, March 25, 1864.
Bowe, William H., Plymouth, February 18, 1864.
Bowe, Oliver P., Lyndon, February 18, 1864.
Bower, George, Lyndon, February 18, 1864.
Bowers, Benjamin F., Plymouth, February 29, 1864.
Boyer, William H., Plymouth, February 29, 1864.
Bradford, Ira A., Plymouth, February 28, 1864.
Bradford, Dewitt A., Plymouth, February 29, 1864.
Bradford, Richard, Trenton, March 25, 1864.
Buffum, Abysinia, Fond du Lac, February 15, 1865.
Chaplin, Addison, Plymouth, February 29, 1864.
Chaplin, William, Plymouth, February 28, 1864.
Chipman, Joshua F., Argyle, February 26, 1864.
Clearwater, Simon, Lafayette, February 22, 1864.
Cober, William, Argyle, February 26, 1864.
Conklin, Austin, Lyndon, February 18, 1864.
Corwin, James, Saukville, March 23, 1864.
Courter, William H., Plymouth, February 22, 1864.
Davidson, Henry P., Plymouth, February 28, 1864.
Davis, James A., Argyle, February 25, 1864.
Douglass, Lycurgus, Lyndon, February 20, 1864.
Doyle, William, Watertown, March 11, 1864.
Dunn, Allen, Lima, February 25, 1864.
Easton, Adin R., Lyndon, February 22, 1864.
Emery, Nathaniel N., Trenton, March 25, 1864.
Ford, John N., Waterford, March 25, 1864.
Fossnight, Nelson D., Argyle, February 25, 1864.
Graves, Charles T., Lyndon, February 18, 1864.
Griggs, John A., Mitchell, February 19, 1864.
Haag, Phillip, Russell, February 27, 1864.
Hafar, George W., Herman, February 27, 1864.
Hardy, Edwin, Mitchell, February 29, 1864.

Harker, John, Argyle, February 25, 1864.
Harnden, James W., Lyndon, February 18, 1864.
Haskins, Horatio, Richfield, February 27, 1864.
Hastings, James D., Lyndon, February 27, 1864.
Hawley, Theodore A., Argyle, February 25, 1864.
Hellenbolt, John, Lyndon, February 18, 1864.
Hesler, Herbert, Plymouth, February 29, 1864.
Huber, Joseph, Addison, February 27, 1864.
Jackson, Jacob, Plymouth, February 29, 1864.
Joslin, Jay P., Mitchell, February 19, 1864.
Kelsey, William, Delavan, February 25, 1864.
Kelso, Alexander, Argyle, February 25, 1864.
Kerker, James D., Saukville, March 21, 1864.
Knoche, Henry, Watertown, March 10, 1864.
Lee, Elmore, Lyndon, February 24, 1864.
Lock, William, Walworth, February 22, 1864.
Locks, Reuben, Richfield, February 18, 1864.
Locks, George H., Richfield, February 22, 1864.
Loebs, Luie, Russell, February 27, 1864.
Martch, Peter, Russell, February 27, 1864.
McElroy, Charles, Mitchell, February 26, 1864.
Miller, Myron L., Plymouth, February 28, 1864.
Mitchell, Henry H., Lyndon, February 24, 1864.
Paddock, Edward R., Lyndon, February 20, 1864.
Phelps, Elias, Lyndon, October 13, 1864.
Pray, Edward W., Lyndon, February 18, 1864.
Preston, Edgar D., Russell, February 20, 1864.
Reck, Herman, Greenfield, February 29, 1864.
Reck, Herbert, Greenfield, February 29, 1864.
Reed, William W., Lyndon, February 20, 1864.
Reinheimer, Peter, Mitchell, October 11, 1864.
Richmond, Seymour, Lyndon, February 18, 1864.
Rood, William, Mitchell, February 20, 1864.
Root, Mancil V., Plymouth, February 29, 1864.
Scott, Jacob, Argyle, February 25, 1864.
Shabino, Antonio, Hudson, February 29, 1864.
Shepherd, Robert, Trenton, March 25, 1864.
Souder, Frederick, Russell, February 27, 1864.
Stagg, Charles N., Walworth, February 22, 1864.
Staley, Josiah, Lyndon, February 18, 1864.
Stanley, Merritt, Wayne, February 29, 1864.
Thorp, William G., Plymouth, March 27, 1864.
Tiffany, Samuel W., Addison, February 25, 1864.
Tomelty, William, Sheboygan, March 27, 1864.
Verbeck, Anson S., Trenton, March 7, 1864.
Wilson, George, Beaver Dam, February 22, 1864.
Wilson, George L., Herman, February 27, 1864.

COMPANY G, THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

This company was principally made up of Sheboygan and Manitowoc county men, hence we give the whole roster.

Captain

Andrew J. Patchin, Sheboygan Falls, June 10, 1864; mustered out September 22, 1864; term expired.

First Lieutenant

John G. Meserve, Sheboygan Falls, June 10, 1864; mustered out September 22, 1864; term expired.

Second Lieutenant

George Soule, June 10, 1864; mustered out September 22, 1864; term expired.

Enlisted Men

Adams, Theodore R., Fond du Lac, June 3, 1864.
Allen, John, Sheboygan Falls, June 3, 1864.
Austin, Eli, Sheboygan Falls, May 25, 1864.
Barker, George F., Manitowoc, May 3, 1864.
Barnett, John G., Fond du Lac, May 28, 1864.
Bell, John W., Fond du Lac, June 6, 1864.
Brechner, Richard, Sheboygan Falls, June 6, 1864.
Brooks, Alva O., Milwaukee, June 1, 1864.
Cleveland, Charles, Fond du lac, June 6, 1864.
Cleveland, Isaac, Fond du Lac, June 6, 1864.
Closson, James K., Manitowoc, May 4, 1864.
Connor, John A., Milwaukee, June 8, 1864.
Conover, Cornelius, Sheboygan Falls, June 4, 1864.
Crocker, John, Manitowoc, May 8, 1864.
Croysant, Dempster J., Sheboygan Falls, May 25, 1864.
Delamater, Francis M., Fond du Lac, May 28, 1864.
Dormer, Ivory R., Sheboygan Falls, May 26, 1864.
Dunow, August, Manitowoc, May 9, 1864.
Durand, Franklin, Fond du Lac, June 8, 1864.
Ellsworth, Alfred A., Fond du Lac, May 28, 1864.
Felton, Richard, Sheboygan Falls, May 28, 1864.
Free, Henry, Manitowoc, May 30, 1864.
Fritts, Ira, Sheboygan Falls, June 6, 1864.
Gauslin, George, Fond du Lac, June 6, 1864.
Gauslin, John H., Fond du Lac, June 7, 1864.
Gaylord, Samuel D., Sheboygan Falls, June 1, 1864.
Gillman, Arthur, Sheboygan Falls, June 7, 1864.
Gloverstack, Thomas, Sheboygan Falls, May 28, 1864.

Gregor, Frank, Manitowoc, May 14, 1864.
Hangarten, Charles, Manitowoc, May 5, 1864.
Harrison, Nels, Manitowoc, May 3, 1864.
Hawes, Larkin R., Fond du Lac, June 9, 1864.
Helms, Josephus, Manitowoc, May 4, 1864.
Herman, Oswald, Manitowoc, May 7, 1864.
Hill, Henry, Sheboygan Falls, May 26, 1864.
Hoth, Carle, Sheboygan Falls, May 26, 1864.
Hovey, Frederick, Sheboygan, June 7, 1864.
Hunter, Alpheus, Sheboygan Falls, May 26, 1864.
Hutchins, William W., Fond du Lac, May 20, 1864.
Jewson, William, Fond du Lac, June 7, 1864.
Johnson, James, Fond du Lac, May 28, 1864.
Jones, Pierpont E., Manitowoc, May 18, 1864.
Kellogg, Theodore M., Manitowoc, May 4, 1864.
Knight, Lucius A., Sheboygan Falls, May 26, 1864.
Knight, Henry F., Sheboygan Falls, May 26, 1864.
Kuchenbach, Christian, Manitowoc, May 17, 1864.
Laduke, Levi, Fond du Lac, June 9, 1864.
Lepper, Van Rensselaer A., Fond du Lac, June 1, 1864.
Leykom, James W., Manitowoc, May 3, 1864.
Lomsden, Alexander J., Sheboygan Falls, May 27, 1864.
Malay, Antone, Manitowoc, May 20, 1864.
Mallett, Dennis R., Manitowoc, May 3, 1864.
Meyer, Amos, Manitowoc, May 18, 1864.
Meyer, Herman, Manitowoc, May 5, 1864.
Moreland, John F., Manitowoc, May 25, 1864.
Orphal, Theodore, Sheboygan Falls, June 3, 1864.
Parker, Charles W., Manitowoc, May 13, 1864.
Perry, George, Fond du Lac, May 28, 1864.
Phalen, Albert, Sheboygan Falls, May 25, 1864.
Phillips, Silas, Sheboygan Falls, May 25, 1864.
Pradt, Henry W., Sheboygan, May 31, 1864.
Raymond, Luther, Fond du Lac, May 28, 1864.
Shimenick, Joseph, Manitowoc, May 8, 1864.
Shults, Henry, Manitowoc, May 15, 1864.
Smith, William A. H., Milwaukee, June 8, 1864.
Soule, William G., Fond du Lac, June 5, 1864.
Spears, Henry P., Fond du Lac, May 25, 1864.
Stinson, Eugene, Fond du Lac, June 4, 1864.
Stinson, Isaac, Fond du Lac, June 4, 1864.
Sweet, Elbert E., Fond du Lac, June 6, 1864.
Thursten, Isaac, Manitowoc, May 25, 1864.
Tucker, Eugene W., Milwaukee, June 7, 1864.
Ward, James, Manitowoc, May 28, 1864.
Watts, Robert, Manitowoc, May 4, 1864.
Watts, Charles, Manitowoc, May 15, 1864.
Williams, Reuben, Fond du Lac, June 9, 1864.

Woodin, William H., Manitowoc, May 8, 1864.

Wortman, Charles A., Sheboygan Falls, June 6, 1864.

Yanda, Joseph, Manitowoc, May 18, 1864.

Besides the companies named Sheboygan county men were scattered through many other regiments, many enlisting as recruits in old companies. Some of these regiments were the First and Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry and the Sixth, Nineteenth, Thirty-seventh and Fifty-second Infantry.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY

William Crawford, Sheboygan; James Dougherty, Plymouth; Amos S. Hart, Sheboygan; Henry Kichner, Wilson; Bertin Kleusman, Herman; Garrett Lamers, Lima; Charles L. Matthews, Herman; William Mehring, Plymouth; William H. Pearsall, Plymouth; Henry S. Clancy, Wilson; Paul C. Stillman, Lima; John R. Bryant, Sheboygan Falls; Edgar T. Clark, Sheboygan Falls; John C. Jacoby, Sheboygan Falls; John Darkam, Sheboygan; Isaac White, Sheboygan; Henry J. White, Sheboygan; George W. Chamberlin, Sheboygan Falls; Samuel Gilcrese, Franklin; John Hammer, Sheboygan.

FOURTH REGIMENT CAVALRY

George Arnett, Greenbush; William J. Livingston, Greenbush; Reul Moser, Lima; John Billings, Herman; Albert C. Butters, Lyndon; Leroy Eastwood, Sheboygan Falls; James Hassett, Greenbush; Lansing Miller, Greenbush; Joseph J. Geasland, Herman; Lorenz Czarnecki, Rhine; Origin Newton, Holland; Ira J. Satterlee, Herman; Timothy Thomas, Holland; Harvey J. Cowan, Sheboygan; Leroy Eastwood, Sheboygan Falls; Theodore Goeres, Rhine; James Hassett, Greenbush; George W. Honey, Sheboygan Falls; Ariel Pooler, Sheboygan; Earl Thompson, Lima; Henry Gundy, Rhine; John Leibert, Herman; Charles W. Allen, Mitchell; William C. Chilton, Herman; Alpheus Land, Herman; John H. Powers, Herman; Eli Sparks, Herman; William Stewart, Herman; George W. Rafty, Sheboygan.

SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

John M. Baker, Franklin; August Becker, Sheboygan; John Beste, Sheboygan; Heinrich Boedker, Herman; Charles Erbstosser, Mosel; Christian Festerling, Sheboygan; Dennis N. Johnson, Lima; Fritz Ottensmann, Sheboygan; Reuben S. Pettit, Sheboygan; John Roggensack, Mosel; Matthias Roth, Herman; Christian Schoepfel, Herman; William Siemers, Herman; Adolph Speckman, Sheboygan; Ernst Trutschel, Mosel; John Voss, Mosel; Frederick Zurheide, Sheboygan; Christian Aederman, Plymouth; Peter Augustine, Mosel; Albert Benns, Herman; William Gosse, Mosel; John Klokow, Herman; Heinrich Krumdick, Herman; Peter Larson, Franklin; Peter Laux, Mosel; Adam Mersch, Mosel;

Henry Mohs, Plymouth; Carl Schneider, Sheboygan; Martin Schulz, Herman; Christian Winkle, Herman; Nicholas Feldt, Mosel; William Flannigan, Cascade; John Leider, Holland; Thomas McGee, Holland; John Schneider, Holland; August Schwank, Holland; Johan Te Kippe, Holland; Alexander B. Atwell, Holland; Nelson L. Rowe, Greenbush; William H. Rowe, Greenbush; Finley Van Dorsten, Sheboygan Falls; Charles Klokow, Sheboygan; Conrad Zilg, Franklin; John Krier, Lima; Charles Witzell, Plymouth; Frederick Alvis, Sheboygan Falls; John Fontein, Holland; Milo Graves, Lima; John A. Grimm, Sheboygan Falls; Henry A. Hackett, Plymouth; Julius Ronkman, Sheboygan Falls; John M. Goodwin, Plymouth; William Biernink, Holland; Edward L. Briggs, Franklin; Abram Doupons, Holland; Isaac Ernisse, Holland; Allen C. Grant, Jr., Plymouth; Henry Jones, Plymouth; Cornelius Koole, Holland; Abram La Mahien, Holland; John Luke, Plymouth; John G. Onk, Holland; William Orlebeke, Holland; Isaac Schager, Plymouth; John J. Schloten, Holland; Milton Southwick, Franklin; Girt John Te Lindert, Holland; Dirk Willen Te Ronde, Holland; John Vanderjagt, Holland; Arnt John Van Vrink, Holland; Christian Vaskiel, Holland; Gerrit John Wiscamp, Holland; Isaiah Williams, Franklin; Arnold Wolfred, Holland; Arnoldus Zwenick, Holland; William W. Garland, Lyndon; Waitsell J. Ranney, Lyndon; Stephen Thomas, Plymouth; Gered Fantenlindert, Holland.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

George W. Fosnot, Lyndon; Cyrus Gardner, Sheboygan Falls; John L. Hudson, Franklin; Jesse Mallow, Sr., Lyndon; Charles Schultz, Sheboygan Falls; Carl Fick, Sheboygan; Simon Schwalbe, Sheboygan; August Stange, Plymouth; George W. Baker, Franklin; Truman Ackerman, Cascade; William Dreher, Plymouth; Philip Endner, Sheboygan; Frederick Gessert, Plymouth; John Knickrihm, Sheboygan; Samuel N. Vanderhoof, Plymouth; Alvenor E. Velie, Plymouth; Johann Weisemann, Plymouth; Herman Worbes, Plymouth; Julius Worbes, Plymouth; Otto Puhlman, Plymouth; Myron H. Skinner, Lima; Everett Rathbone, Lima.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

Gideon G. Ardoss, Plymouth; Reuben Gardner, Plymouth; Owen Hillman, Sheboygan; Simon P. O'Neil, Plymouth; Peter Rierdon, Sheboygan; Oramel E. Tupper, Lima; Peter Vanderhoof, Plymouth; John Wart, Plymouth; William A. Barber, Franklin; C. N. Clough, Lima; William J. Mason, Franklin; David Barrett, Lima; Arne Johnson, Sheboygan; Christian Krueger, Sheboygan Falls; Frederick Marquart, Sheboygan Falls; Adolphus Kampman, Lima; William Kaunin, Sheboygan; Anton Maas, Sheboygan; Charles Nack, Sheboygan; William Schroeder, Sheboygan; Abraham Adam, Sheboygan; Adam Batus, Sheboygan; Henry Bown, Sheboygan; Moses Boyer, Sheboygan; Marinus Comstock, Sheboygan; Frederick Ecke, Plymouth; Harmon Ecke, Plymouth; Philip Edwards, Wilson; Levi Fuller,



SECOND WISCONSIN VOLUNTEER BAND AT PRACTICE ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF
PONCE, PORTO RICO

Sheboygan; Timothy Glynn, Plymouth; Ernst Goldner, Plymouth; Samuel A. Halleck, Sheboygan; James Larkins, Sheboygan; John Lasselyoung, Sheboygan; Isaac Lasey, Sheboygan; John McKeever, Sheboygan; William Miller, Sheboygan Falls; Joseph Osier, Sheboygan; August Peter, Sheboygan; Albert Reinschneider, Sheboygan; Adolph Schele, Sheboygan; John Shadbolt, Sheboygan; Antone Stiller, Sheboygan; Albert O. Terry, Sheboygan; John Thompson, Lima; Joseph S. Watson, Rhine; Bradley Webster, Sheboygan; Frederick Conrad, Sheboygan; John Dietsch, Sheboygan Falls; Gottlieb Fischer, Lima; Christian Kohlburg, Sheboygan Falls; George Ottman, Franklin; Henry Rhodes, Holland; Caspar Schubert, Sheboygan; Charles Sella, Sheboygan Falls; Norman Shaver, Holland; Edwin Slaughter, Franklin; Johann Duenk, Holland; Martin Faudifoldier, Holland; Nicholas Rotier, Holland; Joseph Bandel, Franklin; Henry D. Becker, Plymouth; John Farvour, Sheboygan; George Gasser, Franklin; Arnold Gelhaus, Franklin; William A. Lamb, Franklin; Paul Luther, Franklin; Levi Scoville, Franklin; Jacob Wintermantle, Franklin; Riley Wesley, Green bush; James A. Bronson, Holland; Herman Gable, Sheboygan; August Heine-man, Sheboygan; August Herbst, Wilson; August Knocke, Sheboygan; George Mais, Sheboygan Falls; Rudolph Nauman, Sheboygan; William Ohlmann, Sheboygan; Joseph Schneider, Sheboygan; Henry Schous, Holland; Berthold Schwartz, Sheboygan Falls; William Stringer, Greenbush; John W. Wagner, Sheboygan Falls; George H. Downie, Franklin; Martin Drott, Sheboygan; Martin S. Hopper, Franklin; Peter Schwindling, Sheboygan; Joseph Starr, Sheboygan; Charles C. Troxell, Sheboygan; Joseph Fallon, Sheboygan.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY

Anton Breiten, Sheboygan; Jacob Grauf, Herman; Christian Grube, Sheboygan; John Methfessel, Sheboygan; Adam Stenger, Sheboygan; Isaac Hasbrook, Herman; George W. Holcomb, Herman.

Permanent Guard, Wisconsin Infantry

Most of the Permanent Guard, though formally assigned to regiments in the field, actually performed their entire service in Camp Randall, and were mustered out at that post, May 17, 1865. Those from this county were as follows:

GUARD

Gerhard Abink, Lima; John Dann, Holland; Hiram Dayton, Lima; David Ellis, Herman; John Garrink, Lima; Adam Glock, Herman; John Hammer, Sheboygan; Frederick Hilyer, Plymouth; Garrr Imhoff, Holland; Frank Lemarsh, Herman; Conrad Longenberg, Herman; Levi H. Minott, Sheboygan; Daniel Oatman, Franklin; Henry Rice, Herman; Washington Snyder, Plymouth; Ernst Stahl, Herman; Edwin P. Upham, Wilson; Louis Wiehe, Herman.

GUSTAVUS WINTERMEYER POST, NO. 187, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

The Sheboygan Post of the Grand Army was organized November 28, 1884, by Commander Cumberlidge, and Past Commanders Cone and Anderson, of Manitowoc, with forty-four members, and assumed the name of Gustavus Wintermeyer Post in honor of a volunteer member from Sheboygan, of Company C, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, who was killed in the storming and capture of Port Hudson in June, 1863. The meetings of the post were in Schiller Hall until 1892, when the headquarters were removed to the hall of the Spanish-American war veterans and there remained until 1906, when the post was given a room in the courthouse. For some years, while the membership was at a high mark, meetings were held twice a month. Now that there are scarcely enough of the veterans to make a corporal's guard, once a month is deemed sufficient.

The first commander of Wintermeyer Post was Watson D. Crocker and his successors have been in the order following: Henry Stocks, 1886; Watson D. Crocker, 1887; Adolph Feurstake, 1888; Henry Stocks, 1889; Charles Osthelder, 1890; Dr. Clark, 1891; S. D. Hanchett, 1892; A. Feurstake, 1893; James Cumberlidge, 1894; Eli Cone, 1895; Ben Collins, 1896; John Rohwer, 1897; W. M. Root, 1898; John Nuss, 1899; John Steffen, 1900; John Dietsch, 1901; Eli Cone, 1902; James Forkins, 1903; Charles Brickner, 1904; John Nuss, 1905; W. M. Rott, 1906; who has remained in office until the present time.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

At a meeting of the post held in July, 1888, a resolution was unanimously adopted to take steps in the direction of securing funds for the purchase and erection of a soldiers' monument. A committee for the purpose of raising the necessary money, which was estimated at \$6,000, was appointed and consisted of J. H. Mead, George End, Thomas Blackstock, M. Winter and J. M. Kohler. All of these are now gone to their reward, with the exception of Comrade Blackstock.

The monument committee went to work valiantly and persistently. Another committee was appointed to inaugurate and manage a monument fair and their work was done so efficiently and successfully that \$1,891.06 was turned into the post's treasury. With subscriptions raised by the initial committee, which included a magnificent donation of \$1,000 by Thomas Blackstock, the necessary amount was secured and the monument, a beautiful stone shaft, topped by the heroic figure of a soldier standing at parade rest, was placed at the southeast corner of Fountain Park and enclosed by a substantial iron fence, a gift from the Woman's Relief Corps. This beautiful work of the sculptor's art cost something over \$5,000 and was dedicated with elaborate and impressive ceremonies on the 17th day of October, 1889. Among the honored guests were United States Senator John C. Spooner, speaker of the day; Governor Hoard, State Treasurer Harshaw, Secretary of State Tinne, and Colonel Conrad Krez.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

The student of history well knows that for many generations the inhabitants of Cuba had been struggling to rid themselves from the Spanish yoke and establish autonomy on the island. In 1897 many bloody skirmishes had taken place among the islanders and Spanish troops, all in the nature of guerilla warfare on the part of the Cubans, with such success to the Cuban arms as to arouse general sympathy throughout the United States. From various sources here the Cuban patriots received material assistance, which was known to the Spanish government and so enraged certain of the loyal Spaniards, residents of Cuba, that the lives of the American consul, General Fitzhugh Lee, and Americans on the island, became imperiled. To increase the bitterness between the liberty-loving people of the United States and the blood-thirsty Dons, a magnificent war vessel, the *Maine*, was blown into fragments while in the harbor of Havana on a February night in 1898. This so aroused the war spirit throughout the length and breadth of the Union that the McKinley administration was practically forced into a declaration of war against Spain, it being taken for granted throughout this nation that the destruction of the *Maine* was the inhuman handiwork of Spanish sympathizers; hence, it was, that on the 23d of April, 1898, President William McKinley issued a call for 125,000 volunteers to assist the regular army and the Cuban soldiery to whip the Dons and drive them forever from American soil. Five days later, on the 28th of April, Company C of the Second Regiment of Wisconsin National Guard, including a number of volunteers, numbering in all 155 men, went into Camp Harvey at the Wisconsin State Fair grounds near Milwaukee, where, on the 12th of May, they were mustered into the United States service as members of the Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers under the command of Colonel Charles A. Born of Sheboygan. On the 15th of May the regiment was entrained and on the 17th arrived at Camp Thomas in Chickamauga Park, near Chattanooga, Tennessee. On the 4th of July, orders were received to proceed to Charleston, South Carolina, and after a march of ten miles to Ringgold on the following day they boarded the cars and arrived at their destination on the 8th. On the 21st of July the regiment left Charleston on the transport "*The Grand Duchess*," for Porto Rico and arrived at Ponce, the largest city on the island, on the 28th. On the 1st of August, the company became part of an expedition under the command of General Stone, chief of the Signal Corps.

The conquest of Porto Rico from a military standpoint was practically a bloodless affair. There were a few engagements and some lives lost but in none of these was Company C represented. However, the organization experienced many hardships. It was in a strange country, in a foreign land, and a climate that bred for the alien malaria and other diseases. The men were also on short rations, which consisted chiefly of hardtack, "sow belly" and unsweetened coffee. These conditions generated a great deal of sickness in the camps, and were the primary causes of the death of Willie Trier, a member of the regimental band, who died in a hospital

at Ponce, and Albert Doege, who died shortly after his arrival in Sheboygan, at the home of his parents, from a disease contracted in Porto Rico.

The regiment left the island on the 1st of September and arrived in the harbor at New York on the 7th. Two days later they were received with open arms by a multitude gathered in Sheboygan to welcome them back to their homes. It was a great demonstration. Speeches were made by prominent citizens, bands played patriotic airs and to top it all off, a magnificent spread was served that was certainly relished by the men who had been regaled for so long a time on hard tack and salt pork.

There is now in the city a Spanish American war veterans camp, which was named in honor of the two boys who gave up their lives for "Cuba libre," Comrades Doege and Trier. Doege-Trier Camp No. 66, Frank Kempf, quartermaster, meets the first Friday of each month at Modern Woodman Hall.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF COMPANY C, SECOND WISCONSIN INFANTRY MUSTERED INTO THE UNITED STATES SERVICE FOR THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR, MAY 12, 1898

Colonel—C. A. Born.

Battalion adjutant—Ullrich Moeckli.

Captain—Richard Goldschmidt.

First lieutenant—Charles Bodemer.

Second lieutenant—Herman Olson.

First sergeant, Otto Schraut.

Quartermaster sergeant—A. J. Schultz.

Sergeants—Nicholas Thill, Otto Burkart, Otto Herhold, George Herwig.

Corporals—Ernst Schroeder, Theodor Mosch, Fred Roberts, William Kirst, Henry S. Geube, Frank Gleich, Philipp Krummenauer, Herman Schmidt, Henry Balke, Otto Fiedler, Ivar Lohmann, George Mead.

Musicians—William Braband, Louis Kazilleck; Company A, John P. Janett, who was from Sheboygan.

Artificer—Henry Daniels.

Wagoners—Julius Scheffler, William Cook.

Hospital stewards—Dr. O. Arndt, Dr. O. B. Bock.

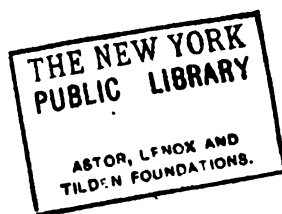
MEMBERS OF SECOND REGIMENT BAND FROM SHEBOYGAN

Henry Johnson, director; Frank Kroeff, William J. Trier, Adolph Markworth, Albert Bohm, E. Billet, Henry Eberling, Oscar Hensel, Herman Nagel, George Johnson, Joseph Nussbaumer, Frank Kempf, Ferdinand Wetzel, Charles Neumann, Ambrosius Jaschinski.

PRIVATES

Joseph Baldewein, August A. Brockmann, Joseph Baumgaertner, Henry Buchen, George Brasure, Theodor Benfey, Frank Burkart, George

Barber, Henry Boyle, Paul Birr, Anton Bebin, William Boll, Willard Cole, George Cole, Andrew Cliqueno, Charles Cone, William Cook, Charles Dezbaes, Albert Doege, Charles Dins, Edward Eiles, Henry Ellwell, Ferdinand Eisold, Joseph End, Oscar Frank, Jacob E. Franey, Henry Fleischer, Herman Grasse, James Glines, Charles Garmer, Fred Goehring, William Guenther, Ed George, Gust Grunke, Ferdinand Guhl, Ed Heronymus, Henry Henkel, Peter Hertel, Nick Hirt, August Holtz, Arthur Hoberg, Frank Hertensteiner, Henry Hannahmann, Adolph Heronymus, John N. Jensen, Andrew Jacket, Louis Kerber, William Kappers, Edward Knocke, Henry Krummenauer, Ed Kircher, O. L. Krueger, Carl Kohler, Charles Loerke, Charles Lovelace, Louis Loeweke, Aaron Lokker, John Leonard, Fred Lappe, Edward Look, W. Ladenberger, Charles Mussil, Louis Magnus, Joseph Marwar, Alfred Moser, Joseph A. Mallmann, A. P. Mallmann, Oscar Neumeister, Louis Oehler, Charles Pagelow, John Plath, Gustav Pawasarat, Fred Pagelow, William E. Rodriguez, John Radinski, Gustav Rosenau, George Ryan, Louis A. Rosenthal, Herman Rakow, August Radke, Alex Schubert, John Stranberg, William Schmeichel, Herman Schwarz, August Strassburg, Charles Strassburg, Henry Stielow, Charles Synold, Fred Steinberg, Albert Schneider, Peter Spieles, Charles Seaman, Hubert Stecker, Charles Schefler, Emil Schutt, Herman Schmidt, Herman Steinfurt, Fred Schild, Theodor Stade, Ernst Stahl, William Steffen, Arthur Steffen, George Schroeder, William Tomaschefsky, Fred E. Voigt, Fred Wedegaertner, Harry Williams, George Wudy, Walter Weisse.



CHAPTER XI

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

THE FIRST PHYSICIANS ENDURED HARDSHIPS AND WERE POORLY PAID—PILLS AND QUININE COMPOSED THE PIONEER DOCTOR'S PHARMACOEPIA—PLACED GREAT RELIANCE ON THE LANCET AND BLED HIS PATIENT WITH OR WITHOUT PROVOCATION—SOME OF THE FIRST PHYSICIANS PRACTICING IN THE COUNTY.

Flesh is heir to many ills, especially when it seeks to maintain a normal existence in a new country. The pioneer, by force of circumstances, was compelled to brave untold hardships, of which insufficient food, crude habitations, rigors of climate, held no small part, and all of which often superinduced illness and death. The "regular" physician was almost an unknown quantity. Doctors—self-styled—were few and far between. "Yarb" (herb) doctors were more in evidence and many of the older women, intelligent and brave, ministered to their sisters in the hour of deepest physical travail. The settlers were in small numbers at the start and their cabins often miles apart. In times of sickness great distances had to be covered by the "doctor," often on foot, over the trackless prairie, or through forests by way of a blazed trail. In the days of "first things" in Sheboygan county, the man who plied the healing art, compounded his own medicines and relied upon his own judgment, for there were no drug stores or expert specialists to lend a helping hand. As the settlements grew and villages sprung up, the general store put in a stock of "nostrums" and the young medical graduate hearing of the new village, made that point his first stopping place, often to stay awhile and then leave in disgust, owing to the lack of calls upon his professional services. Others had the stick-to-itiveness that was necessary to gain a foothold, and became known far and near for their knowledge of the healing art, their conscientious application to the needs of a growing clientage, and acquired many of the graces and benevolences that characterized the early physician.

Unfortunately, no one has had the temerity to collect the data and write of the pioneer physician of Sheboygan county. The task at this time is not an easy one, for the reason that no matter how much the early doctors of "these parts" may have been appreciated no record of their settlement in the community has been kept and many of them have either died or left for other fields of industry, without any one having the grace or inclination to write their biographies.

The names of a long list of physicians who early practiced their profes-

sion in the county have been obtained, however, and if nothing can be related of their experiences, when the county was young, this work will serve at least as an enduring tablet to their memory, as it will persevere for future generations the names of the noble men, of a noble profession, who ministered to the physical ailments of a generation of men and women, who opened this splendid country and made homes for the thousands who followed them.

In all probability many names will be omitted from this article that should appear. But, if such is the case, it must not be ascribed to any feeling or neglect on the part of the writer. His failure in the premises is due to lack of information. Many interesting incidents of the early-day practice are probably extant. They would add greatly to the value of this article. In this again, the writer is unfortunate in the absolute dearth of details concerning the professional careers of these worthy members of the medical profession.

SOME PIONEER DOCTORS

One of the first settlers, in the town of Lima was Dr. Hoffman, who located in 1840.

Guy Benjamin Shepard was in Sheboygan Falls as early as 1839, and lived in the third frame house built in the village.

Dr. Coela settled at Sheboygan Falls in 1844.

Dr. C. Van Altena located in the village of Cedar Grove in 1850.

Dr. Joseph Mallory located in the town of Lyndon in 1844.

Dr. Cephas Whipple settled in Sheboygan county in 1845 and by many of the pioneers he will be remembered for the many virtues which make a life worthy of imitation. He was born in Solon, Maine, March 11, 1807. With his wife Lois he came to the county in 1845, as before mentioned, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of government land in Lima town. He studied medicine under Dr. Lapham, of Gibbsville, and soon acquired an extensive practice. In 1866 he removed to Sheboygan Falls and thereafter practically lived a retired life. He died in 1878.

John J. Brown was one of the pioneers of Sheboygan, coming here in 1846 from New York. In his native place he had made a special study of physiology. He attended Geneva (New York) Medical College and read one year with Dr. Burwell, of Buffalo, New York. Soon after he became assistant in the office of Dr. Parsell, of Akron, New York. In January, 1845, he graduated from Geneva Medical College and then returned home, where he was married to Miss Miranda Hadley. Though the Doctor bought a farm near the village of Sheboygan, he pursued his chosen profession until after the breaking out of the war. In raising troops for the service he took an active part and in recognition of his services was commissioned in 1862 by Governor Salomon lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry. After the war the Doctor became interested in scientific work, especially conchology. While in the West Indies and journeying in adjacent countries, he secured a collection of shells that is acknowledged

to be the finest in the western states. In 1891 his collection was removed to Lawrence University, at Appleton.

Henry Bodenstab was one of the pioneer physicians of Sheboygan, coming here when Indians, wolves and deer were numerous and when there were but about a half dozen houses in the village. He was a man of fine scholarship and well versed in the science of his profession. Dr. Bodenstab was born in 1804, at Diedersen, Germany, near the city of Hanover. He attended lectures at Hanover and graduated from a medical college at Goettingen in 1828. He took up the practice of his profession at Ronnenberg. Coming to the United States in 1847 he chose Sheboygan as his future home and place of activity. A few years later, however, the Doctor removed to a tract of land in what is now Herman town. He was successful in his profession and gained an extensive practice but his vocation becoming distasteful, he took up farming. Dr. Bodenstab was widely and favorably known as a physician and surgeon. Such was his reputation that the citizens of Manitowoc offered to give him a building site if he would locate there, but to no avail.

The first physician to settle in Plymouth and one of the earliest in the county was Dr. A. S. Doolittle, of Ohio, who came to the county in the summer of 1847. He remained but a short time, as the people there were robust and had no use for his services. He soon afterward left for a place of more strenuous activity.

Dr. Louis Bock was one of the "emegries" of the year 1848, being compelled to leave the "faderland" by reason of his political activities during the revolt against autocratic tyranny. He came to Sheboygan and remaining a few years, then went to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. He finally returned to Sheboygan, however, and became one of the leading physicians of the city. Dr. Bock was a member of the leading national medical societies and the first president of the Sheboygan County Medical Association, organized in 1867.

Dr. Franklin Bond, a native of Vermont, was graduated from Castleton Medical College of that state. He located in Plymouth in June, 1848, remaining a little more than two years, when he removed to Sheboygan Falls, very much to the regret of his Plymouth friends.

In 1851 Dr. George Bissell settled at Plymouth. He was a man of fine education and winning ways but after remaining a year or perhaps less, he became discouraged and left for other scenes of activity. Report has it that he became distinguished in his profession.

Dr. Haffenreffer came to Sheboygan county in 1857 and settled in Plymouth, where he remained several years, practicing medicine with skill and success.

Dr. A. C. Gibson began the practice of his profession at Plymouth in 1859 and remained there for many years. In 1863 John N. O'Brien commenced the practice of medicine at Plymouth and became prominent in the profession.

Dr. William Franke came in the spring of 1850 from Germany and settled in Sheboygan. He located on the corner of Center avenue and North Eighth street, where now the German Bank is located. In 1852, at the

time of the cholera epidemic, he was one of the last victims. He died in the fall of 1852. He and another physician, Dr. Alberti, were the only German physicians here and the latter left when the cholera broke out. He later returned but eventually went west. The wife and baby and a brother-in-law of Dr. Franke all died within three days of cholera.

Dr. Seeley was one of the early physicians of Sheboygan, living west of the city on what was called Seeley's hill. He was a good physician for those days and had a large country practice. At one time he served as chairman of the town board. He has been dead a number of years.

Dr. L. H. Carey came to Greenbush in 1847.

Frederick Hahn located in Sheboygan in 1853 and began the practice of medicine. He was a native of Germany and was educated there and for five years practiced medicine at Weimar. He came to America in 1847.

Adolph F. St. Sure Lindsfelt was born in Finland, in 1806, came to America in 1840 and graduated from Rush Medical College in 1852. He came to Sheboygan in 1854 and practiced medicine up to 1861, when he was appointed surgeon of the Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He served until the close of the war and returned to Sheboygan county, taking up the practice. He was one of the earliest and successful physicians of the county.

In 1857 Dr. Emerson, a recent graduate from a medical institution of the state of Maine, settled at Glenbeulah.

William H. Gunther came to Sheboygan in 1863. He was educated in the public schools and studied medicine under Dr. J. J. Brown and L. Bock. He entered Rush Medical College in 1880 and graduated in 1883. Upon receiving his degree of M. D. he at once began practice in Sheboygan and attained success.

Almon Clarke began the practice of his profession in this county in 1866. In that year he settled at Sheboygan Falls, where he remained until 1874, when he removed to Sheboygan. He was a native of Vermont, born in 1840. He was graduated in 1862 from the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and returning to Barry, Vermont, where he began the practice of his profession. In 1862 he was commissioned by Governor Holbrook assistant surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Infantry. He was a member of the State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association.

Carl Muth is a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, born in 1842. He came with his parents to this country in 1847. During the Civil war he was hospital steward of the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Regiment and served in that capacity until the end of hostilities. He then entered Rush Medical College at Chicago and graduated with the class of 1868. In 1866 he had engaged in the drug business with Thomas M. Blackstock, in Sheboygan. In 1873 Dr. Muth spent some time attending lectures in the medical department of the university at Goettingen. Returning, he disposed of his interest in the drug store and then devoted his whole attention to his profession, in which he secured a large practice and a splendid reputation.

Lyman T. Collier was a native of the Empire state, born in 1845. He received his primary education in the common schools and in 1863 entered Lawrence University. Subsequently he came to Sheboygan county and studied medicine one year with his uncle, Perry Collier, who was a physician of note. In 1867 he permanently located in Hingham, where he began practice. Feeling the need of further study the Doctor went to Chicago in the fall of 1878 and spent a year in Chicago Medical College, after which he took a post graduate course at Rush Medical College in 1882. His practice became extensive and as a physician his reputation was all that could be desired.

J. L. Shepard began the practice of medicine at Sheboygan Falls in 1867. He was United States examining surgeon for pensions and served in the legislature.

Goodwin T. Loomis, who received his professional training in the medical department of the University of Michigan, took up the practice of medicine in Cascade in 1873.

Charles B. Cody took up the practice of medicine at Sheboygan Falls in 1872.

Dr. Levi H. Pelton was born in the town of Lyndon, July 10, 1848. He received most of his professional education at Rush Medical College but was graduated from Bellevue Medical College in 1873. He practiced three years at St. Cloud, Fond du Lac county, and then located at Waldo.

Henry D. Squire is a homeopathic physician, who began the practice of his profession in the city of Sheboygan in the fall of 1873. He is a native of the state of New York, having been born on Long Island, September 6, 1839. He attended his first course of lectures at Hahnemann Medical College and graduated from the Western Homeopathic College at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1864. He is one of the prominent practitioners of this county.

Henry A. Pitcher was a graduate of Hahnemann College and began practicing his profession in 1876 at Sheboygan Falls.

Samuel W. Mead, a native of New York, and a graduate of high standing from the Long Island College Hospital, located in Plymouth in 1878.

Alfred T. Blackburn, a graduate of Chicago Medical College, engaged in the practice of his profession at Hingham in 1881.

Herman Reineking was born on a farm near Franklin, Sheboygan county, in 1856, the son of Herman F. and Charlotte Reineking, pioneers of Herman town. After leaving school he engaged in teaching and in 1876 began the study of medicine with Dr. J. F. Pritchard, of Manitowoc county, and the following year entered Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1880. He then located in Franklin, this county, where he remained five years. On the expiration of that time he went to Europe and took up special studies at Goettingen, Vienna and Heidelberg, where he was honored with the degree of M. D. in 1886. In 1887 he began practice in Sheboygan and became one of the leading physicians of the county.

Arnold W. Kratzsch located at Cascade in January, 1887, succeeding Dr. N. C. Hall, a pioneer physician of the county, long deceased. He spent two years in Wisconsin State Normal at Whitewater and was subsequently principal of the Thiensville schools. In 1882 he entered Rush Medical College,

from which he was graduated in 1884. He then located at Plymouth, where he was successfully engaged in the practice of his profession for some three years, when he removed to Cascade.

Otto J. Gutsch began the practice of his profession in Sheboygan in 1888. He was born here in 1865. He attended lectures at the Minnesota College Hospital at Minneapolis, and in 1884 entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, from which he graduated in 1886. After his graduation he spent eighteen months as interne at Bellevue Hospital. In 1893 the Doctor was appointed one of the surgeons of the United States pension examining board at Sheboygan. He made for himself a name in his profession here.

Anton Zeiss was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1858. His medical education was obtained at Ludwig Maximilian University in Munich, from which he was graduated in 1884. After completing the course he practiced in the university for some time. In 1888 the Doctor emigrated to the United States, coming directly to Sheboygan, where he at once began the practice of his profession and became successful.

William George Grasser was educated at St. Francis Seminary near Milwaukee. On the expiration of his college course he entered upon his medical studies under Dr. J. J. Brown, of Sheboygan. He entered Rush Medical College, of Chicago, in 1887, and in 1890 received the degree of M. D. He immediately began practice in Sheboygan and has become proficient and prominent.

THE SHEBOYGAN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

At a meeting called for the purpose of organizing a medical society for the county of Sheboygan and held at the county court room in Sheboygan, on the 19th day of August, 1867, the following physicians were present: J. J. Brown, H. J. Young, W. B. Huson, Almon Clarke, J. N. O'Brien, Frederick Hahn, Louis Bock and Henry Bodenstab. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Bock. Dr. Brown was chosen chairman and Dr. O'Brien secretary. At this meeting the association was practically organized, the various committees were appointed and by-laws adopted. The following officers were chosen: President, Louis Bock; vice president, H. J. Young; recording secretary, Almon Clarke; corresponding secretary, W. B. Huson; treasurer, A. F. St. Sure; censors, Henry Bodenstab, W. B. Huson, J. N. O'Brien. Dr. St. Sure had previously been admitted, also Dr. L. D. McIntosh.

There was some diversity of opinion as to the admission of Dr. C. A. Hageman to membership. A vote was taken upon the question and the Doctor's application was rejected by a vote of five to four.

Up to 1870 the following increase of membership had taken place: Drs. G. B. Shepard, Charles Muth, W. D. Moorehouse, A. W. Whitcomb, J. H. McNeal, C. M. Hamilton, S. A. Mellen, of Hingham; S. S. Hall, G. T. Loomis, C. B. Cody and L. E. C. Pelton.

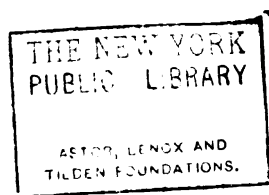
At the time of the organization of this society there was no law on the statute books requiring a license to practice medicine, and the term "regu-

lar" hardly had the force and effect and significance in the profession as it has today. To the younger members of the profession it might be interesting for them to know that a diploma from the Sheboygan Medical Society at the time and for a year or so after its formation, was considered necessary in order to gain favor from the society and give the holder thereof a standing in the community as a practitioner of medicine. One of the resolutions early adopted by this association of physicians would seem rather harsh in this day and generation. In fact it would create a smile from many of the profession at this day. It read as follows: "Resolved that any person practicing medicine and surgery in this county who fails to become a member of this society within six months from the date of its organization shall be considered a quack by the society." Hence, it was that most, if not all, of those practicing the profession in the county deemed it at least wise to subscribe their names to the constitution and by-laws of the Sheboygan County Medical Society, and those not having been graduated from some medical institution, accepted the diplomas issued by this society. To give an instance: "Stebbens Alverno Mellen, of Hingham, having applied for a diploma from the society, the censors after giving him a thorough examination, pronounced him duly qualified and on motion of Dr. Moorehouse he was granted a diploma with the title Doctor of Medicine."

The society still keeps up interest in its organization and has regular meetings. Others of its early members not mentioned are: F. Hahn, Eugene Le Sage, Herman Reineking, W. F. Tift, A. T. Blackburn, C. William Stoelting, Samuel W. Mead, of Plymouth, David Birkhoff, W. H. Gunther, J. Schmitz, N. C. Hall, Arnold W. Kratzsch, Albert J. Fuchs, Charles Schaper, E. E. Was, Philip M. Sinz, John H. Dawley, of Plymouth, W. Juergens, Edward Bemis, Lyman T. Coller, J. V. Johnson, H. Schaper, P. Herriges, P. B. Leason, A. H. Machleith, H. C. Reich, William L. Goeth, E. S. Ryan, W. H. Winchester, Anton Zeiss, G. E. Knauf, Robert M. Nichols, George H. Scheer.

PRESENT MEMBERSHIP

Sheboygan, E. J. Barrett, O. B. Bock, J. C. Elfers, E. J. Festerling, M. A. Froney, A. E. Genter, E. Gunther, O. J. Gutsch, J. A. Junck, J. R. Kingsley, C. Muth, G. H. Stannard, J. Tasche, C. T. Tasche, A. H. Voigt, G. B. Wiles, W. Van Zanten, W. F. Zierath; Plymouth, E. Felter, C. R. Nutt, H. F. Deicher; Cedar Grove, L. Van Altena, Sr., L. Van Altena, Jr., A. Vosquil; Sheboygan Falls, C. W. Pfeiffer, R. M. Nichols; Adell, K. T. Bauer, J. W. Hess; Kiel, D. F. Nauth; Random Lake, T. E. Malloy; Franklin, A. W. Sieker; Glenbeulah, J. Hansen; Howards Grove, J. E. Franzel; Elkhart Lake, L. W. Egloff, W. C. Schmitz; Cascade, A. C. Rogers.



CHAPTER XII

BENCH AND BAR

THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CREATED—ABLE MEN WHO HAVE SAT ON THE BENCH—PIONEER LAWYERS—MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT SHEBOYGAN COUNTY BAR.

THE CIRCUIT COURT

Upon the adoption of the state constitution and the admission of Wisconsin as a state in 1848, the state was divided into five judicial circuits, a judge to be elected for each circuit. These judges were to sit together *en banc* as a supreme court, one of their number to be chosen by them as the chief justice. This was practically a continuation of the territorial system. This system continued until June 1, 1853, at which time a separate supreme court was established.

From the first Sheboygan county formed a part of the fourth circuit and although many changes in the circuits have been made, it is still in that circuit, which now contains only two of the original six counties, namely, Sheboygan and Manitowoc. In the selection for the first chief justice of the new state, Alexander W. Stow was chosen.

The "bench and bar" of Sheboygan county cannot be said to have had any existence before the year 1848. The county was created in territorial times by an act of the territorial legislature, known as No. 28 of the laws of 1836, out of a portion of the territory of Brown county but was so thinly settled that it was not considered advisable to give the new county a complete organization for all purposes and the act provided it should remain attached to the parent county for judicial purposes.

On the 2d of March, 1848, the territorial legislature passed an act providing that from and after the second Tuesday in April following, the county should be organized for judicial purposes, and on that date the legal history of the county began.

The first judge was Alexander W. Stow, who was also the chief justice of the state supreme court. The subsequent judges were Timothy O. Howe, William R. Gorsline, David Taylor, Campbell McLean, N. S. Gilson and Michael Kirwan.

Justice Stow served from 1848 to 1851. He was one of those peculiar characters, who were frequently found in the new countries of the west. He was a bachelor, highly educated, well trained in the law, wealthy for those days, and lived in Fond du Lac county, on a large farm he had improved

and managed. He was defeated for reelection and retired to the farm, where he remained for the balance of his years.

Judge Howe became very prominent in the politics of the state and nation, becoming United States senator and serving as such from 1861 to 1879, and later was a member of President Garfield's cabinet as postmaster general. When Judge Howe opened his first term of court at the Rapids, it happened there was an old pioneer Methodist circuit rider named David Lewis present. It occurred to the judge that he would introduce the old Vermont custom of opening the court with prayer, and Mr. Lewis was invited to officiate as chaplain. He did so and delivered an invocation which for length and loudness was long remembered by the early settlers. He was especially emphatic on the necessity of imparting wisdom and rendering assistance to the "helpless and ignorant young judge." The record does not indicate that the ceremony was ever repeated, and while it may be true that the judges of the fourth circuit have been at times in great need of divine assistance, it does not appear that it was thus publicly invoked at any other time. Judge Howe did not serve out his term but resigned early in 1853 and resumed practice until elected United States senator in 1861. He was succeeded by Judge Gorsline, who was first appointed to fill the vacancy and then elected for a full term. He served out his term and went west. He was appointed to a United States district judgeship and served on the federal bench in Colorado for many years. He was also a judge of the territorial supreme court during the years 1866 to 1869, inclusive, and his opinions are to be found in Vol. I of Colorado Reports. After that time he practiced law in Denver until his death.

Judge Taylor, successor of Judge Gorsline, was a very eminent and scholarly lawyer, who held the office two full terms. He originally settled in Sheboygan county but had removed to Fond du Lac county and was elected from there. He later was promoted by election to the supreme court and died while a justice of that court. Judge Taylor served in the state senate for a term prior to his election to the bench and was instrumental in securing the adoption of the New York code of practice in this state. He was also the author and compiler of the first annotated statutes of Wisconsin.

His successor, Campbell McLean, of Fond du Lac county, served on the bench for two terms and was defeated for reelection. While not especially remarkable he was honest and careful and was above the average of *nisi prius* judges in ability. His decisions were very generally sustained on appeal to the supreme court. He was overwhelmingly defeated and on the expiration of his term left the state, returning to Plattsburg, New York. He there resumed practice and died some years ago.

Hon. N. S. Gilson, who followed him, was also from Fond du Lac. He served two full terms on the bench. During his incumbency there were many cases involving new and interesting questions of great public importance, and Judge Gilson soon manifested his ability as a judge by the manner in which he dealt with them. His name was frequently mentioned in connection with a position on the supreme bench, but the fact that Judge Taylor was from the same city militated against his being chosen. On his re-

tirement from the bench he was appointed to the newly created office of state tax commissioner and in that place won additional honor for his fairness and honesty of purpose and his judicial manner of dealing with the intricate questions arising out of the administration of the new and complex tax laws enacted in this state. He voluntarily resigned from that position in 1910, and is now residing at Fond du Lac.

Hon. Michael Kirwan in 1899 followed Judge Gilson and is still the presiding judge of the fourth circuit. He is the first judge of that court to be selected from the Manitowoc bar. It is perhaps too early to write all his history as a judge, but not too early to comment to some extent upon that which has been. The fact that his repeated elections have been practically unanimous, at least without opposition, are strong indications of his success as a judge. He has a firm grasp on the underlying principles of the law and his strong sense of what is right, good common sense and integrity of purpose is unquestioned. He is still in the prime of life and apparently has many years of useful work in prospect.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY BAR

Perhaps no body of men, not excepting the clergy, may exercise a greater influence for good in a community than those who follow the profession of the law, and it must be admitted that to no other body, not even to the so-called criminal classes, are committed greater possibilities for an influence for evil. What that influence shall be depends upon the character of the men who constitute the bar of the community—not merely on their ability or learning but on their character. If the standard of morality among the members of the bar is high, the whole community learns to look at questions of right and wrong from a higher plane. If the bar consciously or unconsciously adopts a low standard of morality, it almost inevitably contaminates the conscience of the community. And this is true not only in the practice of the profession itself, not only because of the influence of members of the bar as men rather than lawyers, but in the effect upon other professions and occupations to which the bar acts as a feeder. The members of the legislature are recruited largely from the legal profession. How can legislation, designed solely for the welfare of the public, be expected from one whose honor as a lawyer has not been above suspicion? And since lawyers, outside of the legislature, have a great influence in shaping the law, how can the people expect that influence to be exerted in their behalf when the bar itself is unworthy? Still more does the character of the bar affect the judiciary, which is supplied from its ranks. It is not always, perhaps not generally, the case that members of the bench are chosen from those lawyers who have attained the highest rank in their profession. If a judge be industrious and honest, but not of great ability, or if he be able and honest, though lacking industry, the rights of the litigants are not likely to suffer seriously at his hands. But there have been instances where judicial office was bestowed solely as a reward for political service; and while it is sometimes realized that one who has been a strenuous and not too scrupulous politician up to the moment of his elevation to the bench, has thereafter

forgotten that there was such a trade as politics and has administered justice without fear or favor, the experiment is a dangerous one. No one need be surprised if in such a case the old maxim holds true: "He who buys the office of judge must of necessity sell justice." Let our judges be men who are subject to other influences than those of the facts submitted to them and the law applicable to those facts, let them lack that independence which is an imperative requisite to one who holds the scale of justice, let a well founded suspicion arise that their decisions are dictated by something outside of their own minds and consciences, and the confidence of the people in the maintenance of their rights through the agency of the courts is destroyed.

It has been the good fortune of the city and county of Sheboygan that the members of the bar here have been, for the most part, men of high character as well as of ability and learning, so that its bar has won a high and honorable reputation throughout the rest of the state and because of the high character of the bar it has followed that those of its members who have been elevated to the bench have enjoyed the confidence and respect of the public and have been honored not only in their own locality but in many cases throughout the state and in other states.

Yet the preparation of the history of the bar, so far at least as that part of it which lies back of one's own generation is concerned, is attended with considerable difficulty. Probably few men who in their time play important parts in the community or even in the state or nation, leave so transient a reputation as lawyers do. A writer on this subject who took for his text the *Lawyers of Fifty Years Ago*, said: "In thinking over the names of these distinguished men of whom I have been speaking, the thought has come to me how evanescent and limited is the lawyer's reputation, both in time and space. I doubt very much if a lawyer, whatever his standing, is much known to the profession outside of his own state." Those who attain high rank in the profession must realize that with rare exceptions their names are "writ in water." One may turn over the leaves of old reports and find repeated again and again as counsel in different cases the name of some lawyer who must have been in his time a power in the courts, only to wonder if he has ever seen that name outside of the covers of the dusty reports in which it appears. Hamilton, in the conventions, in the *Federalist* and in the treasury, and Webster, in the senate and in public orations, have perpetuated and increased the fame of lawyers Hamilton and Webster; but were it not for their services outside the strict limits of their profession one might come upon their names at this date with much the same lack of recognition as that with which one finds in a reported case the names of some counsel, great perhaps in his own time, but long since forgotten.

And there is another difficulty in preparing such a history as this; brief and therefore necessarily limited to a few names, and that is that some may be omitted who are quite as worthy of mention as those whose names appear. It is not often that any one man stands as a lawyer head and shoulders above the other members of the profession; and the same may be said of any half dozen men. In many cases the most careful measurement would fail to disclose a difference of more than a fraction of an inch, if any. Lives of eminent men who have at some period been practicing lawyers

have contained the assertion that while they were engaged in the practice of their profession they were the "leaders of the bar;" but there is almost always room for doubt as to whether the title is now a brevet bestowed by the biographer alone. Therefore the mention in this article of certain lawyers must not be taken as any disparagement of those who are not mentioned, and, finally, it is to be observed that this article, so far as the bar is concerned, will treat not only of those members who are past and gone but will make mention of some of those now in the flesh.

As to the first lawyers to practice at this bar and their personalities, but little, if any, information is left to the historian to relate. No one has been found who knew them and all that has been learned concerning the pioneer lawyers of the Sheboygan county bar is only "hearsay" and must be taken for what that kind of evidence is worth. One Dr. Coela, who settled at Sheboygan Falls in 1844, was credited by the pioneers as a lawyer but whether he was entitled to the distinction or not is hard to say. If he was, then Coela was the pioneer of the legal profession of Sheboygan county.

Cyrus P. Hiller was clerk of the circuit court in 1847 and was early in partnership with David Taylor.

Harrison C. Hobart became a resident of Sheboygan in the early '40s and was one of the first members of this bar. He represented the district in the senate in 1848 and was a member and speaker of the assembly in 1849. He represented Calumet county in the assembly in 1859 and was a member of that body from Milwaukee later on. Hobart went into the army as captain of Company K, Fourth Regiment Infantry, and was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-first Wisconsin in July, 1862. He received his commission as colonel of the same regiment in 1863 and was brevetted brigadier general in 1865. General Hobart was taken prisoner by the Confederates in September, 1863, and was one of the fortunate ones to escape from Andersonville by digging a tunnel under and out of the stockade.

One of the ablest lawyers at this bar was J. R. Sharpstein, who was district attorney in 1848. He later removed to Milwaukee and became the candidate for governor on the democratic ticket.

E. Fox Cook was a good lawyer and maintained a lucrative practice in the '40s. The records show he was district attorney in 1849 and state senator in 1857-8. Mr. Cook later moved to La Crosse and from there to Milwaukee, where he died.

James McMullen Shafter was one of the early practitioners at this bar and a leader here in his profession. He was speaker of the Wisconsin assembly in 1852. Some years later he went to California and was elected lieutenant governor of that state.

George S. Graves was practicing at the Falls as early as 1852. He was district attorney in 1855-6.

Among other early lawyers were P. H. O'Rourke, who served the district in the state senate; Albert Phalen, W. R. Woodbury and Edward Elwell. The latter was district attorney in 1853-4. Crosby W. Ellis was district attorney in 1857-8; E. B. Treat in 1863-4; J. H. Jones, 1865.

Conrad Krez was one of the ablest and most widely known German citi-

zens of Wisconsin. When a young man he entered the law department of the University of Heidelberg and in 1848 escaped to France, as a political refugee. He came to the United States in 1850 and to Sheboygan in 1854, where he immediately began the practice of law. He was district attorney eight years, and in 1885 was appointed collector of the port at Milwaukee by Grover Cleveland. After retiring from office he resumed his practice, forming a partnership with his son, Paul T. Krez, the present county judge.

John E. Thomas began the practice of law at Milwaukee in 1858, and in 1865 opened an office in Sheboygan Falls. In connection with his practice he engaged in banking and journalism, buying the Sheboygan County News in 1878.

William Henry Seaman is a son of William and Arlisle Seaman, early settlers of Sheboygan county. He came to Sheboygan with his parents in the winter of 1845-6, and was educated in the public schools. After serving his country he returned from the Civil war and resumed the study of law, which he had undertaken while a typo in the office of the Evergreen City Times. His early preceptor was C. W. Ellis, a prominent lawyer of that day, with whom he studied several years. Later he placed himself under the tutelage of J. A. Bentley, one of Sheboygan's eminent lawyers. He was admitted to the bar in 1868. Seaman then entered into partnership with Mr. Bentley, which connection continued until the latter was appointed commissioner of pensions under President Grant. A partnership was then formed with Francis Williams, which was dissolved in 1893, when Mr. Seaman was appointed United States district judge for the eastern district of Wisconsin. He is now one of the justices of the United States court of appeals.

John H. Williams was one of the early attorneys at law to locate at Sheboygan. He was a native of New York, his birth occurring in 1836. At an early age he read law with Hon. John H. Olmstead, of Coudersport, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. That same year he came to Sheboygan in company with C. W. Ellis and commenced the practice of his profession. This partnership lasted until 1862, when Mr. Ellis left the city. Mr. Williams held the office of district attorney for several years. In 1870 he was state senator and in 1875 his death occurred.

Charles A. Dean was born in Sheboygan Falls in 1851. He taught school for some years, studied law with George W. Foster, and was admitted to the bar in Washington county in 1879. He practiced law at Port Washington one year and came to Sheboygan in 1881, entering into a partnership with Dennis T. Phalen, who had been admitted to the bar at Sheboygan city.

Edwin Clark was a comparatively early attorney, practicing at the Sheboygan county bar after locating in Sheboygan Falls in 1872. He was a native of New York and was admitted to the bar at Binghampton in that state in 1859.

M. D. L. Fuller was born in the state of New York and came to Wisconsin in 1854 with his parents. He graduated from Milton College in 1871, was principal of the Sheboygan Falls high school during that year, and superintendent of schools for Sheboygan county in 1874-5; was a member

of the general assembly in 1881; and opened a law office in Plymouth in 1885, becoming one of the prominent lawyers of the county.

Major C. Mead was born in the town of Lyndon in 1858. His parents came to Sheboygan county in 1848 from the state of New York. Mr. Mead was raised on a farm and attended the public schools. He taught in the district schools and later was principal of the ward schools at Sheboygan, meantime reading law. In the fall of 1880 he entered the law department of the Wisconsin State University and graduated in 1881. Mr. Mead then opened an office at Plymouth and became successful in his chosen profession.

There were other lawyers of more or less distinction who practiced at the Sheboygan county bar whose names can only be given. Bille Williams was for many years county judge; Eugene Carey, H. H. Conklin, William Taylor, George T. Sumner.

The members of the Sheboygan county bar at the present time are the following: Sheboygan, Otto A. Bassuener, Felix Benfey, Théodore Benfey, E. R. Bowler, T. M. Bowler, Joseph W. Collins, W. B. Collins, F. H. Denison, Henry A. Detling, John M. Detling, Simon Gillen, George Heller, Jr., Paul T. Krez, A. C. Prescott, D. T. Phalen, Otto J. Trilling, E. R. Veech, Charles Voigt, Ed. Voigt, F. Vollrath, Francis Williams, Oscar Wolters, Allen D. Young, Miss E. A. Zufelt; Sheboygan Falls, J. H. James; Plymouth, M. C. Mead, H. J. Rooney.

CHAPTER XIII

JOURNALISM

THIS COMMUNITY ABLY SERVED BY THE PRESS—NEWSPAPER PLANTS IN THE FRONT RANK OF PRESENT DAY EQUIPMENT, QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF NEWS AND MAKE-UP—EDITORIAL WRITERS OF ABILITY—LIST OF NEWSPAPERS OF THE COUNTY PAST AND PRESENT.

SHEBOYGAN DAILY PRESS, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Daily. Founded December, 1906, by A. H. Frieze; continued until June, 1908; then sold to Chas. Weisse and incorporated as Press Publishing Co. same year. Continued with C. E. Broughton, editor, until March, 1912, then succeeded by Roland B. Rathbone as editor. Democratic.

THE SHEBOYGAN TRIBUNE, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Weekly. German. Founded by Alfred Marschner in Fond du Lac and removed to Sheboygan, April, 1875. Published by him until his death, September 16, 1875; continued by his son Alfred Jr. until December, 1881; then discontinued. Republican.

THE FREEMAN, SHEBOYGAN FALLS, WIS.

Weekly. Founded by Joseph A. Smith in 1852; continued one year, then removed to Fond du Lac and continued as Commonwealth.

THE SHEBOYGAN DAILY JOURNAL, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Daily. Founded by Thos. H. Lynch and H. W. Bolens under the firm name of Bolens & Lynch, February, 1887. In 1888 the Journal Printing Co. was incorporated with Mr. Lynch as editor. Sold in 1890 to M. T. Stokes and Ed. Heyn, who continued until January 11, 1895, when it was purchased by W. M. Root. Root sold half interest in 1904 to L. E. Reed. In 1907 E. R. Veech and Fred C. Hotchin bought Root's remaining half. In 1909 Mrs. L. E. Reed and Mrs. S. W. Reed bought out E. R. Veech's interest and the Sheboygan Journal Co. was incorporated by L. E. Reed, Mrs. L. E. Reed and Mrs. S. W. Reed as sole owners of the stock. Democratic until present owners took charge. Now independent.

THE SHEBOYGAN REPUBLIKANER, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Weekly. German. Founded by Alfred Marschner about October, 1851. Continued by him until 1857; then purchased by Carl Zillier who commenced the publication of the National Demokrat. Democratic.

DEMOCRATIC SECRETARY, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Weekly. Founded June, 1853, by Jacob Quintus. Edited by C. E. Morris. Suspended June, 1854, "for lack of an editor."

ZEITUNG, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Weekly. German. Established by August Pott, June, 1860; conducted by him (Conrad Krez, editor in 1860-61) till his death, September, 1872; then suspended. Revived (June, 1880) by his son, August W. Pott. Absorbed Nieuwsbode, May, 1861; and Tribune, December, 1881. Republican.

EVERGREEN CITY TIMES, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Weekly. Successor of Chronicle which was purchased by Hector N. Ross, January, 1854, and styled as above; title again changed (Jan. 1869) to Sheboygan Times; conducted by Ross (with F. M. Porter, August, 1854-February, 1855; then with W. R. Stoddard till March, 1861; with W. R. Finch, 1870). Independent, till 1856; thereafter Republican.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY NEWS, SHEBOYGAN FALLS, WIS.

Weekly. Founded at Sheboygan in 1876, by Flavius J. Mills; removed to Sheboygan Falls, May, 1878. Sold September 11 by Mills to J. E. Thomas; continued by him, assisted by W. C. Thomas as business manager until February 1, 1901. Then bought by W. C. Thomas who became sole proprietor and who has continued as publisher to the present time. Successively Democratic, Greenback Democratic, and Independent. Has become a prominent exponent of the dairy interests of the northwest.

THE INDEPENDENT, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Daily. Founded by E. H. Dwight, March, 1890. Continued in connection with the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin on a clubbing arrangement. Suspended after a few months. Independent.

THE SHEBOYGAN AMERIKA AND SHEBOYGAN ZEITUNG, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Daily. Purchased by Sheboygan publishing Co. in 1905 and merged with the semi-weekly Zeitung and published since as a daily under above heading. Republican.

SHEBOYGAN ZEITUNG, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Weekly until 1897; after that time semi-weekly. German. Founded by A. W. Pott in 1880. Conducted by him until December, 1904. Since then by Sheboygan Publishing Co., J. N. Ellenbecker, manager; edited by O. F. Huhn. Republican.

NORTHWESTERN RECORD, SHEBOYGAN FALLS, WIS.

Weekly. Founded March, 1867, by S. D. Littlefield, J. A. Straub and W. H. Connor. Burned out within three weeks but resumed in June. Purchased in Aug. by Chas. S. McCausland but suspended after two weeks. Devoted to temperance, agriculture, moral reform, etc.

THE PLYMOUTH SUN, PLYMOUTH, WIS.

Weekly. Established in Plymouth, Sept. 6, 1879, by L. K. Howe. Continued by him until Nov. 10, 1882, when it was removed to Sheboygan and merged in The Sheboygan Herald and styled Sun and Herald. Republican.

PLYMOUTH REPORTER, PLYMOUTH, WIS.

Weekly. Established by C. D. Wells, October, 1872. After three years sold to A. F. Warden. Continued by him until August, 1890 (in partnership with H. W. Hostman after 1879); by Hostman and Otto Gaffron until January, 1890; by Gaffron alone until October, 1895. Then sold to A. J. Strassburger who continued as publisher until August, 1902, when the paper was sold to Reporter Publishing Company under which management it continued until December, 1904, when the Reporter Company was dissolved and the paper sold to Gus W. Schiereck who has since continued it. Democratic (except under Strassburger, Republican).

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY HERALD, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Weekly. Successor (September, 1867) of Northwestern Record. Purchased October, 1868, by L. B. Noyes. Removed from Sheboygan Falls to Sheboygan January, 1870. Conducted by Noyes and J. L. Marsh until May, 1870. Continued by J. L. and George Marsh, and afterwards styled The Sheboygan Herald. Republican.

LAKE SHORE ADVOCATE, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Weekly. Established by Carl Zillier, March, 1859. Continued by him nearly a year (with H. S. Ehrman after August). Democratic.

THE SHEBOYGAN HERALD, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Weekly. Continuation of The Sheboygan County Herald by J. L. and George Marsh. The Sheboygan Herald was published by the Marshes for about eleven years, a part of which time J. L. Marsh was postmaster, the post office being under the office of publication, northwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and Eighth street. On May 6, 1881, they sold to Mrs. Auguste Marschner & Son who continued until November 10, 1882, when they sold to L. K. Howe who combined the Plymouth Sun and the Sheboygan Herald under the name of Sun and Herald. Continued under this name until October, 1883, when the name Sheboygan Herald was resumed. Practically without change except in name only, the paper was published by

Howe from November, 1882, until July, 1905. A stock company was then formed called The Herald Publishing Company that has continued the paper. Republican.

SHEBOYGAN LAKE JOURNAL, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Weekly. Successor (July 1851) of Sheboygan Lake Democrat; conducted by F. J. Mills (with various temporary suspensions) until July, 1865 (with W. R. Woodbury, January-May, 1852; with E. E. Sharpe, December 1856-December, 1858); then suspended. Styled Sheboygan Journal after 1856. Revived by Sharpe, August, 1865. Continued till about October, 1868; then suspended.

VOLKSBLATT, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Weekly. German. Founded 1895 by Volksblatt Publishing Company, and conducted by them until 1905. Labor.

THE LAKE BREEZE, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Published semi-monthly by the Sheboygan High School. Founded April 15, 1896. Continued to the present time with yearly change of editors and managers. The founders and first editors and business managers were as follows: Editor-in-chief, W. C. Howe. Associate editors, literary, Katharine Buchanan, '97; Lydia C. Hoehle, '97; Adrian Wedemeyer, '99. Personal and local: Ella Becker, '96; Lottie Buchanan, '99; Georgia Lieurance, '99; Bertha Maurer, '96; Alice Squire, '98; John Walvoord, '96; Athletics: Henry Detling, '97; Wm. Faulkes, '96. Exchanges: Marie Kohler, '96; Frank Detling, '96. Business manager: Geo. Sheer. Assistant business manager: Wm. Zierath.

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Weekly. Established May or June, 1848, by Frank L. Goodrich; office burned out soon afterwards, but paper continued until April, 1849. Succeeded in July following by Sheboygan Democrat, founded by A. D. and J. La Due; conducted by La Dues until spring of 1851; in June, purchased by F. J. Mills and merged in Sheboygan Lake Democrat (published by Mills and H. C. Hobart); continued as Sheboygan Lake Journal. Issued daily edition of Democrat in June, 1850.

SHEBOYGAN TIMES, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Weekly. Continuation of Evergreen City Times; Conducted by Hector N. Ross, 1854-'97; then by Times Publishing Co., till suspended at close of 1898. Files of Times, also Mercury and Evergreen City Times purchased by L. K. Howe. Republican.

PLYMOUTH REVIEW, PLYMOUTH, WIS.

Weekly. Founded November, 1895 by F. Carroll and L. W. Bowers. They sold to Otto Gaffron on August 1, 1900. Mr. Gaffron sold to Herald

Publishing Co. and Review Publishing Co., April, 1907. Democratic till 1900; since then Republican.

THE PLYMOUTH POST, PLYMOUTH, WIS.

Established October 2, 1886. German. C. F. Wandersleben and H. F. T. Wandersleben, editors and publishers. Established as a weekly; now semi-weekly. Independent.

SHEBOYGAN MERCURY, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Weekly. First regular paper in Sheboygan; founded February, 1847, by J. M., G. W., and G. M. Gillett, and continued by them till suspension, November, 1852. Sold to Henry F. Eastman, January, 1853, and title changed to Weekly Chronicle; continued by Eastman through January, 1854 (with H. Lyman, during first six months), then succeeded by Evergreen City Times, edited by H. N. Ross, in 1848. Issued daily during summer of 1852. Whig; under Eastman, non-partisan.

NIEUWSBODE, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Weekly. Dutch. Founded October, 1849, by Jacob Quintus as "organ of Netherlanders in North America;" claimed to be the first Dutch paper in the United States; conducted by Quintus (with E. Verburg, during 1854) till May, 1859; sold to August Pott, March, 1858; suspended May, 1861, and merged in Zeitung. At first Democratic; 1856-October, 1857, Republican; then Democratic, for a time; but Republican, May, 1860, and after.

THE SHEBOYGAN TELEGRAM, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Daily. Founded by R. W. Billett in September, 1887. Billett subsequently organized the Telegram Publishing Company. Continued by this company until July, 1891, when the paper became the property of Wm. H. Burk and Wm. Bornefeld. Continued by Burk and Bornefeld until about 1900. They sold to W. E. Tallmadge who published it for about one year when it was purchased by Frank A. Zufelt, February, 1901. Continued by him to the present time under name of Telegram Printing Co., Frank A. Zufelt, editor. Republican.

THE NATIONAL DEMOKRAT, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Weekly. German. Founded by Carl Zillier. Mr. Zillier bought out the Republikaner on which he had been employed and established the National Demokrat in September, 1857. Continued by him until 1889 when The National Demokrat Printing Co., a stock company, was formed and continued to the present time. The officers of the company are as follows: Carl Zillier, president; Nicholas Ewerherd, vice president; and Frank Gottsacker, secretary, treasurer and manager. Semi-weekly since 1897. Democratic.

Sixty-four years ago February 19, 1848, in Sheboygan, W. T., was published The Sheboygan Mercury, a weekly local newspaper. A copy of this

modest and interesting reminder of Sheboygan's youthful days bears the earliest date of publication of any paper published in Sheboygan county, that is in existence today, so far as a careful search reveals. The oldest Sheboygan county publication on file in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, at Madison, is The Sheboygan Mercury printed in February, 1849, a year later than the copy mentioned at the beginning of this article. Following is the name of paper with date, name of publisher, etc., which appears as the heading on the earliest known Sheboygan county publication extant. "The Sheboygan Mercury, Sheboygan, Wis., Saturday, February 19, 1848. Vol. 2. No. 1. Whole number 53. The Sheboygan Mercury is published every Saturday by J. M. Gillett; G. W. Gillett, editor. Office on Eighth Street over C. T. Moore & Co.'s Store."

The building in which this time-stained pioneer newspaper was printed was a wooden structure at 424 N. Eighth street on the site now occupied by the building of S. D. Hanchett & Co. Then follows, after place of publication, etc., advertising and subscription rates, and advertising matter. It may be noted in the foregoing that the earliest known paper extant is No. 1 of Vol. 2, which indicates that the paper had been printed during the year previous, but since no copy printed during that year is at hand and since like many other sources of valuable historical information it will not likely ever be brought to the light, we will have to omit further mention of the most interesting historical relic of Sheboygan County publications. It may be apropos to note some of the characteristic and interesting contents of this oldest existing paper printed in Sheboygan county, dated February 19, 1848. An original poem "written for the Sheboygan Mercury," entitled "Lines addressed to one who will understand them" appears first in the reading matter column. From the above we judge the editor appreciated poems and at least one read this one, and understood it. Next followed the "Governor's Message" of about four columns of closely printed type, which the editor in another column commended for its brevity. The message was under date of February 7, 1848, and signed thus: "Henry Dodge," without the word Governor following it. The first line of this state paper was as follows: "Since the organization of this territorial government, etc," thus calling to mind the fact which explains the "W. T." in the advertising columns, that the great area now the State of Wisconsin was then under territorial government though almost on the threshold of statehood. And a sentence a little farther on: "Twelve years ago Wisconsin's fertile plains lay almost untouched by the hand of agriculture—where then stretched wild and unbroken prairies, now can be seen waving fields with every variety of grain, etc. The youthful territory, not yet a state was looking back all of a dozen years and wondering at its progress. Bombastic, one may say; and yet justified by the facts and all true also of the beginning of Sheboygan county. Intended to be retrospective it might with a thousand times more emphasis have been made prophetic of conditions looking back from a date a half century later. A little farther on we find reference to a coming election in which the people were to vote for the acceptance or rejection of the constitution. A little later in this volume, in all business cards the address "Sheboygan, W. T." (Wisconsin Territory), was changed to

the present: Sheboygan, Wisconsin, though at that time Sheboygan was the name of a village, not yet having taken on the dignity of a great city. The message referred to the harbor improvements at "Milwaukee, Racine and Southport" and called upon the legislature to ask congress to make appropriations for harbors at Port Washington, Sheboygan and Manitowoc. In early days Sheboygan had two piers extending into the lake on either side of the mouth of the Sheboygan river, but no harbor. The mouth of the river being often closed by a sand bar, in dry times, on which one could walk, all the water filtering through under the surface as is now often the case at the mouths of Black and Pigeon rivers at the south and north of Sheboygan. The Sheboygan Mercury was Whig in politics but paid little attention to that department; gave some attention to national affairs, and even foreign news, though not what would be called late news at the present time, found no place in its columns. In the issue dated February 19, 1848, the latest foreign news was under date of Liverpool, January 14, 1848, just one month and five days on the way. Not very much given to local news and less to personals. As an instance of local news we note that the total amount of county orders issued during the year 1847 was \$3,996.64. John D. Gibbs, chairman, and Jedediah Brown, clerk. For local historical reference the advertising columns are more valuable than much of the reading matter. Compared with the papers of the present day the old time paper was in some respects better, and in other ways not so good. The publisher of sixty-four years ago like his successors of late years announced that he had come to stay; but unlike the one of later date he had more staying qualities. Was it less competition or the absence of railroads and the hardships of travel, that made the probable life of a publication under one management longer then than now? Also unlike the more up-to-date journalist of today we look in vain to find the statement that the circulation is the largest in the county; yet being the only one in the county the greatest circulation might be as truly claimed for that one paper then as for nearly every one at present. The paper of those old time publications was made of cotton and cost much more than the wood pulp paper of the present. Very likely it would be nearly correct to say that the paper of that time contained no wood, while the paper of today contains only wood. The publisher of those days knew nothing of "boiler plates," of columns of stereotyped reading matter, of "patent insides," or linotype machines, and excepting the latter it may be a question whether or not these new methods are occasions for rejoicing or otherwise.

NOTES

The most complete file of papers printed in Sheboygan county, in the English language is owned by L. K. Howe. The papers are all bound and cover the time, practically, every week from February, 1848, to the present date, excepting a year and a fraction about 1853 which were accidentally found in the city library recently.

The State Historical library contains files of Sheboygan county papers in three languages more or less complete, and all valuable, yet the oldest and most valuable of all are entirely wanting.

H. N. Ross, almost the first of the members of the Sheboygan County press, with a record from 1847 to 1897, a few years ago closed the volume of life and reposes in Wildwood where the calls for "copy" will no more be heard. May his experience through life where he passed through much of sunshine but more of shadow, be reversed, beyond the great divide.

The dean of the present membership of the Sheboygan County press and the only survivor of the laborers in the art preservative of all arts, of more than a half century ago, the Hon. Carl Zillier, is with us to-day basking in the smiles of fortune and bearing gracefully his deserved honors.

Each passing year bears away a harvest of old residents which makes knowledge of the past county history more difficult to obtain, and at the same time more valuable. Cannot something be done to form historical societies or to awaken an interest that will hold back a little longer the pictures of Sheboygan's past ere they fade in the twilight and are lost in oblivion.

We acknowledge valuable assistance in this work from the officials of the State Historical Society at Madison, and from all the publishers of Sheboygan, Sheboygan Falls and Plymouth.

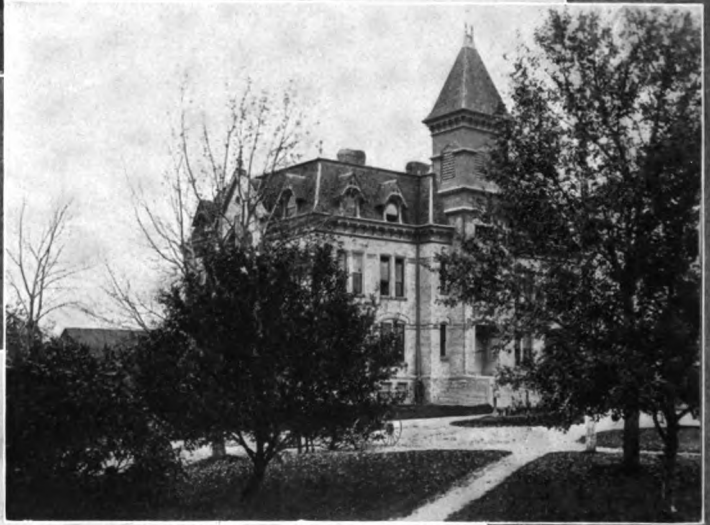
Horace Rublee for a long time editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel spent his boyhood and early manhood as a teacher in Sheboygan County and was perhaps the most distinguished editor that Wisconsin has produced. May not he be claimed in part at least as of Sheboygan County origin.

Hon. H. C. Hobart one of the very prominent men of the early times of Sheboygan county and one with a state reputation, was at one time connected with F. J. Mills in the newspaper business and so may be made the subject of mention in this article.

C. D. Wells was the first editor of Plymouth. He was successful while there but after leaving Plymouth he met misfortune. During the time he printed the Reporter, Mrs. N. N. Smith contributed a series of articles on early history of the county, the best that has ever appeared which should be reprinted and preserved.

The first permanent daily was established in Sheboygan by T. H. Lynch and H. W. Bolens in 1887. The first weekly paper was printed in February, 1847 by Gillett Bros. in the village of Sheboygan Wisconsin Territory.

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VIEWS AROUND FRANKLIN

CHAPTER XIV

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

SETTLEMENT OF THE VARIOUS TOWNS AND BIRTH OF VILLAGES—NAMES OF MANY PIONEERS—GROWTH OF THE COMMUNITIES—THEIR VARIED INDUSTRIES—EARLY MILLS AND FARM PRODUCTS.

LIMA

Lima was originally a precinct of the town of Sheboygan Falls. It was separated from the latter in 1850 and on April 2d of that year a town meeting was held in Gibbsville and the following officers elected: S. Roberts was elected chairman; J. D. Parrish clerk; and Thomas Currier, superintendent of schools. The town adjoins Wilson on the west and Lyndon on the east. To the north of it is the town of Sheboygan Falls and its south boundary is the town of Holland. The Mullet river makes the bend into the town at section 4 and leaves it at section 2. The Onion river enters at section 31 and leaves the town at the southeast corner of section 33. It again enters at section 29 and taking a northerly course leaves it at the northeast corner of section 1. The land is a rich clay loam and produces excellent crops of the various cereals produced in other sections of the county. Live stock and dairying are both important industries. There are a number of America citizens located here but the majority of the families are of foreign birth. The population of the town in 1910 was 1,847.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS

This section of the county was settled almost at as early a period as Sheboygan and Sheboygan Falls. In the fall of 1836 James H., Benjamin L. and John D. Gibbs, brothers, left their homes in the state of New York and coming to Sheboygan county, located on the northeast quarter of section 26 in Lima town. At that time the land was covered by a dense growth of timber and these hardy pioneers were several days cutting a road through the woods. For nearly two years theirs was the only settlement in the town and it was not until 1839 that they were joined by any considerable number of neighbors. However, Benjamin Farmin came in 1838 and in the winter of 1839 Newell Upham arrived. Before this, however A. G. Dye moved out from Sheboygan in the spring of 1839 and located on section 8 and the locality afterwards became known as the Dye settlement, a more extended account of which will be found on another page of this work.

During the years from 1840 to 1850 the settlements greatly increased in numbers and in the latter year the town was organized.

John D. Parrish was one of the early settlers of Lima, coming with his family in 1844. An interesting account of the Parrish family is given elsewhere.

Richmond Wheeler settled here in 1844, preempting eighty acres of wild land at \$1.25 per acre, and with his children, of whom Rufus L. Wheeler was the oldest boy, cleared the land and was one of the first settlers of this section of the county. The reader's attention is directed to an article on the pioneers in this volume for a further account of this family.

Amherst P. Humphrey came with his father and mother, Hiram and Martha Humphrey, to this town in 1845, and in 1849 the father bestowed the name of Lima upon the town in honor of his old home in New York. The family at first lived in a log cabin upon a tract of land which he had bought, consisting of four hundred acres. (See pioneer article.)

Timothy Littlefield came here in 1845 with his parents, Zebediah and Deborah Littlefield, from Maine. John Shaver and family were pioneers of this town, coming from New York, in this same year. He, however, removed to Holland the following year. In this same year Dr. Cephas Whipple settled on one hundred and sixty acres of land in this town. He built the first good frame house and planted the first orchard of any importance in Sheboygan county with but one or two exceptions.

John W. and Hannah D. Swett came to Sheboygan county from New York in 1846 and settled in Lima town. One of the earliest settlers in this town and in fact in the county was David W. Gilbert, who arrived in Sheboygan with his wife Keziah in the summer of 1846, landing at the pier in Sheboygan, having made the journey from Buffalo by water. After two weeks spent in prospecting he bought sixty-five acres of land in this town for \$1.25 an acre, upon which he erected a frame building 16x24 feet. He was present at the first election in the town and was made one of the supervisors.

Benjamin and Sallie Tibbitts were natives of Maine and immigrated to Sheboygan county with their family of nine children in 1846, purchasing eighty acres of partly improved land, upon which was a small log and frame house. The first mill dam in Hingham was erected by Mr. Tibbitts for Mr. Giddings.

Martin and Mary Miley came from Ireland in 1847 and settled in Lima town. The following year, 1848, Benjamin Halter, with his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth Halter, came to the town from New York. Benjamin was a veteran of the Civil war.

In the spring of 1840 John Johnson removed from Sheboygan and located on section 35 and about the same time the Palmer brothers took up land on the same section.

In the fall of 1840 Rev. Isaac Lewis held religious services at Gibbsville settlement. The first birth to occur in the town was in 1839. The child was a daughter of John D. Gibbs. In 1842 James H. Gibbs married Clarissa Terry. The first school taught in Lima was at the residence of J. D. Gibbs, in 1840.



Dutch Reform Church
Street Scene
Gibbsville Graded School
A VIEW OF GIBBSVILLE

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There are no incorporated villages in Lima. The town has two hamlets, however, Gibbville, the original settlement of the Gibbs brothers, which is located on the old stage road from Milwaukee to Green Bay. It has general stores, flour mill, cheese factory and shops. Hingham is in the southwest corner of the town and has a flour mill, hotel and stores. There is also a schoolhouse and church located here, both of which are well attended.

LYNDON

The town of Lyndon has Mitchell on its left hand and Lima on the right as its neighbors, Plymouth on the north and Sherman on the south. It is most profusely watered and the drainage is excellent. It originally was a wilderness, covered with a growth of hard and soft wood timber. The forests were alive with fur-bearing game and many edible fowl. It was a paradise for the hunter and trapper. Wild fruit, such as cherries, plums, blackberries, gooseberries and cranberries abounded and went a long ways toward helping out the pioneers' table. Honey and nuts were here in great profusion and the hunter and settler had no excuse for going hungry. These conditions naturally attracted the Indian and on section 28 near Lake Ellen they located their village of many wigwams, built principally of logs and bark and here they hunted game, fished and made maple sugar, living undoubtedly in peace and contentment until the advent of the whites. They were peaceably disposed toward the intruders, however, and exchanged with them game and furs for ammunition, ~~promises~~ tobacco and whisky. It was not long, however, until they were ~~compelled~~ to pull up stakes, move further and further from the haunts of civilization until they became scattered, dwindled away and have finally almost lost their identity as tribes.

The general surface of the town is uneven and rolling but the soil is of great fertility. In fact the excellence of the land taken as a whole, cannot be questioned and is hardly to be surpassed by any in this section of the country. Corn, oats, wheat and rye and various grasses yield abundant crops and the industry of dairying and cheese-making is one of the principal pursuits of the denizens of this community.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS

The first settlement made in the town was by Albert Rounseville, who came down from Sheboygan Falls in 1840, built a log cabin on section 4 on the banks of the Onion river and lived there until the spring of 1841, when he returned to the Falls. The first permanent settlement, however, was not made until in 1844, when Dr. Joseph Mallory located on the Onion river. Thaddeus Harmon, with his family, arrived about the same time and located near a spring in section 2, and Cyrus Webster chose the southeast part of the town. During the next two years a large number of settlers arrived from the eastern and middle states and scattered in various parts of the community, and by 1847 the numbers had so increased that they felt strong enough for self government.

Wentworth Barber, a Vermonter, immigrated to the west in 1841 and

first located at Sheboygan, where he was employed by William Farnsworth, the old Indian trader. In 1845 he entered eighty acres of government land in the town of Lyndon, which was the first land entered in this locality. Luther Witt, with his young bride, Betsey Thompson, arrived in Sheboygan county and located on a farm about two miles south of Cascade, in 1845. A few years later he removed to Plymouth town. David S. McIntyre, with his young bride, also came here in 1845 and purchased eighty acres of unbroken land. He afterward removed to a forty acre farm on section 21.

James and Lucinda Stone settled in Lyndon in 1846 and was the first postmaster in the town. His daughter Helen was probably the first school-teacher. For a more extended sketch of the Stone family and others who settled here, see article on pioneers.

Thomas Lawson came with his parents, Robert and Hannah Lawson, from England, in 1846, and settled here. Selden Akin was here about as early as 1846, when he purchased two eighty acre tracts on sections 5 and 8. He spent the winter of 1847 clearing fifteen acres, which he cultivated in the spring. C. L. Sibley, a native of New York, also settled here this year. He had previously lived in Sheboygan Falls for two years, where he engaged in the manufacture of fanning mills. William Burton, with his parents, William and Mary Burton, settled on an eighty acre timber farm on section 36, in 1846. William attended the first school in Lyndon town held in a house which his father helped to build. The teacher was Helen Stone. Others who taught there were Mrs. E. P. Andrus, Glenville, Jewett and Harvey Cummings. The first church services were held in a log schoolhouse near the Burton home. Levi H. Pelton removed from Trumbull county, Ohio, to the town in 1846. His son, Dr. Levi H. Pelton, was born here, July 10, 1848.

George and William Austin came from Ohio in 1847 and that winter "kept batch" in a log cabin they had built on land entered by George. Freeman Austin, their father, came in 1849 and bought two hundred and forty acres. Lyman D. Hill came to Sheboygan county in the spring of 1847, with his parents, Lyman A. and Lavina Hill. They settled on section 36 on an eighty acre tract of land, bought from the government at \$1.25 per acre.

Melvin Pierce came with his parents, James and Elizabeth Pierce, in 1848. About this time E. Palmer Andrus arrived here from Vermont. Clark L. Sibley, a native of New York, located here on an eighty acre tract of land.

Clark R. Mead came with his parents, Major and Betsey (Robinson) Mead, from New York in 1849 and purchased eighty acres of land from the old Indian chief, paying \$300 for it. An Indian cemetery occupied the place upon which he erected his buildings, and he removed many of the bodies from their burial ground. Clark, then a boy, would often place pennies upon a stick for the little Indians to shoot at with bows and arrows and if they hit the mark the coin was given them. Mr. Mead became one of the prominent men of the town. George W. Peck, a native of New York, settled in the town in the '40s.

The town of Lyndon was organized in 1847 and the first election was



SCENES IN WALDO

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held in the log cabin of William Croff, at which time the following officers were elected: Benjamin C. Trowbridge, William Thompson and Edward Shaw, supervisors; William Croff, clerk; N. C. Harmon, justice of the peace.

Some of the first happenings among the settlers were: The marriage of Charles Taylor to Ruth Smith; death of Gilbert Lyman in the fall of 1845; birth of Josephine McIntyre, daughter of D. S. McIntyre, October 16, 1847; the first religious service in the town was held by Rev. Lewis, a young Methodist clergyman, at the Harmon home.

There are two quite important villages in Lyndon, although neither is incorporated.

CASCADE

Cascade is a thriving trading point and was laid out by James Preston and H. Lyman in 1849. The first year a number of houses were built and a sawmill was erected to furnish the lumber. Previous to this, in 1848, McIntosh & Norman put up a grist mill and in 1856 the old sawmill was displaced by another grist mill. At the time of the settlement of Cascade, it became one of the trading and stopping points on the Madison and Mayville roads. It has had a substantial, though not rapid, growth as the years have gone by. The place now has two grist mills, cheese factory, hotels, mercantile establishments and blacksmith shops. There is also a well conducted school and three churches—the Lutheran, the United Brethren and St. Mary's Catholic—and in connection with the Lutheran church is a parochial school.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CASCADE

St. Mary's congregation at Cascade, town of Lyndon, was established in 1859, after which time it was attended successively by the Revs. Father Francis Fusseder, Patrick F. Petit, Patrick Bradley, James McGowan, Henry McMahon, John Tiernan, E. J. Goss, Dennis Tierney, Thomas Maher, M. Dedecus, John Casey and Bernard J. Burke. The present pastor is Rev. J. H. Fischer. In 1893 a new church was built and dedicated November 22d of that year, the dedicatory services being conducted by the Most Rev. F. X. Katzer. The church was built at a cost of \$10,000. The congregation consists of about fifty-six families.

WALDO

Waldo is a station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad and is situated on section 14, through which crosses the Onion river. The village was platted by N. C. Harmon in 1873, shortly after the building of Milwaukee & Northern railroad. It was not long thereafter until an elevator was built, then came a store building by Henry Jordan and a hotel by F. Freireich. In 1878 the postoffice was discontinued at Onion River and moved to Waldo. The first settlement in Onion River was made in 1846. A few

years later a mill was built on the river and in 1852 a postoffice was established. A grist mill was erected in 1854, also a store building but after the railroad had been built through Waldo, Onion River ceased to be a trading point of any consequence and at present it has lost its identity in that of its close neighbor, Waldo.

The population of the town of Lyndon in 1910, including the villages, was 1,742.

HOLLAND

The town of Holland was organized in the spring of 1849 and given the name it retains today. The first election was held at the house of S. Burr. Edwin Palmer was elected chairman; William Mitchell and Peter Soufrouw, supervisors; Joseph Palmer, clerk; David Cook, assessor; John Pool, treasurer; and William Mitchell, superintendent of schools. There were sixty-five votes cast.

Holland is located in the southeastern corner of the county and is bordered on the east by Lake Michigan, on the north by Wilson and Lima towns, on the west by Sherman town and on the south by Ozaukee county. The soil is clay, sand, black muck and marsh. The land is gently rolling except in the extreme western part, where it is very broken and stony. A considerable quantity of law and swamp land abounds in the eastern and southern parts, some of which has been reclaimed. Before the settlements there was a superabundance of timber consisting of beech, maple, oak, elm, hickory, ash and basswood on the uplands, black ash, swamp elm, tamarack, cedar and butternut on the lowlands and hemlock near the lake. The locality is well supplied with streams and springs, the principal stream being Onion river. As the soil is very productive and the inhabitants principally Hollanders, intensely industrious, the farms yield bountifully and are among the best in the county. Stock-raising has been quite an industry here, also the cultivation of fruit.

The first actual settler in the town of Holland was Mr. Ellsworth, who moved into a frame house, built on section 25, by David Giddings, of Sheboygan Falls, in 1841. G. H. Smith, with his family, arrived here in 1844 and settled near the lake in the southeastern part of the town. John Owens and a Wilcox family settled here soon thereafter. In 1845 a Mr. De Vos and Peter Zeweld were the first Hollanders to settle in the county. They were soon thereafter joined by G. H. Kolste, another Hollander.

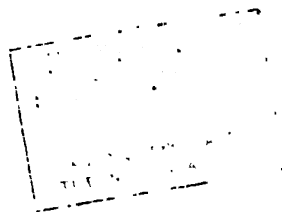
Peter Zeweld and his father, Lawrence Zeweld, as above stated, came in 1845. They settled on section 24 and stayed there about a year, when it was discovered that the property could not be purchased from the government and accordingly one hundred and sixty acres were preempted on sections 35 and 36.

Jacob De Smidt came from Holland in 1845. At that time he purchased of George Cole eighty acres of timber land at \$1.25 per acre.

The following families settled in the town in 1846: the Van Diests on section 19; John Caljon on section 18; De Lyzer, Van Dain and Vreihied



SCENES IN CASCADE



on section 6; and G. Kolste on section 13. Peter De Lyzer settled on section 3 in 1846.

Quite a colony of Hollanders arrived in 1847, under the leadership of Rev. Peter Zonne. There were here in that year the following: Carl Ott, a native of Germany, who settled on an eighty acre tract of land; Jennes De Smidt, who was a native of Holland, and came with his parents, Abraham and Lucy De Smidt; Gilbert H. Smith arrived here from New York in 1847 and preempted a piece of government land. He became one of the most prosperous men of Amsterdam, where he established a fishery. Samuel F. Hickenbotham, a native of New York, purchased eighty acres of land on section 10 and settled thereon. Henry Walvoord, who also dated his residence here from 1847, became one of the prosperous figures of this town. He served on the county board and in the general assembly. He also held other positions of trust. Peter Daane came with his parents, Peter and Peternella Daane from Holland in the spring of this year and settled on eighty acres of heavily timbered land, which the father had purchased from the government. Cornelius De Smidt came with his parents, Abraham and Wilhelmina De Smidt, from Holland and settled on section 35. Martinus A. Ketman also came in this year. He was accompanied by his father, Tony Ketman, who purchased eighty acres of land on section 35. Derk A. Voskuil is another Hollander who settled here in 1847. He purchased thirty acres of land and erected thereon a log house 16x20 feet, to which he brought his bride. Silas and Nancy Palmer, who were natives of New York, also were among those who came in this year. They were the parents of fourteen children. William Higby, who was born in New York, also arrived in this year and preempted one hundred and sixty acres of land. He was a school teacher and in 1847 taught the Gibbsville school in Lima town. He was one of the pioneer pedagogues of Sheboygan county. Berent J. Wissink and his young bride, Teuntje Landewaart, landed in America from Holland in 1847 and coming to Sheboygan county, located in the woods in the town of Holland, building a cabin, which was their home for many years. In this cabin their son Gerrett was born in 1854.

Immigration to the town kept up in a steady stream in 1848. Among those to settle here that year were the Sprangers, Booland, Daane, Voskuil, Lemmenes, Drayer, Bleekink, Harmelink, Heyink, Van Baaden, Lemkuil, Meerdink, Kreunen, Ooterhuis, Berendschot, Claerbaut, Huisheere, Lemahein, Hartman, Souffrouw, Brethouwer, Keetman, H. and A. J. Kolsta, Isaac De Smidt; William and Ransford Wonser, who settled on section 9.

Among others who came in the '40s were: John W. Stronks, and Grace, his wife, who came from Holland in the late '40s and purchased twenty acres of wooded land. Here Gerrett, their son, was born in 1852. Herman Wevers came from Rotterdam in 1849 and located in Holland town. In 1854 Mr. Wevers bought forty acres of land which he improved and added thereto. Thomas Koning, a native of Holland, arrived in the United States in May, 1849, and came direct to Sheboygan county. From Sheboygan he walked to the town of Holland and here worked at his trade as a carpenter until 1856, when he purchased ten acres of land. John Van Der Jagt and his parents, Cornelius and Martha, arrived in this town in 1849. Gert J.

Hilbelink arrived in the town in the early '40s and a few years later was joined by his father, Aretyan. Gert settled on section 27. In 1850 he bought forty acres of land on section 26, where he took up his residence, having built thereon a log cabin.

The first school in the town was taught in a building on section 25, probably the one erected by David Giddings and occupied by Mr. Ellsworth. A postoffice was established and named Cedar Grove, in 1848. S. Burr was the first postmaster.

The first birth in the town was a daughter of Mr. Ellsworth in 1842.

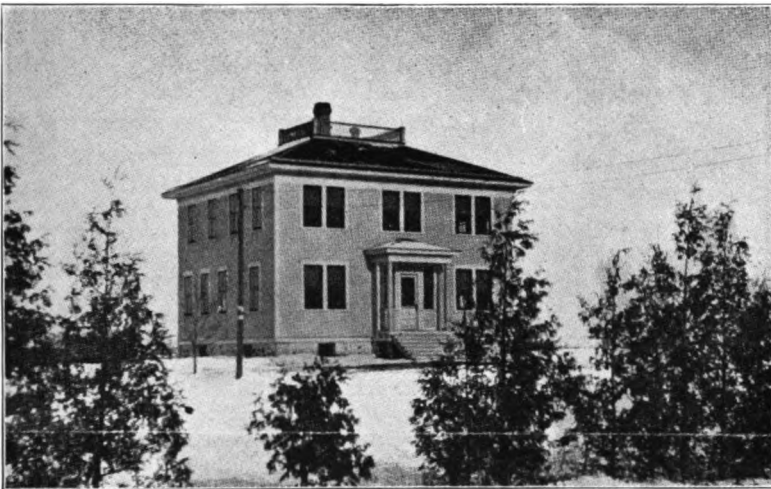
There were quite a number of English speaking settlers came to the town in 1847 and 1848 and settled in the north and western parts of it. At this time there were quite a settlement of Ohioans in the southeastern portion where the village of Amsterdam was wont to flourish. Here the settlers employed the greater part of their time in the summer fishing, and in the winter in hunting and trapping, there being an abundance of game. Amsterdam was a village platted by G. H. Smith in 1852, and for some time quite a business was carried on in lumber, cord wood and fish, but as the timber disappeared and the fish became scarcer, Amsterdam began to dwindle away until it now has scarcely any existence. There are three other villages in the town of Holland, Oostburg, Cedar Grove and Dacada.

WISCONSIN MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

In the year 1847, a colony of pioneers from the Netherlands located in eastern Wisconsin, about forty miles north of the city of Milwaukee. Here, with tireless energy, unceasing toil and persevering zeal, they labored to clear the heavily-timbered land and build their homes. They found the soil to be very fertile, and in time Providence rewarded their diligence, answered their prayers, and blessed them with prosperity and peace. The settlement grew rapidly in numbers and extent, until at present it embraces almost all of Holland township, as well as other parts of Sheboygan county, and comprises the villages of Cedar Grove, Gibbsville, Hingham and Oostburg, while also a goodly number of Hollanders live in the city of Sheboygan.

The inhabitants of these communities, true to their wholesome Dutch breeding, have ever been a God-fearing and God-serving people, and have always been deeply interested in bringing up their children in quiet Christian homes, with a firm adherence to sound religious convictions and principles. They have also cherished the desire to educate their children to the best of their ability, and soon realized that their resources for higher Christian education were inadequate. Whatever resources along this line were at their command, were largely neutralized by their remoteness, so that the need for a home school became more and more evident and pressing.

Meanwhile other minds and hearts were at work. In April, 1900, Dr. G. J. Kollen, president of Hope College, Holland, Mich., presented to the council of Hope College a plan for the establishment of an academy in



WISCONSIN MEMORIAL ACADEMY, CEDAR GROVE

eastern Wisconsin. The council, in its report, recommended the plan to the general synod of the Reformed Church. The plan was received with enthusiasm by the church at large and the people of the community, and immediate action was taken upon it. At every stated session immediately succeeding, the Classis of Wisconsin took favorable action for the establishment of an academy, and since then has exercised direct supervision over it. The Particular Synod of Chicago warmly endorsed the actions taken by the Classis. In June, 1901, the general synod recommended the academy for aid to the board of education, and it is largely through the assistance of this board that the academy has been maintained. Thus the relationship between the church and the academy has been firmly established.

The enterprise in Wisconsin was locally led and earnestly promoted by the Rev. J. J. Van Zanten, pastor of the Reformed Church at Cedar Grove, at the time. Temporary instruction was immediately begun in the chapel of the church, under his supervision. Upon decision of the Classis of Wisconsin, Cedar Grove was selected as a permanent location for the academy, and steps were taken at once to incorporate the school, secure a site and erect a building.

Since then, regular instruction has been given in the classical and normal courses, equivalent to that given in these courses in any high school of the state. The number of students in attendance has nearly always been between forty and fifty. At present, six classes have graduated, forty persons in all. About fifty per cent. of these graduates have continued their education in institutions of higher learning, principally at Hope College. Owing to the youth of the academy, it has no long list of successful alumni to point to as witnesses of its worth, but the indications for such a list are very hopeful. Two of her graduates are at present studying for the ministry of the gospel, while fully one-third of them have taught with marked efficiency in the public schools of Sheboygan county.

In the Spring of 1909, the principal, Paul E. Hinkamp, personally submitted a statement of the urgent need of improvements to the academy building, and plans for the accomplishment of the same to the board of trustees, the Classis of Wisconsin, and the general synod at Rochester, N. Y. In each case the plans were heartily endorsed. A subscription list was started to secure funds for this purpose, and met with quite general and liberal response. The plans called for the entire remodelling of the first floor, the completing of the second floor, the installation of a steam heating plant, the equipment of a physical laboratory, and other minor improvements. Work was begun immediately after commencement day, and continued throughout the whole summer vacation. The principal and Prof. Herman Renskers gave up their vacation for this purpose, and, with the assistance of the students, did a large part of the work themselves. At the opening of school in September, the faculty and students were greatly rejoiced to take up their work in the almost entirely new and much improved quarters. When all of the finishing touches were added, a rededication and public inspection day was celebrated, on November 19th, with much enthusiasm and gratitude. The present principal is W. P. Van

der Laan and in place of Prof. Renskers is now Prof. E. C. Van der Laan. It may seem a mistake that these two men have the same last name, yet such is the case, though they are not related. The principal now has charge of the department of natural sciences and E. C. Van der Laan has the department of ancient languages and history. The president of the board of trustees is Rev. J. B. Straks of Gibbsville.

CEDAR GROVE

Cedar Grove is located on the northeast corner of section 26 and is a station on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. Here a store was built in 1847 by H. J. Traas. The Presbyterian church was organized in 1853 and a building erected for religious purposes about 1865. The first pastor was Rev. J. P. Zonne. The Dutch Reform church was organized in 1856. This organization erected a church building in 1861, which was replaced by a better and more commodious one in 1870. The first pastor was Rev. Van Leuwen.

A Dr. C. Van Altena located here in 1850 and probably was the first regular physician in the town.

After the building of the railroad now known as the Northwestern, in 1872, the growth of Cedar Grove increased and business kept a proportionate pace therewith. A grist mill with three run of stones, was built in 1876 and an elevator in 1878. Previous to this, however, the Phoenix elevator had been built by G. A. Lammers. A cheese factory was in operation in 1880 by J. Van De Wall. The village was incorporated in 1899 and Gerrett Zammers was elected the first president; Dr. James Van de Veen, clerk; and Adrian Fontaine, supervisor. Cedar Grove now has a foundry and bank, the latter having been established in 1901. The village has a population of 498.

OOSTBURG

Oostburg is also a station on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad and had no existence until the road was built and placed in operation in 1872. The village has a population of 380, and was separated from the town of Holland and incorporated as a village in 1909. Oostburg is in a flourishing condition, has a Christian Reform church, organized in 1875, grain elevator, grist mill, hotel, several general stores, cheese factory and a blacksmith shop.

DACADA

Dacada is located in the extreme southwestern corner of the town on section 31. It is an unincorporated village but is quite a trade center for that section of the town. There are three general stores, a hotel and blacksmith shop.



Street Scene
Steel Foundry
Christian Reformed Church

Depot
Public School
State Bank

VIEWS OF OOSTBURG

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH

The parish of St. Nicholas at Dacada, was first established November 25, 1848, at which time the congregation was also given a resident pastor in the person of Rev. George Laufhuber. His successors were the Rev. Fathers De Becke, Deisenrieder, B. Smedding, Michael Obermueller, Hieronymus Berckman, John Stuchy, Fusseder, Johnr Mehlmann, M. Retzer, Herman Joseph Muckerheide, T. Willer, Peter Schwaiger, August Zeininger and John Huber. The Rev. Joseph Hamm had charge of the congregation from 1870 until 1892, when Rev. A. S. Leitner took charge.

Tuesday, April 9, 1912, the congregation of St. Nicholas Catholic church, witnessed the dedication by Bishop Koudelka, of Milwaukee. The handsome structure cost \$20,000.

The congregation is composed of about one hundred and twenty-five families, or nine hundred and fifty-five communicants. There is a parochial school, with an average attendance of one hundred. The order of Catholic Knights of Wisconsin has a branch of about forty-five members in the congregation; also the St. Nicholas Benevolent Society, of about sixty members, and the Altar Society with about ninety members. The parish is in a very flourishing condition.

WILSON TOWN

The first settler in this town was David Wilson, who came from Ohio in March, 1840, and located on section 11. He built a log cabin and in 1842 was joined by his family. The next settlers were James Osgood and his brother Leonard, who came in 1849 and located on section 14. Joseph Fairchilds arrived in the following year and located on section 14. These settlements were along the lake shore and were not made for the purpose of farming, but to engage in fishing, the lake abounding with many varieties of the finny tribe and the fisheries there established became profitable. The fish were packed in salt and for the first few years shipped to Cleveland and Detroit, where they were sold at an average price of \$6 a barrel.

About 1846 all of the territory now comprising Wilson town was separated from Sheboygan town and organized. The first town meeting was held at Graham's store in the city of Sheboygan and the name of Wilson was given the new organization in honor of its first settler.

Wilson is in the second tier of townships from the south and is bounded on the east by Lake Michigan, and on the north, west and south by the towns of Sheboygan, Lima and Holland respectively. The Northwestern railroad crosses the west part of the town from south to north, and the land is drained and watered by the Black river and tributary streams. The soil is a rich clay loam, producing excellent crops, and the inhabitants are mostly Germans, who have fine farms and are enterprising and prosperous. A great many of these farms are devoted to dairy purposes and not a few of the people still engage in fishing to a greater or less extent.

The first birth in the community was that of Andris Wilson, son of David Wilson, in 1843. The first marriage was that of James R. Brown

and Louisa Wilson in 1844. The first death was that of Waterman Jackson in the fall of 1847.

The first school was taught in the winter of 1846-7 by Milo Chamberlin

Other early settlers in this town were Bartholomew Trumbula in 1840; Henry and Dorothea Herbst, Jacob Brehm, on section 4, in 1847; Carl Roehrborn, 1848; Carl Reich, 1849; Frederick Zimmerman, 1851; F. Boehm, 1852.

Haines W. Wilson died at Sheboygan, March 15, 1912, at the age of seventy-eight. He came to Sheboygan county with his parents in the early '40s and located in what is now Wilson town, named after his father, David Wilson.

GREENRUSH

The town of Greenbush was organized in the summer of 1845 and was named after a town in Vermont, and Sylvanus Wade was elected the first chairman of the town.

Greenbush in point of area is the largest town in the county, having attached on the north one-third of the sections originally belonging to Russell. It is bounded on the west by Fond du Lac county, on the north by Russell, on the east by Rhine and Plymouth and on the south by Mitchell towns. The Sheboygan river cuts across the extreme northwest corner and the Mullet river crosses the town from section 18 to section 1, passing through the village of Glenbeulah. The soil is a clay loam and is well adapted to all the cereals grown in this latitude. In localities there are large quantities of limestone. In the north part of the town the land is gently rolling and in the extreme north portion was the Sheboygan marsh, a great part of which has been drained and made tillable. The southern portion of the town is more broken and gives place to what is known as the Potash Kettle hills. However, there are many good farms, especially on the south portion. The principal lucrative industry is dairying and the manufacture of cheese, which has a ready market on account of its excellent quality. Early in the settlement a mixed population was found in the northern part, while in the southern sections German and Irish predominated.

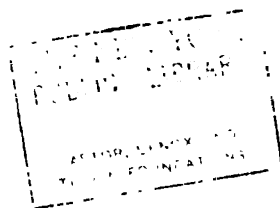
The first permanent settler in the town of Greenbush was Sylvanus Wade, who came from Massachusetts with his wife and nine children, in 1844, first locating in the locality where the village of Greenbush now stands. Here he built a log cabin and opened a blacksmith shop and also plowed ten acres of prairie and in addition kept a hotel. There was no road cut through to Fond du Lac at that time and in the fall of 1850 the first plank road meeting was held at his home.

In 1845 several additions were made to the settlement. Among those who came and located in the town that year were Job Babcock, Orrin Lamb, Peter Nair and Charles Robinson. C. B. Coleman located on section 9 and Horatio Sparks on section 31.

Among those who came in 1847 were Russell Barrett, Samuel P. Crandall, D. P. Roberts, W. L. Williams, Jacob Stoddard, A. E. Stoddard, J. Stoddard, Dr. L. H. Carey, D. P. Brevier, H. and A. A. Lampheer, O. P.



ONE OF THE STREETS IN GREENBUSH
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, GREENBUSH
BAPTIST CHURCH, GREENBUSH



Sampson, M. Albright and D. D. Hosford. Others who came in 1847 were: Henry C. Laack, who entered forty acres of government land, which he soon converted into a valuable and productive farm; Henry Dockstader, a New Yorker, settled on land now the site of the village of Greenbush, which was then a wilderness. He there opened a blacksmith shop and soon secured plenty of work, as he was on the line of the old plank road between Sheboygan and Fond du Lac, which became a great thoroughfare between the lake port at Sheboygan and the interior.

Galusha Mansfield, a native of Vermont, settled in the town in 1848. That winter he taught the first school in Greenbush, making his home with Milo Hard, who lived some two miles west of the village. Thomas and Catherine Sweet came from Canada in 1848 and settled on section 8. Michael Sweet, who later became postmaster at Plymouth, was a son of this worthy pioneer couple.

James Shufflebotham was born in England and came to the United States in 1849, with his family. He settled in the town of Greenbush on a farm of eighty acres. William Hull, a Canadian by birth, also settled here in the same year.

Hazael P. Clark, with his wife, three sons and one daughter, settled on section 1 near the village of Glenbeulah, in 1850. The section was covered with fine timber and he erected a mill and engaged in the business of providing lumber for his neighbors.

Captain Erastus W. Stannard settled in the town in 1851 and took a leading part in the community. He was supervisor and served in the general assembly from this district. In the same year John Andrew Smith also settled here. He was a veteran of the Mexican war. He assisted in raising a company which was mustered into the service of the United States as Company B of the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, the famous "Eagle Regiment," of which he was made first lieutenant.

Rev. Mr. Ferguson, of Glenbeulah, performed the marriage ceremony for Job Babcock and Miss Clarissa Fuller in May, 1847. This was the first marriage in Greenbush. The first birth occurred in 1847. The child was a son of W. L. Williams. Deacon Trowbridge preached the first sermon at the residence of Sylvanus Wade in 1844, and the first school was taught in the summer of 1848 by Miss Betsey L. Roberts.

The town has good schools and churches, its people are progressive and the farms will compare favorably with any in the state. Its population in 1910, including villages, was 1,599.

Sunday, August 15, the sixty-first anniversary of the founding of the Christian church of West Greenbush was celebrated.

VILLAGE OF GREENBUSH

This trading point is located on the Mullet river in section 10 and was platted by Sylvanus Wade in 1848, being located on the plank road between Sheboygan and Fond du Lac. In its early days and before the building of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, this village was of no inconsiderable consequence. It still retains a large trade, from a rich farming community

and has a mill, cheese factory, hotel, two general stores, blacksmith shops and other utilities.

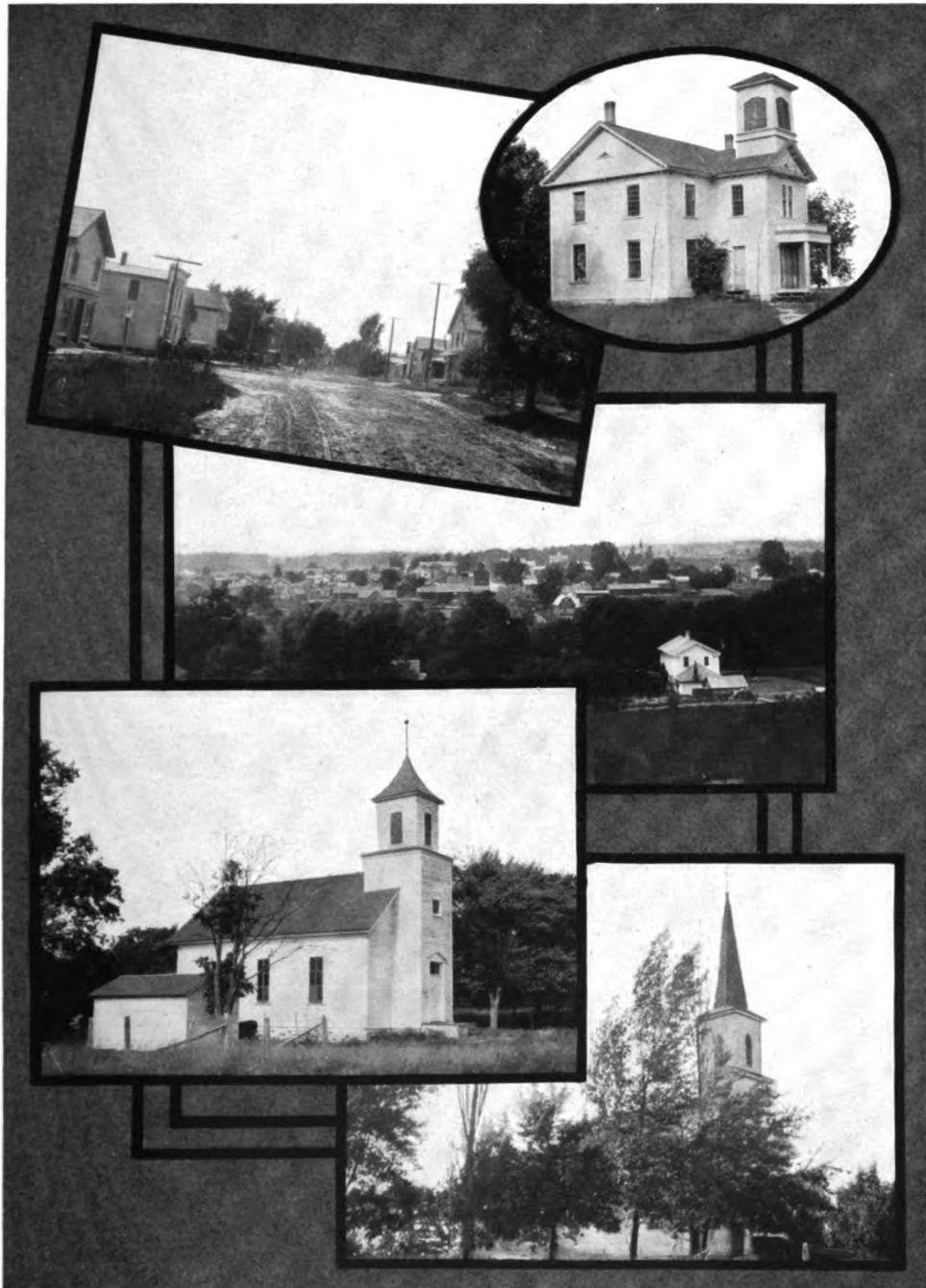
VILLAGE OF GLENBEULAH

The land upon which Glenbeulah stands was chosen as farms by a Mr. Pool and H. P. Clark. As is the case with Greenbush, the Mullet river flows through a portion of the village. In 1857 settlers and building increased in the locality and that year Stephen and J. T. Dillingham, Edwin Slade and Joseph Swift, having bought land and the water power, put up flouring and sawmill, to which was added a store. In 1859 Edward Appleton and Joseph Swift as agents for a company that had been organized, platted the land into village lots. It was about this time that the Sheboygan & Mississippi railroad was being constructed and in the spring of 1860 was completed to Glenbeulah, which for nine years thereafter was the road's western terminus. Here a postoffice was opened, February 7, 1860, having been removed from Elkhart. The village was given its name by Mr. Appleton in remembrance of his mother, who first name was Beulah, to which he prefixed Glen.

In the Historical Review, of 1910, a journal devoted to the publication of local history, appeared the following lucid and comprehensive review of the salient features of Glenbeulah's existence. The greater part of the data was taken by the Review from Miss Anna Titel's sketch, entitled "History of Glenbeulah:"

"The history of Glenbeulah can be said to date back to 1850, when Hazel Peckham Clark came to this county from Rhode Island and settled on a piece of land, a part of which is the site of the village. There was no village there for several years after Mr. Clark came, still he saw the possibilities in the fine timber growing in that region, and erected a mill, which until very recently was operated. Mrs. R. A. Vanalstyne is a daughter of Mr. Clark. At about the same time that Mr. Clark settled at what is now Glenbeulah, William Poole also settled there.

"It was not, however, until 1857 that a village was thought of. It was that year that J. T. Dillingham, Edwin Slade, Captain Joseph Swift, Edward Appleton and Harrison Barret arrived in the town. As was said before there was a lot of fine timber in that region and a stream which might afford water power, and Messrs, Dillingham, Swift and Slade at once conceived the idea of utilizing the power and making use of the wood. They opened a store and established both a sawmill and a flouring mill. After several years they expanded their business by beginning to manufacture woodenware. It was in 1866 that the firm of Swift, Dillingham & Company dissolved, Mr. Dillingham taking the mills and factory and Mr. Slade, the store. Mr. Dillingham continued to operate his factory at Glenbeulah until 1884, when he removed it to Sheboygan, where it is one of the best enterprises of that city. The factory was of much importance to Glenbeulah, because it employed a number of men. During the period the factory was in the village, the place flourished. It existed long enough, however, to arouse a feeling of pride and to encourage public spirit, and to this day



Business District
Methodist Episcopal Church

Bird's-eye View of Glenbeulah

High School
St. Fridolin's Church

GLENBEULAH SCENES

the people of the village hold to certain high standards. If it had not been for the factory a high school would probably never have been established in the village, but it is there and the people take a pride in maintaining it, and it was never more intelligently conducted than just now.

"Among the early comers was Edward Appleton, and he and Harrison Barret shared the honor of naming the place, and they certainly showed that they had poetry in their souls. It is a name which would attract attention anywhere for its beauty and euphony. It is explained that their invention was assisted by the beauty of the location in a glen and that the given name of Mr. Appleton's mother was Beulah.

"While Clark and Poole were the original private owners of the land of Glenbeulah, a house was built there as early as 1848, by Donden Ferguson. In 1850 it was purchased of C. Conger by Clark, who transformed it into a sawmill. In 1857 Clark disposed of the mill to Mr. Dillingham, in whose possession it remained for about twenty-seven years, when it became the property of R. A. Vanalstyne, who owned it until recently, when he sold it to Gust Baumann. It was only a few years ago that the old landmark was torn down.

"Dillingham, Slade and others had scarcely come into possession of the land and water powers when the erection of a flouring mill, now owned by George Metzger, was begun. A store was built on the site of that now belonging to Goelzer Brothers. At about the same time the Glen House was erected and this hotel is now being conducted by James Mooney. The village was thus started in 1857.

"The mill was the property of Swift, Dillingham, Slade & Company, as was also the store. Herman Schnebly was the first to run the mill, the greater part of the product of which found its way to Boston and other eastern points. The partnership lasted until 1866, when Mr. Dillingham took the mills and the woodenware factory, which was established a few years before. The flouring mill was bought by J. Bauernfeind and a man by the name of Meyers, in 1873. For sixteen years it remained in their possession, when they sold it to Mr. Metzger, who subsequently disposed of it to his son, George Metzger, in whose possession it still remains.

"The Glen House, built by Mr. Dillingham in 1857, was at first merely a boarding house for the men employed in the construction of the dam for the flouring mill and in building the mill. Two years later it was made a hotel and thrown open to the public. It was then that G. Stannard took charge of it. The hotel has been successively owned or leased as follows: Mr. Scott, Mr. Hadley, Mr. Root, Mr. Miller, Mrs. Troop, Mr. Boggs, Mrs. Troop, Mr. Huntley, Mr. Imig, Mr. Maurer, Mr. Hitzler and Mr. Mooney. Not until Mr. Hadley came into possession of the hotel and livery was there any connection by rail between Glenbeulah and Fond du Lac. In the earlier days there was a stage coach running between the two places and it cost two dollars to ride from one place to the other, while at present it costs forty-eight cents by rail. Mr. Kendall drove the stage coach.

"The store erected in 1857 stood until 1892, when it was destroyed by fire. It was owned jointly by Messrs. Dillingham and Slade until 1866, when Mr. Slade became sole owner. He conducted it until 1891, when he

sold it to E. Weaver, who had been in possession of it scarcely a year when it burned down. The site remained vacant until 1902, when Goelzer Brothers erected thereon their present store.

"One of the earliest comers to this part of the town was Joseph Syron, still living. He came in 1848. He was a carpenter by trade.

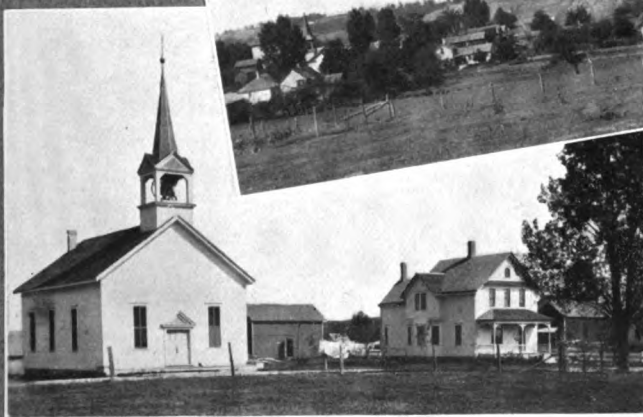
"The first meat market was opened by John Rossmann. The late Fred Beck, Sr., was the first to open a shoe shop in the village. Mr. Ladenberger was the first to swing the heavy sledge in the village. He opened a blacksmith shop in 1857, about the time the village was started. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Ladenberger, settled there in 1855, but the son spent two years, until 1857, in a machine shop in Fond du Lac. In 1875 he also began to deal in machinery and farm implements, and in 1884 he gave up blacksmithing and devoted his attention exclusively to his implement and machine business. Three years after Mr. Ladenberger established his blacksmith shop in the village, John Dennis opened a wagon shop. The latter stood on the site of the present residence of H. E. Garling.

"Among the early acquisitions to the business interests of the county was a hardware store owned by a Mr. Badger. It was located on the lot now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Clark.

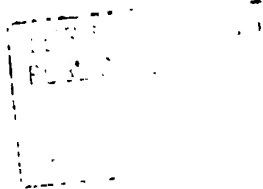
"Glenbeulah was exceedingly fortunate in the character of most of its early residents. They were men and women of intelligence and enterprise, and sought to establish a community in which it would be an advantage and an honor to reside. The names Dillingham, Slade, Swift, Clark, Syron, Ladenberger, Dennis, Barrett, Vanalstyne, Beck and scores of others stand for the things which make for better conditions, and no one can doubt that had Glenbeulah been more favorably located for trade, it would rank only second to Sheboygan in size and importance among the places of the county. The village had been scarcely more than established when a physician opened an office there. It was no less a personage than Dr. Emerson, who had come from the state of Maine. He was not a recent graduate but he had practiced for some time, and among his patients in the Pine Tree state were the members of the family of Hannibal Hamlin, who was elected vice president with Lincoln in 1860.

THE WOODENWARE FACTORY

"The enterprise which for a time seemed destined to give prominence to the village was the woodenware factory, mentioned in the early part of this article. It gave employment to sixty persons and made Glenbeulah a live village for a number of years. When, however, the timber in that region began to give out, the proprietor saw that he could operate his factory to a far greater advantage by changing its location and decided on removing to Sheboygan, which he did in 1884. This was a serious blow to the village and shattered the hopes of those who had seen in a vision the creation of a fond desire, a thriving and prosperous village. The factory produced many useful articles, such as cheese and butter boxes, measures, barrel covers, broom racks, cheese cases, hubs and others. Its yearly output was valued at about \$75,000, and its product was widely distributed.



VIEWS OF HINGHAM



"Simultaneously with the settlement of Glenbeulah provision was made for education. A small log building was erected and stood at the foot of what is known as the Beck hill in the eastern part of the village. The wages of teachers were by no means high. Eight dollars a month was considered fair pay. Board was furnished, however, but the teacher was obliged to 'board around.' It was not long before the little log schoolhouse gave way to a frame building, which has since been remodeled into a store but is now occupied by the postoffice. Early the citizens of the place began to agitate the subject of establishing a graded school and in 1861 it was decided to erect a building with several departments and, in 1862, the project was consummated. The structure still stands and is now the largest and most attractive building in the village.

"It may not be inappropriate to mention here that Miss Isabel T. Clark, now Mrs. R. A. Vanalstyne, was one of the first instructors in the village and taught for several years. It should be said in relation to her that she acquired considerable prominence as a teacher. The schools of Glenbeulah have always ranked well with the better schools of Sheboygan county.

HIGH SCHOOL

It was in 1877 that the free school was established, J. F. Moran being principal. In 1882 the first class was graduated and consisted of the following: Fred Barrett, Maud Carroll, Anna Dennis, Sarah Devoy and Minnie Shufflebotham. Mr. Burton was the principal when the class finished the course. It was made a four year high school in 1904, while R. M. Radsch was principal.

SAWED WOOD FOR THE ENGINE

Glenbeulah was one of the few places of the county favored with a railway in its early days. It was only three years after the village was started that the Sheboygan & Western railroad was completed as far as the village. March 20, 1860, the first train entered Glenbeulah. A locomotive and three box cars on that date drew up to the depot, which had recently been built. The cars were loaded with wheat, and soon the first train pulled out for Sheboygan. Until 1867 Glenbeulah continued to be the western terminus of the railroad. In that year the extension of the road westward was begun and the work in charge of S. M. Barrett was prosecuted until the road was completed to Fond du Lac. A fact which illustrates certain conditions regarding railroading in the county during those times is that wood was used for fuel in locomotives, and it is said of Jerry Donahue that he sawed with a hand saw all the wood required to run the engine between Sheboygan and Glenbeulah.

"In 1859 J. Rossman erected a hotel, which is now owned and conducted by R. G. Arnold, who purchased it from E. Heyn, also for a number of years proprietor of the hotel. A hotel was built by William Sinz in 1869. It is now conducted by M. Kirst, but was at various times in charge of Fred Titel, John Rauls and M. Feldmann.

"A creamery was built in the village in 1896 by H. E. Garling and was operated by the firm of Garling & Son. They did not long continue to make butter, but soon began to make cheese, which they have since continued to do.

"The building in which the postoffice is kept was originally a school-house, and was the first frame building used in the village for educational purposes. It was early discarded for the present structure. It has since been successively a shoe shop, by Mr. Beck; a candy store, first by Mrs. Metzger and second by Mrs. Walters; a meat market, by Melvin Collins; a harness shop, by Mr. Rhines, and now a postoffice.

"Glenbeulah has three churches established as follows: The Roman Catholic in 1860, the Methodist in 1883, the Lutheran in 1892. The Odd Fellows have a lodge in the village, organized January 17, 1867, with the following charter members: W. M. Clark, C. D. Gordon, I. B. Clark, W. M. Scott, J. A. Smith, Hiram Schnebly and R. A. Vanalstyne. The name of the lodge is Swift, No. 78. It is in a flourishing condition, with a membership of about thirty.

"Lyceum Hall was built in 1872, being completed July 4th that year, and a dance was held in the hall on that day, the first event in the new building. In 1884 the library was installed and the establishment of the library and the organization of the literary society were steps which have resulted in much benefit to the village.

"Better lighting has recently been introduced in the village in business places and the library, in the way of gas light; and in 1908 the Glenbeulah Telephone Company was organized. Cement sidewalks are taking the place of wooden walks."

ST. FRIDOLIN'S CHURCH, GLENBEULAH

This congregation was established in 1865 by Rev. Father Haider, who was then resident pastor at Sheboygan. There are about twenty-five families in this congregation. At one time they had a resident pastor but only for a short period as the limited number of communicants made it impossible for them to maintain the expense. Rev. E. J. Meyer, of Plymouth, now holds services at this church.

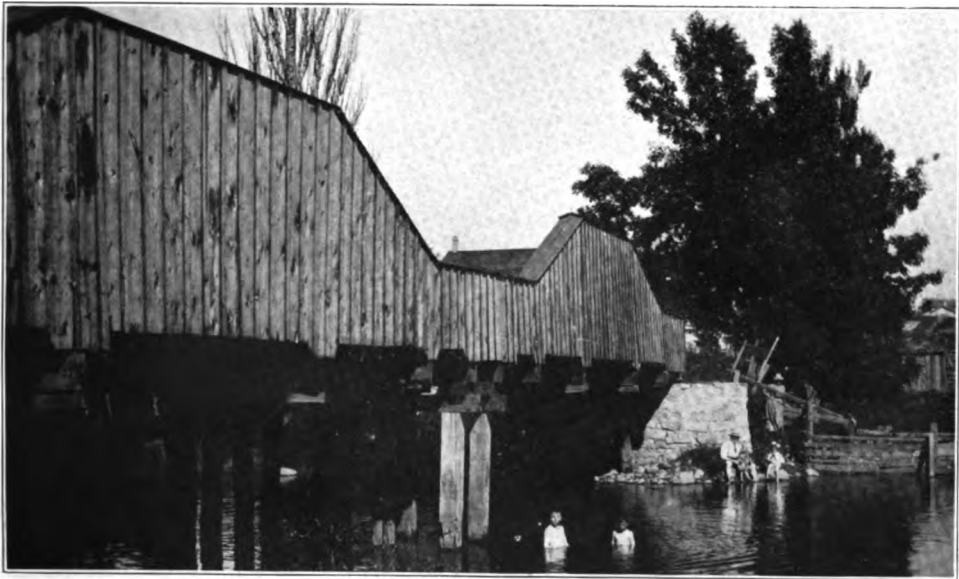
HERMAN TOWN

Herman was first attached to the town of Sheboygan Falls as a precinct but only remained so one year, when it was organized separately by the county board in 1850, and was given the name of Howard. The name was changed to Herman the following year. The first town meeting was held at Howard's Hotel, on the Green Bay road, at which time Charles Oetling was elected chairman, and Mr. Howard, town clerk.

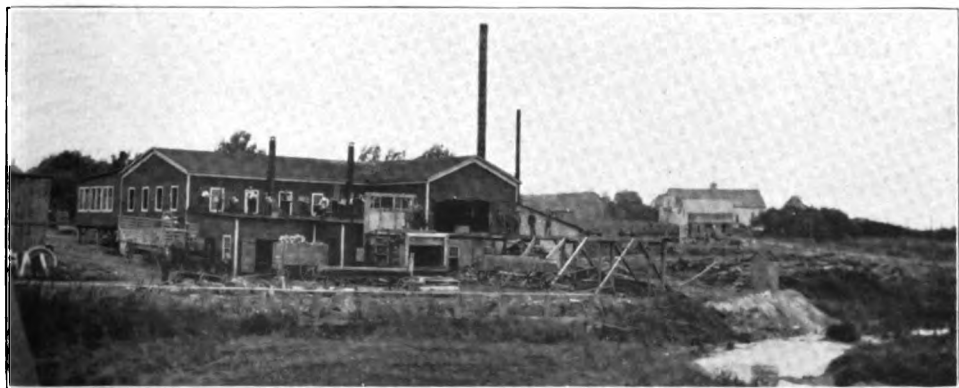
The first settler in Herman was Mr. Mungro, who located in the north part of the town on the farm later owned by Edward Newhouse. As he remained only two years the credit is given Fred Bender, Christian Wiehe, E. W. Schlichting and Heinrich Mahlstedt, who came from Germany with



Bird'seye View of Howard's Grove



Below the Bridge



R. L. Frome Manufacturing Company
VIEWS OF HOWARD'S GROVE

their families in 1846 and located in the unbroken wilderness in the south part of the town. The first labor of this little colony was the preparation of logs for cabins, which were soon erected. Then clearings were made and the settlement became a fixed fact. At this time the only thoroughfare through this region was the Green Bay road, opened by the government in 1836. Late in the fall of 1846 F. Prigge, F. Beckfeld, P. Meyer and D. Nordholtz located in the town.

John Henry Dreyer, after arriving at the port of New Orleans from Germany in the fall of 1846, came direct to this town and settled on a hundred and sixty acre farm on section 22. Here he kept a tavern, a very popular resort for many years.

Frederick Prigge was a native of Germany and came to the United States in 1846. In the summer of that year he arrived in Sheboygan county and located on section 36, having bought a half of the section for ten shillings. On the 12th day of June, 1848, John E. P. C. Prigge, a son was born, and Ernst Schlichting, Peter Meyer and Christian Wiehe became godfathers to the babe. Numerous are the incidents related by Mr. Prigge of the gatherings of Indians in counsel at his home.

Conrad Frederick Arpke, of Lippe-Detmold, was one of thirteen families who settled in Herman town in 1847. He died July 23, 1909.

William Reineking is one of the band of thirteen who came to the town from Lippe Detmold, Germany, in 1847. While working in the field in September, 1861, he was killed by a falling tree.

In 1847 Simon Reineking came to the town with his parents, Frederick and Mary Reineking. He married Catherine Wehrmann in 1850. She and her brother were members of the little colony of thirteen which came to the town that year. Herman Frederick Reineking came in 1847.

In the latter part of 1846 Frederick Burhop, a native of Germany, settled in the town.

Christian Strassburger, a German immigrant, settled in this town in 1847, and Henry Marten, of Lippe-Detmold, was one of the pioneers of that year.

Henry G. Mueller, who later became a lumber dealer in Sheboygan, and sheriff of the county, emigrated to this country from Germany with his parents, Christian and Austina Mueller, in 1847 and settled in Herman town.

Louis Kerl left Germany with his family in 1847 and upon his arrival in Sheboygan county settled in this town. He first purchased eighty acres on section 25, where he erected a cabin and began to clear and make a farm.

Dr. Henry Bodestab left his native land in 1844 and came to the United States. He arrived in Sheboygan from Albany, New York, in the fall of 1847, and a few days later located on a tract of land in Herman town, where with the aid of his two sons he attended a fine farm of two hundred and forty-three acres.

Casper Pfister with his wife left the fatherland in 1847 and landed on the shores of the new world. Coming direct to Sheboygan county, Mr. Pfister purchased a small tract of land in Herman town which was all in woods. On this he lived some five years, making improvements and at the same time cleaning and repairing watches and clocks. He then went to She-

boygan and opened one of the first watchmaker's establishments in the place. His son, W. A. Pfister, succeeded him in business.

William Heyer located here in 1848. Philip H. Wolff arrived in this country from Germany with his young bride, Philipine, in March, 1848, and settled on eighty acres of timber land in section 26.

Charles H. Halbach, who later became a photographer in Sheboygan, settled in Howard's Grove in this town in 1848.

Cord Boedecker was one of the German pioneers of this town, arriving in 1849. He bought three hundred and twenty acres of timber land, upon which he built a log house.

August Pott came to this country with his parents, Gottfried and Anna Catherine Pott, from Rhenish Prussia, in 1849, and settled on wild land in the town of Herman.

A school district was organized in 1848, and Miss Eva Atwood taught the first school at the home of Charles Oetling.

The birth of a daughter to Fred Bender in December, 1846, and a son to Charles Oetling in August, 1847, were the first births in the town.

Herman Frederick Reineking was the first of the settlers to be married after coming here. The ceremony was performed in 1848 but not in Sheboygan county, however, for the reason there was no one here at the time vested with the right to perform the marriage rites of the church to which the contracting parties belonged. His bride was Miss Charlotte Luhmann, a daughter of Simon and Sophia (Heitmann) Luhmann, who were members of the thirteen families who immigrated from Lippe-Deimold to the United States in 1847 and settled in Hermantown.

Rev. Mr. Clees held religious services here as early as 1849.

Herman is situated in the north tier of towns and is bounded on the east by Mosel, north by Manitowoc county, west by Rhine and south by Sheboygan Falls towns. There are four small trading places—Howard, Franklin, Ada and Edwards. Howard is situated at the junction of the Green Bay and the Sheboygan and Calumet roads, where a grist mill was built on the Pigeon river as early as 1853, but which burned down shortly after and was replaced by a sawmill put up by F. Beckfeld. Besides this the village had a cheese and cheese box factory, hotel, two general stores and a blacksmith shop. Franklin is on the Sheboygan river and has a sawmill and grist mill, both built as early as 1853. The village also had in 1854 a blacksmith shop and store. Besides its mills, Franklin has a hotel, two general stores and two or three shops. The college and theological seminary of the German Reform church, more familiarly known as the Mission House, is a mile and a half northeast of Franklin, and is one of the largest institutions of the kind in the United States. At Ada on the Sheboygan and Calumet road in the northern part of section 8 is a hotel, cheese factory, store and blacksmith shop. At Edwards, on the Green Bay road in section 2, is a general store.

The population of Herman town in 1910 was 1,913, the majority of whom are Germans.



A VIEW OF RANDOM LAKE IN SHERMAN

MISSION HOUSE

No institution in Sheboygan county has been more beneficial and far-reaching in its influence for good than the Mission House. It is located on section 20 in the town of Herman. It had its origin in a desire of the membership of the Reformed church in the United States to educate young men for the ministry and for the profession of teaching. To carry out this idea a mission committee was appointed, consisting of Pastors H. A. Muehlmeier, Kluge, Schiller and Bossard, and of Elders H. Helming, F. Reineking and C. Stoelting. At a meeting of this committee held on the 6th of December, 1860, it was decided to found such a school. Having no house for the purpose, Rev. H. A. Muehlmeier opened his home to the first students, furnishing them with a place to recite as well as giving them instruction. On certain days of the week the students would walk four miles, carrying their lunch with them, to receive instruction from Rev. Dr. J. Bossard, pastor of the Saron's congregation. The first pupil to attend was Christian Schoepfle, who became pastor of a church in Defiance, Ohio. Later came August Becker, H. Helming, J. Yoth and Rev. Mr. Gehring, all of whom were ordained to the ministry. The first building was erected in 1862. In 1864 Rev. H. A. Muehlmeier was chosen house father, which position he filled for many years. His school prospered and from time to time other buildings were erected. In 1895 a fine building was erected for library, museum, recitation, laboratory and other purposes. About the time the first building was put up S. Steffen gave five acres of ground for a building site and F. Reineking donated ten acres of land adjoining. April 26, 1865, a committee purchased seventy-five acres from Mr. Steffen for the small consideration of \$1,500. The object in acquiring land was to give the students an opportunity to earn their way through school and also to develop a strong physical manhood. The reputation of this institution became widely known and students from almost every state in the Union have been attracted to its halls. Rev. Dr. Bossard was the first professor to receive any pay for his services. The first year he received \$400, which was afterward increased to \$500. The school now supports a large corps of professors—men of experience and ripe scholarship. The work is divided into two departments, that of the college proper and that of the theological seminary.

The Mission House is under control of three synods, namely: Synod of the Northwest, Central Synod and the German Synod of the East. It is supported, however, by the labors and sacrifices of the members of the German Reformed church throughout the United States.

In Franklin, on May 12, 1912, the new Emanuel Reformed church was dedicated. The present pastor is Rev. Martin, and his congregation is one of the oldest in this section. The building, which the present one has replaced, had been in use for fifty years.

SHERMAN

Sherman is one of the best towns in Sheboygan county and was first settled in 1846. It was originally organized as a part of the town of Scott

but was created a separate town in 1850 under the name of Abbott. In 1865 the name was changed to Sherman.

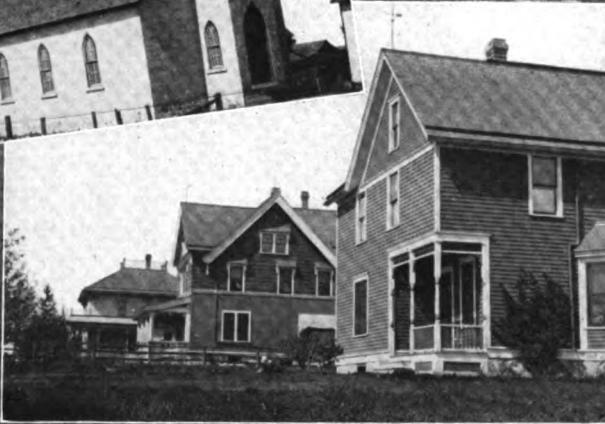
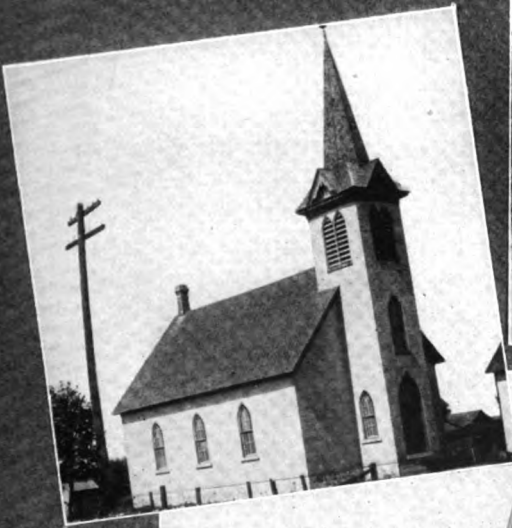
This town is situated in the center of the last tier. Ozaukee county bounds it on the south, Holland on the east, Lyndon on the north and Scott on the west. The soil is very productive and agriculture is the chief industry, although dairying is conducted to no small degree. The farms are well tilled, the buildings and fences are of the best, the roads are well taken care of and the people are prosperous. Good schools and well attended churches prevail.

It was in 1846 that J. B. Bassett, a native of New York, settled on section 10 and in the two following years those seeking new homes in the west located here in considerable numbers. Among them were the Abbotts, from whom the town first got its name; S. W. Bradley, J. E. Mitchell, Matthew Swartz, James Kinsler. Thomas Nugent, in 1841, at the age of sixteen, left the Green Isle and landed in New York. He subsequently went to New Orleans and remained there six years, when in 1847 he arrived in Sheboygan and soon thereafter located in the town of Sherman. Albert Shaw, a New Yorker, settled here on a tract of two hundred acres lying on the town line between Lyndon and Sherman, adjoining an Indian village, in 1847. In the fall of the same year his father, Abel Shaw, and family joined him. Hiram Townsend, a native of Vermont, settled here in the same year on a tract of one hundred and twenty acres of land, upon which he built a log cabin and began farming with ox teams. The following year his wife and three children joined him. Their home was within five miles of the old Indian planting ground and the red men would often pass the Townsends on fishing trips, stopping on their way to borrow kettles.

Those who came in 1848 were Gottlieb Hillger, a German, and John W. Lee, of North Carolina, who came in the spring of that year. He purchased forty acres of timber land and built a log house. Fred and Elizabeth Winter, with their family, removed to Sherman town from Milwaukee in 1849, purchasing here forty acres of land. Gottlieb Torke came to the town in 1855 from Germany.

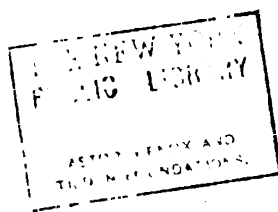
RANDOM LAKE VILLAGE

Random Lake village is located on sections 34 and 35 and takes its name from the lake upon the borders of which it is located. The first settlement here was made in 1848 by J. P. Carroll. It was quite an important trading point for the surrounding country and when the railroad was built in 1870 its population increased in numbers and the place took on more dignity from the fact that a public school was built, hotels were erected, a lumber yard was opened, also a wagon and blacksmith shops. Near the shore of the lake are immense ice houses from which the product is shipped to Milwaukee and other points. Near the tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad stands a large elevator. In 1907 the village was incorporated and now has a population of four hundred and eight.



Graded School
 St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church
 Some Residences of Random Lake

State Bank of Random Lake



ST. MARY'S CHURCH, RANDOM LAKE

St. Mary's congregation was organized about 1854, at which time quite a number of Catholic families had settled in and around that place. The site selected by these people at that time for a church, and which was located about a mile and a half from the village, was donated to the congregation by David Leahy and wife, who were among the earliest settlers. The first church was a small frame structure. After the parish had been organized and the church erected, Random Lake received occasional visits from the pastor residing at Cascade. These visits, however, were necessarily few and far between as, owing to the almost impassable condition of the roads during a considerable portion of the year and the many arduous duties devolving upon the pastor, it was impossible for him to devote any considerable time to the welfare and advancement of any particular flock. After the parish had been attended for some time in this manner, it was made a mission to St. Nicholas, at Racine. St. Mary's grew and prospered as the years passed until in 1873 the number had increased to such an extent that it became necessary to erect a larger church. This was a solid stone structure 34 by 60 feet, which was dedicated in November of that year. Soon thereafter Rev. Charles Fessler became the first resident pastor, with St. Patrick's congregation at Adell as its mission. About this time a parsonage was also built. Prior to the coming of Rev. Fessler the church had been attended by a number of priests located at Holy Cross, Cascade and Racine. The first of whom there is any record was Rev. La Foeber, who was followed successively by Revs. Gernbauer, De Becke, Stoeck, Bradley, Tierney, Bradley, Fusseder, McGowan, Petit, Seif, McMahon, Schwaiger and Hamm.

Father Fessler's successors have been Revs. Haberstock, Welbes, Lochmees, Muenzer, Froehlich and A. V. Mueller. March 24, 1895, the church was burned to the ground. By this time Random Lake village had grown to considerable extent and it was believed by the parishioners that the interests of the congregation would be best promoted by erecting the new church in the village. Accordingly a site was secured in the village from the Butler estate, Mrs. Butler donating her interests in the same. This is Roman Gothic in style and is 38 by 88 feet in size. There is also a parochial school in connection with the church.

SILVER CREEK

The village of Silver Creek is located about three miles west of Random Lake. There is located here a sawmill, a flour mill, cheese factory, stores, a blacksmith shop, also the Charles Hamm brewery and distillery and a soda water manufactory.

ADELL

Adell is a railroad station on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, and is located on section 2. It was originally known as Sher-

man Station. The plat of the village was made by Chester Gerschmehl in 1873. Here are established grain elevators, two hotels, stores and other business enterprises.

RHINE

Rhine is in the north tier of towns and is bounded on the west by the towns of Russell and Greenbush, on the south by Plymouth, on the east by Herman and on the north by Manitowoc county. It is located in the heart of the Potash Kettle hills. Its height would indicate it is the watershed of the county. It is about 360 feet above sea level. The soil on the east side is black loam, about two miles wide, and then come the hills, where is to be found gravel and sand and much erratic rock. The town has an exceptional quantity of floating rock. The forests were mainly hard wood and in the southern limit there was a great deal of pine. The river has a fall of about ninety feet and three splendid water powers. The Sheboygan river crosses the town in the northwest and northeast parts. In the northwest section along the river there is considerable swamp land, including the greater part of sections 6 and 7. Among the hills above referred to are a number of beautiful lakes—Elkhart, Cedar, Little Elkhart and others. Elkhart Lake is the largest and is situated in the southwest part of the town in sections 29 and 30.

This section of the county was alive with game early in its history. The lakes and river teemed with a fine variety of fish. Indians were mainly of the Chippewa and Menominee tribes but there were scattering bands of Pottawatomies and Sauks. Chief Solomon, who was well known throughout this region, was a Pottawattomie. George W. Wolff, well known throughout the county, a resident of Elkhart, knew Solomon quite intimately. "King" Solomon was born near Chicago and died about 1889 at Keshena, the Indian reservation. When last seen here he was over eighty years of age. His son John, still living on the reservation, visited some of his old friends of Sheboygan county in 1909. John spoke to Mr. Wolff upon approaching him and called him by name. Mr. Wolff tells the story that one day "King" Solomon came to his father's farm while the latter was building a rail fence. He was induced to assist in the work but it was very much against the Indian's will and habits to perform any bodily labor. The Indians were pretty well scattered over the town of Rhine. They had their clearings, one of which covered at least forty acres, upon which they planted corn and beans, chiefly the latter. They had in the neighborhood a village at one time of sixty-eight wigwams. The Indian paths were from twenty inches to two feet wide and were worn three or four inches in depth. Many Indian mounds have been discovered here and some of them still remain unopened. These mounds range in height from six to nine feet. George Wolff stated to the writer that he has seen in the vicinity of these mounds a wagon load of flint instruments of all shapes.

The first settlers in the town of Rhine were the three Krauss brothers, Rudolph, Herman and another whose name cannot be remembered. They located on sections 25 and 26. About the same time, 1847, Augustus and



SCENE IN PARNELL



ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH AND CEMETERY, PARNELL

Catherine Bettelhauser located on section 35, where he intended to erect a flax mill. He was a native of Germany. About this time came Bettelhauser's father, Julius Bettelhauser, who settled on section 22. Charles A. Born, Sr., a native of Barmen, Rhine Prussia, arrived in the town in 1848 and engaged in merchandising and farming until 1854, when he removed to Sheboygan. In the same year John G. Brickbauer, also a native of Germany, arrived here, and purchased sixty acres of land on section 27. He was prominently identified with the construction of all roads in the town. In 1847 John Mathes and Peter Bub settled on sections 25 and 36, also Julius Wolff, father of George Wolff, on section 22. The latter came here from Germany and became one of the wealthiest men of the community, helping to organize the town of Rhine, of which he was the first clerk. He held various offices of trust. He was a member of the board of supervisors, one of the county commissioners during the building of the courthouse, sheriff of the county in 1856 and 1857 and a member of the general assembly in 1866, 1868 and 1870. He also held the responsible position of county treasurer. John Mathes also came from Germany. He took a prominent part in the improvement of the community and organization of the town and county. He was a life long democrat and in 1884 represented his district in the state legislature.

Rhine town was originally settled by what were known as Rhinelanders, immigrants from the Rhine section of Germany, and by the year 1852 the town was quite well settled, except in the hill region.

The town was organized in 1852. It was originally part of Plymouth. About 1856 there were almost as many inhabitants as there are now. There was a steam grist mill on section 27, built in 1855, by the Sperling brothers. Along about this period, Luther Witt located in the town and built a saw-mill on section 18, and shortly thereafter a man by the name of Thiele built an oil mill, run by water power. His product was obtained from grape seeds, beech nuts, etc. The chief products of the farm were wheat and beans. As a matter of fact, this locality was noted in early days for its production of wheat. There were few dairy cattle previous to 1860 and no villages. There was a blacksmith shop on section 14, conducted by one Moerschen. Hay was secured from the marshes. The highways were cut along the Indian trails. Sheboygan Falls and Sheboygan were the nearest markets.

The first religious services were held in the homes of the settlers and Rev. Schmidt preached here in the early '50s. Later on, Rev. Renatus Erbe ministered to the spiritual wants of the settlement. Several church buildings were erected within this period—an Evangelical on the southwest quarter of section 14, and another one on the southeast quarter of section 15. A Catholic church was built on the southwest quarter of section 15 in 1856, and about the same time a German Reformed church was built on section 36, and another of the same denomination on section 16.

The first schoolhouse was built early in the town's history on the northeast quarter of section 26 and taught by one Grant. The building was a log structure, had a fire place, and doors swung on wooden hinges.

In 1850 a man by the name of Riess put up a "pit" sawmill on section 22.

Rhine is a very patriotic town and when the Civil war broke out in 1861, one hundred and fifteen men went from here to the front, twenty-three of whom never returned. The first to lose his life in fighting for his country was Henry Carver, who fell at Falling Water, Virginia, and the last to lose his life in that great struggle was Gottlieb Strutz, at Averysboro, North Carolina. In 1867 a monument was erected to the soldier dead on the southwest quarter of section 14. It was dedicated on the 4th day of July, 1868.

There are eight cheese factories in the town of Rhine. The first one was installed by Peter Meyer on section 35, in 1879, and in the same year another one was put up on section 36 and one on section 14.

ELKHART LAKE

Elkhart Lake, so named by the Indians who were found living at the outlet at the time the United States surveys were made in the year 1835, is situated in the heart of the Kettle country, surrounded by wooded hills 100 feet in width. The lake is about four miles in circumference and has a depth of 117 feet, according to geological surveys made by the state. The waters of this beautiful lake are mainly of spring derivation, but little surface water being able to enter it. Thus the lake affords splendid bathing, fishing and boating. It has an outlet at its western extremity—a small creek which, after winding its way for several miles through meadows and the thick cedar and tamarack swamps, empties into the Sheboygan river.

THE VILLAGE

The village of Elkhart Lake was incorporated in the year 1905, and its first president was T. C. Sharpe. According to the census of 1912, there is a population of 500 inhabitants. The beautiful little summer resort has most of the conveniences of a city, being supplied with water works, electric lights and good streets and sidewalks. A branch of the interurban railway enters the town from Plymouth. The educational facilities are of the best and consist of a high and graded schools. There is a public library containing about 2,000 volumes, and the churches are three in number. Its business establishments consist of the Elkhart State Bank, controlled by George W. Wolff, three smitheys, a bakery, two meat markets, two lumberyards, two elevators and one sawmill, besides having five large hotels which accommodate about four thousand tourists during the summer season, which lasts from the first of June, to September first. Elkhart is connected with the outer world by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, which was built in the year 1872.

MOSEL

The town of Mosel contains only eighteen full and six fractional sections and is the smallest in the county. It has no villages.



ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, DACADA

In 1853 the town was separated from Sheboygan and completed its organization by the election of William Wipperman as chairman, and Robert Athorp, town clerk. Mosel is situated in the extreme northeast corner of the county and is bounded on the east by Lake Michigan, north by Manitowoc county, west by the town of Herman and south by the town of Sheboygan. It is watered by small streams flowing in an easterly direction, emptying into the lake. It may be stated typographically the surface of the town is gently rolling. The soil is very fertile and consists of a rich clay loam and in the days when the county became noted for the production of its excellent peas, that product of the soil was raised here in large quantities. The Lake Shore & Western railroad, now the Chicago & Northwestern, enters the town on section 33 and passing through the town in a straight line, leaves it at section 4. On the line of this railroad are two stations—Mosel, on section 33, and Seven Mile Creek, on section 16.

At the time that settlements were made in Mosel there were no roads to Sheboygan except by way of the Green Bay road to Sheboygan Falls and thence by a road to Sheboygan. The first settlers came in the summer of 1847. They were Michael Feld, who located on section 5; Peter Brust, on section 5; Jacob Demand and Daniel Welsch on section 5; Joseph and Fritz Weiskopf on section 7; and C. Treutmann on section 29. In the fall of the same year A. C. Festerling and Charles Lauterbach settled on section 28 and Michael Truttschel on section 20. In 1849 John and Martha Kaeppler came to this country from Germany and purchased land in the town of Mosel, locating here with their seven children, Louis Koellmer came here in 1850.

Other early settlers were Peter Wagner, Philip Feld, Henry Welsch, Christoph Welsch, Theodore Wunsch, P. Conrad, Fred Festerling, Henry Schuette, Henry Kaeppler, August Truttschel, Henry Conrad, Gottlieb Eisner, Ernst Truttschel, Daniel Leahy, F. Truttschel and C. Truttschel.

The first couple married in the town was George Thomas and Margaret Fuchs. The first death was that of Jacob Demand in 1848. The first birth was that of a daughter of Peter Brust. The first school taught was in the fall of 1849 by Miss Tryphine Taylor.

The sole industry of Mosel town is agriculture and the population is practically German. In 1910 the population was 884. Mosel has within its borders good schools and churches. The farms are highly cultivated, well fenced and stocked and the farms and out-buildings will compare favorably with any in the county.

SCOTT

The history of Scott town is contemporaneous with that of Sherman, for at the time that Sherman was made a separate entity it was part and parcel of Scott. It was organized in 1849 and at the first town meeting held in April, 1850, R. C. Brazleton was elected chairman. The town is in the southwest corner of the county and is bounded on the west by Fond du Lac county, on the north and east by the towns of Mitchell and Sherman, and on the south by Washington county. This is a fine farming community, is well watered by Stanley and Batavia creeks and other streams, together with the

Milwaukee river, which traverses sections 25 and 36. It also cuts into the east portion of section 1. In section 6 is Crooked Lake.

The surface of the country is gently rolling but not rough and the soil is excellent. Many of the finest farms in the county are to be found here and its people are made up of a frugal, industrious and prosperous character.

The first settler in the town was John Cleaves, a native of the state of New York, who came in the spring of 1847 and located on section 26. About this time Jacob and Maria Elizabeth Reis, German immigrants, who had been in the United States about one year, settled in the town. Their son Jacob was born here April 7, 1849. Ezra Floyd, a Mr. Dunham and R. C. Brazleton followed soon after.

Good schools and well attended churches abound. There are no railroads entering this region and but two villages have gained a foothold, neither of which has been incorporated. Batavia, the most important one, has a population of about 200. It is located in the center of section 13, and has a grist mill, two hotels, a couple of general stores, a cheese factory, blacksmith and other shops, two churches and an excellent school.

Beechwood is a hamlet on the dividing line between sections 16 and 17, its main street being the Mayville road. Close by is Beechwood Lake. Here are established a cheese factory, hotel, general stores and blacksmith shop. The population of Scott in 1910 was 1,331.

RUSSELL

The town of Russell comprises the north two-thirds of town 16 north, range 20 east. The south one-third was attached to Greenbush to accommodate those living on the south side of Sheboygan marsh. This town is bounded on the north by Calumet county, on the east by Rhine, south by Greenbush towns, and on the west by Fond du Lac county. The soil is clay and clay loam, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, barley and grass. There are only twenty-four sections in this town and one-third of these are in the marsh section. The Sheboygan river crosses the lower part of the town and there are other streams in the locality.

Russell was organized in 1852 and was named after John Russell, a settler living on section 4. The first election was held at the house of George Keenan in the spring of 1854, the total number of votes cast being fourteen. Michael Byrne was elected chairman and J. L. Sexton clerk.

The first settler here was Lewis Odell, who came in 1848 and located on section 13.

Patrick and Mary Keenan, natives of Ireland, emigrated to America in 1846 and settled in New York. Coming west in 1848 they located in the town of Russell. At the time of their advent here the place was almost a perfect wilderness, there being but two or three families in the whole town. Mr. Keenan built a log house and began the task of clearing the heavy timber and cultivating the ground. He became one of the prosperous and influential men of this community. Valentine Voelker and Anton Boll settled on section 5 in 1849, and James Shufflebotham located on section 2



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CEDAR GROVE



CEDAR GROVE REFORMED CHURCH



In 1850 John Henschel located on section 14; Michael Byrne on section 10; and C. Abbey on section 2.

Those who settled in the town in 1851 were Bernard McCabe on section 2; P. Flynn on section 3; J. L. Sexton, section 12; P. Smith, section 13.

The first religious services were held in the village of St. Anna in the spring of 1851, in a small log building. They were conducted by Rev. Father Ell. The school was taught by John L. Sexton in a log house on section 12. On this same section was located the first postoffice and Mr. Sexton presided over it. The first marriage was that of Henry Henschel and Mrs. Amelia Wolf in the spring of 1855. Esquire Dean performed the ceremony. The first birth was that of Anton Boll in the spring of 1851. A Mr. Trimbauer was killed by a falling tree in the fall of 1853, and his was the first death in Russell.

St. Anna is located in the northeast corner of section 5 and is partly in Calumet county. The population of the town of Russell as given by the last census is four hundred and forty-four and is the smallest in the county.

MURDER OF A RECLUSE

J. L. Sexton, the kindly old gentleman who resided alone in a log cabin in the town of Russell, near the Sheboygan marsh, and who for many years was known and respected as "The Old Hermit," was born in Vermont, January 11, 1825, where he was well educated, according to the standard of those times. He removed to Sheboygan county in 1845 and had resided here until his untimely end. The first part of his life here was devoted to teaching; later he was town clerk, and postmaster. He had a family of two sons, Frank, of Woolsey, and Barton, of Heron, South Dakota, and one daughter, Mrs. J. Diehl, of Sheboygan. Mrs. Sexton died many years ago, and the sons and daughter growing to manhood and womanhood, went out into the world, leaving the old gentleman alone with his books and papers, in his humble cottage in the midst of a little grove of forest and fruit trees, most of them planted by himself. In front of the home he had collected many rocks and fossils of curious formation, and Indian relics, some piled on top of each other like totems or totem poles before an Alaskan Indian's residence, having a dark back-ground of foliage from which rare and beautiful flowers looked out upon, and formed an appropriate setting for the lowly thatched cottage that is presented in the picture.

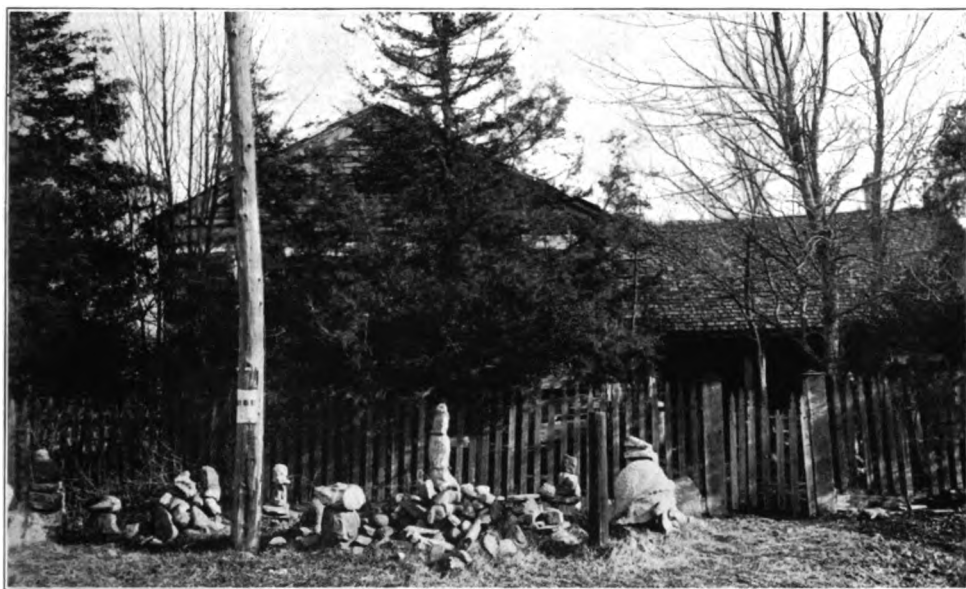
Mr. Sexton was something of a philosopher, a pleasing conversationalist, a great reader and student of scientific questions, and very frequently a contributor of interesting articles to the publications of the county. The room in which he passed most of his time, and in which he was murdered, was in the smaller part of the building, shown in the accompanying view, and was a sort of a curiosity shop; it was literally filled, except for the little passage ways, with books, papers, curios, pamphlets, writings, records, furniture, flower pots, ancient fire arms, etc. Here he passed his time reading, writing, working in his garden, and entertaining many callers, counting all as friends; and indeed it is difficult to believe there were any who were not his friends. Feeling secure in the fact that he had no enemies, and that his

means though ample for his simple wants were not large enough to tempt to crime, he was unprepared for the foul assassin's deed that ended his life in tragedy in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

MITCHELL

Mitchell is in the second tier of towns from the south and is bordered on the west by Fond du Lac county, on the north by Greenbush, east by Lyndon and south by Scott towns. The topography of the town shows a range of hills, technically known as the "Potash Kettles," which is about a mile wide and runs diagonally through the town from northeast to southwest, dividing it into two portions of nearly equal extent, the southeast triangle being a little the larger, and is generally level with the exception of a valley about a quarter mile wide, which runs parallel with the range of Potash Kettles, and about one mile distant from them. In the eastern part of this valley are a number of springs forming the eastern branch of the Milwaukee river. East of this valley the soil is dry and fertile. The ground was at one time well timbered along the streams, elm, black ash and tamarack on the highlands, white oak, maple, beech, iron wood, hickory, wild cherry, butternut, basswood and poplar. In the early days in some localities large quantities of oak, hickory hoop-poles were prepared for market. The range of hills was covered with red oak timber of little value and the land will not bring very much in the market. The northeast triangle of the town is better fitted for agricultural purposes. It was originally covered with a heavy growth of hard maple, white and swamp oak of great size, but now few if any of them remain, being unable to withstand the havoc of the woodman's ax. The soil of the town is variable, though mainly a calcareous and clay marl, of quite light color when first plowed but grows darker on exposure to the atmosphere and is much more productive than its color would indicate. However, there are good farms in the community and the people are prosperous.

The town of Mitchell was organized with the present town of Lyndon in 1849. In 1850 it was separated from Lyndon and organized under the name of Olio, with the following officers: Peter Donahoe, chairman; William E. Akin and William Austin, supervisors; C. W. Humphrey, town clerk and superintendent of schools; Stephen Gray, treasurer; and Peter Preston, assessor. The name of Mitchell was given to the town in 1851 as a token of respect to the great Irish patriot, John Mitchell. The first settlers here were Albert Rounseville, Benjamin and James Trowbridge, John and Daniel Sanborn and James O'Cain, who with their families formed a little colony in the state of New York to immigrate to this country and located near the center of section 12 and adjacent to a number of springs of pure and sparkling water. This little settlement was increased in September of the same year by John Smith, James Angus, John Horn, Alfred Launsdale and E. L. Adams, with their wives and children, from Sodus, New York. They located in the immediate vicinity of the first colony of



**J. L. SEXTON'S CABIN IN WHICH HE WAS MURDERED, JUNE 28, 1911, IN TOWN OF
RUSSELL**

settlers and it was their intention to all join their interests in a community with the objects and aims of a society then known as the Fouerierites. With this object in view eleven families united in a petition to the territorial legislature to grant them a charter under the name of the "Spring Farm Phalanx." Harrison C. Hobart who was then the representative in the legislature from Sheboygan county, fathered the bill, but he was defeated in his efforts and as a result the colony was in a measure disintegrated and some of its members left for other localities.

Benjamin F. Trowbridge had gone to the gold diggings in California and on his return in 1852 was lost at sea between Havana and New York city. In August, 1846, R. Fritz settled on section 14 and his brother Edward on section 23. C. W. Humphrey came in February, 1847, and was followed by E. Siekens in March, and U. Cous in May of that year. Mr. Humphrey came from Oneida county, New York, and preempted a claim, upon which he built a cabin and "kept batch" until his marriage in 1848, to Marian Elizabeth Van De Mark. He was one of the early commissioners for Sheboygan county, served as sheriff, supervisor, superintendent of schools and member of the Wisconsin assembly.

Laurence Riley, a native of Ireland, located on section 34, in 1847. His father joined him sometime thereafter and made his home with his son, where he died. William Chambers, also a native of Ireland, settled on section 36 in this same year. His petition for the east half of section 36 bears the date of May 13, 1847, and is the earliest known in the town. James Gillen, a native of Ireland, settled in the town in 1848. John M. Saeman, with his wife Elizabeth and two children, Christina and John, left his native place in Germany in 1849 and entered a large tract of land on section 13, a part of which became the site of the village of Batavia. Richard R. Phalen, who was born in Ireland, came to the United States when sixteen years of age and settled on a farm in the town of Mitchell in 1850. Austin Hinkley, a native of Ohio, located on what is known as Spring Farm in 1854 but later removed to the town of Lyndon.

In 1848 immigration into the town increased quite rapidly and consisted principally of natives of the Emerald isle—a frugal, peaceful and industrious people.

Juliette, a daughter of U. Cous, was married to Almon Andrews, of Plymouth, August 18, 1848, 'Squire Oran Rogers performing the ceremony. This was the first marriage in the town. The birth of George O'Cain, son of Isaac and Cynthia O'Cain, which occurred in May, 1848, was the first of the white race to occur in Mitchell. The death of an infant son of John and Sarah Hurn, September 8, 1846, was the first in the town. Sarah Hurn in the fall of 1846, taught the first school.

Mitchell has no incorporated towns. There is a small village—Parnell—near the center on the line of sections 21 and 22, where there are two hotels, general stores, blacksmith shop, schoolhouse and town hall. There are two hamlets—Pius, on section 8, and Rathbun, on section 5. Mitchell had a population in 1910 of 969.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH

This church is a mission of St. Mary's church at Cascade, being attended from that congregation. It was established in 1860 by Rev. Patrick Petit. The congregation is composed almost entirely of Irish.

CHAPTER XV

THE COUNTY SEAT

VILLAGE AND CITY OF SHEBOYGAN — POSTOFFICE — FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS—CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY—THE SCHOOLS—THE CHURCHES—INDUSTRIAL SHEBOYGAN—FRATERNAL ORDERS AND SOCIETIES—THE VILLAGE OF KOHLER.

VILLAGE AND CITY OF SHEBOYGAN

No especial attempt will be made to write any further of the history of Sheboygan town, as all that has been heretofore related of the early settlements in this part of the county takes in the town of Sheboygan. The men and women who took up their abode here were the pioneers of the village and they and their children made possible the building of the present flourishing and beautiful city.

The site upon which Sheboygan stands was early recognized as an ideal spot for the founding of a city and the hardy forerunners of the present industrious and ambitious people laid the foundation stones securely and well. The choice of this spot was a most excellent one. A magnificent natural harbor had already been provided by nature. The waters of Lake Michigan and the Sheboygan river were teeming with fish and the forests of pine and hardwoods were on every hand. The woodsman took to his ax and the fisherman his nets, and soon a village rose upon the shores of the lake and river, and the foundation of Sheboygan's great industrial interests was laid.

In 1845, a traveler on his way from Green Bay to Chicago wrote to an eastern paper his impressions of this locality, formed while passing Sheboygan on the lake. Among other things he said: "This I found to be a place about which not so much has been said, yet it is one of the most romantic and promising villages on the entire lake. More natural advantages center here to make this, in time, a large and splendid city, than any other place within my knowledge." How prophetic in his vision was the keen observer! The "Chair City" is a living, substantial, flourishing realization of the traveler's forecast.

Dr. J. J. Brown, one of the pioneer settlers and physicians, was a man of strong intellectual attributes, was always alive to the importance of things and had a true eye and appreciation for the useful and beautiful. Writing for the Sheboygan Mercury in 1846, he had the following to say of the future lake city: "The Sheboygan lighthouse is the first that is made by

vessels on their way up the lake and will be their last on their way down. Two piers with storehouses are already built to accommodate landing, etc., and some two thousand or three thousand cords of wood getting ready for steamboats. The village of Sheboygan is chiefly on the right bank of the river, with an elevation of about twenty feet. Its site is all that fancy could dictate; being high, level and dry, the soil a sandy loam covered with beautiful second growth pines, maples, etc. Never did nature furnish more splendid locations for private dwellings than are found in the suburbs of this village and they will not long remain unoccupied, for at the rapid rate of settlement, which this place has experienced for a few years past, it must be one of the most populous and important points on the lakes. In 1844 there were but seventy-five inhabitants; it now contains seven hundred, with almost all the comforts and conveniences of an eastern city."

There were few, if any, of the pioneers who came to the county that did not first appear in the settlement at Sheboygan. Many of them later on removed to Sheboygan Falls, Plymouth and other sections of the county. William Paine, however, after having built his mill near the Ashby place in 1834, erected a cabin that since found itself within the present confines of the corporation of Sheboygan. Later "General" Harrison put up a cabin on the south side of the Sheboygan river, but both he and Paine lost their property, their claims to the tracts of land not having been properly filed. Hence, their residence here was hardly long enough to designate them as permanent settlers in the village.

The plat of the village of Sheboygan was made in the winter of 1835-6 by William Trowbridge, for the owners of the land, George Smith, Daniel Wells, Jr., Daniel Whitney, Robert Forsythe and other alien speculators, and many of the lots were sold at public auction in Chicago, in June, 1836. Houses were built and the prospects of the town builders were quite flattering, until the panic of 1837, referred to in a former chapter.

In 1846 a village charter was granted by the legislature to the ambitious settlement and on the 9th day of February, 1846, an election was held, at which time the question of accepting the charter was submitted to the voters. Eighty-four votes were polled and seventy-nine of them were cast in favor of the proposition. At this first election the following officers were chosen: President, H. H. Conklin; clerk, Donald U. Harrington; treasurer, Van Epps Young; constable, Robert Watterson; trustees, William Farnsworth, J. L. Moore, Warren Smith, R. P. Harriman.

Among the most important acts of the new village legislative body was to levy a tax of six mills on the dollar to defray the expenses of erecting a "free bridge" across the Sheboygan river at Eighth street.

The village grew, schoolhouses, churches, store buildings, warehouses, commodious homes and mills were built. Of the latter, Messrs. Dean & Crossell put up the first grist mill in the village in 1851 and in December of that year the first grain was ground. This was a power mill and stood on the south side of the river, near its mouth. The first vessel to ply on the lakes from this port was built here by Captain Powell in 1845, and this marked the beginning of Sheboygan's great lake traffic.

THE CITY OF SHEBOYGAN

By 1853, and less than a decade since Sheboygan had taken on the dignities of a village government, her people had become of greater ambition and felt strong enough to assume greater responsibilities. In furtherance of this laudable ambition a city charter was granted and the first election under the charter was held April 5, 1853. The borough was divided into two wards. Following was the result of the first election: Mayor, H. H. Conklin; clerk, C. E. Morris; treasurer, Kasper Guck; marshal, George Throop; police justice, D. Manville; superintendent of schools, J. J. Brown. The aldermen were: First ward, G. H. Smith, James Feagan, John Dietzel; second ward, James Hogan, Joseph Schrage, John Gee. Since then the executive chair has been filled by the following: Michael Winter, 1881-83; Thomas M. Blackstock, 1883-85; James Bell, 1885-87; John M. Saeman, 1887-89; James Bell, 1889-91; John M. Kohler, 1891-93; Frank Geele, 1893-95; Charles A. Born, 1895-1905; Theodore Dieckmann, 1905-12.

At the time Sheboygan became a city there were only two wards, which cast at the first election 427 votes. The city was at this time without financial resources and industries were very much in their infancy. The mode of travel was by stage coach and freightage was by wagons. Traffic with eastern marts was by the lake, bridge piers extending into the lake being used by vessels touching at this port. Public improvements were a negligible quantity. In the years 1854 and 1855 considerable street grading was accomplished and the newly-created city saw a bright future and prosperity was the word until 1857, when the country was overwhelmed by a panic, from which it took the community over a decade to recover. The horizon did not show evidence of clearing until 1868-9, when the city's indebtedness was honorably readjusted by a compromise and a new era was inaugurated. Industries gained a new and grateful impetus, which has continued until the present day and Sheboygan is noted far and wide as an important manufacturing center. The two wards have been increased to eight, the least of which has a population almost equal to the population of the city at its inception. Railroad facilities have so developed that the community has connection with the outer world equal to its demands. Vast sums of money have been expended on the harbor and vessels of immense burthen may enter at any time in season. The bonds of the municipality find a ready and lucrative market. Well appointed and regulated fire and police departments, sewerage, paving, waterworks, electric and gas lighting systems, place the city in the front ranks with others of the state.

THE MUNICIPAL COURT

The municipal court of Sheboygan was created by law in 1887 and the tenure of its judges is four years. The jurisdiction of the municipal court is over "all actions of law, where the amount claimed shall not exceed the sum of \$600 and to try and determine all criminal actions, when the crime was committed in said city; and that are not punishable by commitment to the state prison and to arrest and examine and to hold to bail all parties

charged with other offense against the laws of the state as provided by law. And the said court and judge thereof shall also have exclusive jurisdiction of all offenses and actions under the charter of said city, and the ordinances, rules and by-laws of said city, and exclusive jurisdiction of all criminal trials and examinations for offenses committed within said city, subject to appeal to the circuit court of said county, and the statute of removal of causes, either civil or criminal, applying to justices of the peace, shall not apply to said judge of his court and there shall be no removal therefrom. He also has jurisdiction co-extensive with justices of the peace and powers to sentence and commit the same as a circuit judge or justice of the peace."

The first incumbent of the office of municipal judge was August Pott, who was elected in 1887 and served until 1895. His successor was Otto J. Trilling. Judge Trilling remained on the bench until 1903, when he gave place to the present incumbent, Judge John M. Giblin.

CITY HALL

Almost sixty years have passed since Sheboygan was first governed under a city charter, yet in that time there has been nothing done in the way of erecting a building for the use of municipal officers and safe keeping of the city's archives. During all these years the various departments of the city have been relegated to rented rooms in business blocks and at this time several of the city offices are on the second floor of the German Bank building, where each department crowds upon the other, from which confusion and inconvenience ensue. This state of things became intolerable and in the spring of 1912 the question of issuing \$75,000 in bonds, for the erection of a city hall, was submitted to a vote of the citizens and was carried almost unanimously. For some years the city has owned a valuable building site on the corner of Center avenue and Ninth street, and here a magnificent \$100,000 structure will soon stand, a monument to the progressive ideas of the taxpayers of Sheboygan, and their representatives in the present administration.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

A systematized, well-appointed fire department is one of the indispensable essentials of a modern city and in this respect Sheboygan is well up to the standard. Protection against fire was early considered by the citizens and along about 1854 or 1855 a hand pumping engine for fires was purchased for the volunteer fire company that had long been in existence. This engine was supplemented by another in 1866 and in 1872 a steam engine was procured, from which period it may be said the present paid department took its start. From time to time additions have been made to the paraphernalia of the department and today it is thoroughly equipped for fighting the destroying element. In 1907, a magnificent central fire station house was built on the corner of New York avenue and North Ninth street, which cost the city \$20,000. Here is the office of the chief, Edgar Bedford, the electrician,



Opera House
Masonic Temple
St. Nicholas Hospital

Public Library
Post Office
Elks' Club House

GROUP OF SHEBOYGAN PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Samuel Fairweather, and the home of No. 1 Hose Company, of which John Burkard is captain; also Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1; Henry Traute, captain. No. 2 Hose Company is stationed at the corner of Indiana avenue and South Fourteenth street, Charles Brandt, captain. No. 3 Hose Company has its station at the corner of North Tenth street and Lincoln avenue, Frank zum Buttel, captain.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

It is certainly food for favorable comment to know that the city prison occupies but a part of a small frame building which bears the name of the police station. The writer visited this bastille one morning recently and discovered no tenant of the cell room. That speaks well for a city of 28,000 people and over one hundred saloons.

In 1860, seven years after Sheboygan became a city, there was a population of 4,262. At the start the city had two wards, and they were sparsely inhabited. Today, there are eight wards, which have 26,398 inhabitants, taking the United States census as an authority. The city has grown steadily and substantially and ranks high in all the attributes of the modern municipality. The people are industrious and prosperous, have high ideals as to mental and physical culture, are a church-going, law-abiding citizenry; and their civic taste for the best in all that goes towards the making up of a high-class community is apparent on every hand.

The need of a large police force has never been realized and today the police pay roll of the city is comparatively a small one. The department is made up of twelve men, which includes the chief, August Scheck, a lieutenant, desk sergeant, driver of patrol wagon and day and night patrolmen. The equipment of the department includes a patrol wagon and an ambulance. At present the police station is in a frame building on the corner of Center avenue and Ninth street.

THE WATERWORKS

On November 16, 1886, the American Water Works & Guaranty Company was granted a franchise by the city council of Sheboygan, to construct a system of waterworks. The works were built and within one year thereafter there were twenty-nine miles of pipes laid by the company and about 250 fire hydrants. By and under the franchise the city was given the privilege of purchasing the plant every five years during the life of the franchise. This privilege was taken advantage of and as early as the year 1899, a committee was appointed by council, composed of F. A. Dennett, Carl Zillier, Henry Luther, Paul Krez and Theodore Dieckmann, "to investigate the feasibility of purchasing the city waterworks and the manner of raising money to pay for the same." This committee was kept in existence until the final act in the project was completed. Prior to the year 1905, the city had made an offer to buy the waterworks, which was rejected and then plans were made by the authorities to build a plant of its own. This led the City Water Works Company to reconsider the city's proposal to buy and on

February 13, 1905, the city was notified that the plant would be turned over to the city on the payment of \$360,000 in cash. This proposition was accepted and, in accordance therewith an ordinance was passed by the council, September 27, 1907, for the issuance of \$360,000 twenty-year bonds, bearing five per cent interest, payable semi-annually. The city had performed every act imposed by law in the premises. The question of buying the plant had been submitted to a vote of the people and was carried by a vote of six to one. Provision had been made for securing the purchase price and, according to the conditions demanded by the water company, on the second day of January, 1908, Mayor Dieckmann, John M. Steimle, city clerk, members of the City Water Works Commission and the city's legal representatives, met the president of the water company, J. H. Purdy, and the company's secretary, Roy J. Miller, at the place appointed and there notified the company's representatives that the city desired to examine the records of the company, to ascertain if all legal requirements had been observed by the company, in the proceedings for the transfer of the property. This the company refused to do and then the city brought action against the company for specific performance of contract.

In October, 1908, the company offered to settle the matter in litigation, by turning over the plant to the city for \$425,000, on condition that the city dismiss its suit against the company. This offer was not acceded to and a few days later the company proposed that the city pay \$385,000, plus \$30,000, the latter sum being the agreed value of extensions and improvements made since 1905. After considerable controversy in the council and outside opposition, this proposition was accepted by the council and the matter submitted to the people at a special election, held February 4, 1909. The result of the election is given below and speaks for itself:

THE VOTE

	Yes	No
1st ward	407	128
2d ward	200	80
3d ward	109	44
4th ward	327	82
5th ward	404	25
6th ward	238	18
7th ward	275	43
8th ward, 1st precinct	259	34
8th ward, 2d precinct	415	30
	<hr/> 2,634	<hr/> 484

By the election returns it was plain to be seen that the people can do business for themselves when given a chance. They demonstrated, in no unequivocal language, their desire for the waterworks on the terms set forth and by their voice of approval the authorities were fortified and went ahead and closed the deal.

Since coming into possession of this valuable utility the city has made a number of changes and improvements. The intake, which had been out in the lake at a distance of 1,800 feet from the shore, has been extended to 5,000 feet and now the intake is at a depth of forty-six feet, on the bottom of Lake Michigan, while theretofore it was at a depth of twenty-six feet. This insures pure, sparkling, ice cold water at all seasons of the year. Another improvement of vast benefit was the construction of an intercepting sewer, from the main sewer on Michigan avenue, which had its outlet directly into the lake, to the Sheboygan river, thus diverting that part of the city's refuse from the lake to the river and by so doing preventing the pollution of the lake water.

The city authorities claim the waterworks at the price paid, was a good investment, and that it is an earning proposition that will in a few years pay for itself. That the number of consumers is steadily increasing and the interest on the bonds, which sold at a premium of \$2,500, is being met promptly when due and money besides is being constantly placed in a sinking fund for the lifting of each bond when payment thereof is due. The buildings, pumps and mains are in good repair and only one mishap has occurred, that of the falling down, in January, 1912, of the 140-foot water tower. This will not be replaced, as water is now pumped by direct pressure into emergency reservoirs.

THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM

A well-devised, properly constructed sewerage system is essential to the health and well being of a community, especially given over largely to manufactories. Sheboygan has many factories of various descriptions, which require an outlet for refuse matter that continually accumulates in large quantities. Business establishments and residences cannot be kept in good sanitary condition, unless properly arranged with outlets for waste fluids that contaminate and breed disease. To meet the needs of a growing city a system of sewage was inaugurated here in 1889, which combines for storm and sanitary purposes and needs. And, the natural topography of the land admitting of splendid drainage, the system in Sheboygan can be well said to be almost perfect.

The first sewers were built on Jefferson avenue and North Eighth street, in 1889, and since then the city has been cobwebbed with drains, varying in sizes from 4x5 feet concrete sewers to eight-inch pipe. At this writing there have been laid approximately fifty miles of sewers, at the approximate cost of \$450,000. These sewers have for their outlets Lake Michigan and the Sheboygan river.

STREET PAVING AND SIDEWALKS

Sheboygan is a city of beautiful and well-paved streets and in 1912 many more of the thoroughfares will be curbed and paved in a substantial manner. The first paving done in the city was in 1890 and was constructed of cedar block, on a plank foundation. This work was done on

North Eighth street from Jefferson to Michigan avenues, but in 1906 the cedar blocks were removed and replaced with brick on a concrete foundation. To date (1912) the amount of brick paving in the city is fifteen blocks; cedar block, fourteen blocks; concrete, twelve blocks; macadam, one hundred and fifty blocks, or in all, 326 blocks, which cost the taxpayers approximately \$600,000. For the information on paving and sewage the writer is indebted to C. U. Boley, city engineer and member of the board of public works.

CEMETERY AND PARKS

The city has for many years owned and maintained a cemetery—Wildwood—on Wildwood avenue. The original plat covered about forty acres, to which has been recently added another forty acres. The grounds are well kept and are among the beauty spots of the city. Other cemeteries are the Catholic, North Tenth street and city limits; Hebrew, Upper Falls road; Lutheran, west of extension of North Eighteenth street; St. Peter Claver, south end of South Twelfth street.

As to sidewalks of Sheboygan, the miles and miles of them have not been accurately computed. Suffice it to say, practically all of them are of concrete and well made. The days of plank and brick sidewalks are numbered.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT

Sheboygan has an opera house in which her citizens take a great pride. It is a beautiful building, both from an exterior and interior view-point, and cost the subscribers to stock issued \$45,000. It is conveniently located, on the corner of New York avenue and Seventh street. This play house was opened November 3, 1903, under the management of W. H. Stoddard, who presented to an admiring public "The Burgomaster," in one of the prettiest theaters in Wisconsin.

The Majestic theater was built quite recently and the house is an ornament to North Eighth street. While its stage is arranged for acting by people in the flesh, the attractions to a large patronage are entirely of moving pictures of a high order. There are other moving picture houses in the city of lesser importance.

BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION

The first organization of business men of Sheboygan, for the purpose of advertising the virtues and beauties of the city and attracting thereby industries and inhabitants, known to the writer was the Sheboygan Business Men's Association, which was organized and incorporated in September, 1885. The officers were: President, H. S. Barrett; vice president, J. M. Kohler; recording secretary, J. D. Stearns; corresponding secretary, Francis Williams; treasurer, W. J. Rietow; directors, Carl Zillier, W. H. Seaman, J. L. Mallory, G. B. Mattoon, J. T. Dillingham. The mem-



ICE SCENE, NORTH POINT, SHEBOYGAN



WINTER SCENE IN PLYMOUTH

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bers were as follows: Carl Zillier, W. J. Rietow, H. A. Barrett, J. G. End, William H. Seaman, G. L. Holmes, Thomas McNeill, Emil Clarenbach, W. D. Crocker, R. E. Crocker, J. D. Stearns, E. E. Pantzer, J. T. Dillingham, George Heller, E. B. Garton, M. H. Wilgus, John Bodenstein, Adam Imig, George End, E. Lohmann, Henry Scheele, Jr., William Schrage, J. J. Hanchett, C. H. Roenitz, R. W. Billett, O. E. Sully, D. Jenkins, Jacob J. Vollrath, A. J. Vollrath, J. L. Mallory, D. Gibbs, Frank Williams, Felix Benfey, W. H. Gunther, J. M. Kohler, William Elwell, William S. Elwell, Julius Kroos, H. N. Ross, George E. Frost, F. Oetking, Jr., J. Mallmann, F. Lawrence, F. Geele, C. Wolf, E. L. Debell, John Gerend, W. H. Burk, V. Detling, C. B. Jones, O. E. Karste, R. S. Elwell, M. R. Zaegel, A. Bachmann, A. F. Lebermann, Thomas O. Stearns, V. J. Luin, J. H. Mead, W. Calhoun, Clark Putnam, George B. Mattoon, F. L. Roenitz, Carl Muth, John R. Riess, C. A. W. Vollrath, William Braasch, E. G. Haylett, J. Desmidt, Joseph W. End, Christian Ackermann, Emil H. Keller, W. C. Thomas, William Geele, Charles Grasse, John Thompson, A. D. Crocker, G. A. Bettelhauser, A. D. Barrows, O. H. Clark, Arthur F. Winter, J. C. Hoch, T. M. Blackstock, Michael Winter, E. J. Stewart, Albert H. Wright, Charles W. Kneever, Frederick P. Reiss, Christian Eckhardt, E. H. Ruemmele, W. Kunz, J. O. Thayer, John Stehn, Frederick Höppe, G. J. McGraw, M. C. Patten, A. L. Weeks, Jr., John Griffith, Nathan Cole, M. Bodenstein, John M. Saeman, H. W. Trester, E. P. Ewer, Jacob Imig, W. T. Davis, E. R. Richards, William Weeks, C. Reiss, Frank Flath, Charles Whiffen, C. Imig, J. Mogenson, H. von Kaas, H. D. Otten, W. D. Halsted, L. K. Howe, J. L. Hart, P. Baltz, Stewart Conover, F. Pape, E. Nehrllich, G. C. Cole, Frederick Karste, Otto Foeste, Otis Clark, J. Shufflebotham, R. Q. Johnson, O. Mattoon, A. O. Smith.

In 1909, after a lapse of some years, the association was reorganized under the old name, and William A. Pfister was elected president, and Otto Aldag, secretary. These gentlemen are still performing the duties of these offices and the association, being alive to the virtue of advertising and continual advertising, is doing some valiant work in acquainting the business world with the many advantages of Sheboygan and offering inducements to worthy enterprises to come to the city and set up their stakes for a permanent abiding place. The membership of the association is large and enthusiastic for anything good that will "boom" Sheboygan.

THE POST OFFICE

The mails to Sheboygan were first brought here by what may be justly termed a rural mail carrier, who trudged afoot the entire distance from Green Bay to Chicago, with his pack upon his back, accompanied by an Indian guide. The round trip consumed two months' time and the mail carrier was paid \$60 a month for his services. The mail route at that time, the early "thirties," was an Indian trail, that only hit the lake in but three or four places between Green Bay and Chicago, Sheboygan was one of them.

The postoffice at Sheboygan was first established between 1836 and

1839, being changed from Brown county and named Chebowagan. On April 18, 1836, William Paine was appointed postmaster at Chebowagan, the name of the office being so designated by the department at Washington. Paine took care of what little mail arrived in the settlement until July 21, 1836, about three months, when his successor was appointed, in the person of Joel S. Fisk, who served until November 25, or four months, and then Charles D. Cole took up the arduous (?) duties of handling "Uncle Sam's" business.

Some time between the years 1836 and 1839, not exactly shown by the records of the postal department at Washington, the name of this office was changed from Chebowagan to Sheboygan and has ever so remained.

After the panic of 1837, the village of Sheboygan was practically deserted and, on November 20, 1839, the postoffice was discontinued and moved to Sheboygan Falls. On October 25, 1844, the office was re-established here and Samuel B. Ormsbee was the appointee. His successors have been the following:

Jairus Rankin, June 7, 1845; Elias H. Howard, August 31, 1847; Edward Gilman, January 18, 1849; George W. Gillett, December 21, 1849; Warren Smith, February 24, 1853; Alfred Marschner, February 4, 1857; John J. Brown, April 17, 1861; Alfred Marschner, September 20, 1864; William W. King, June 8, 1869; J. L. Marsh, December 11, 1873; Nathan Cole, September 23, 1882; Carl Zillier, August 9, 1886; William J. Mallmann, December 23, 1890; Carl Zillier, January 10, 1895; C. H. Maynard, February 15, 1899; Edith L. Maynard, June 18, 1903; Edward B. Mattoon, January 13, 1908. He died May 26, 1911, since which time his widow, Mrs. Emma G. Mattoon, has been acting postmistress.

Many changes have taken place in the manner of handling and transporting mail, since the first postoffice was established at Sheboygan. Trains, that travel over massive steel rails, at the rate of sixty miles an hour, arrive in the city daily and more than one of them at that. In the pioneer days a letter was not carried for less than ten cents and often the charges were as high as twenty-five. This was demanded before the delivery of the precious document. Finally, the government established a system of mailing stamps and later additional mailing facilities in the way of penny postage—the postal card.

Today, the farmer, as well as the merchant, has his mail, including the daily paper, brought to his door, city mail carriers being first started on their rounds while Carl Zillier was postmaster, in the '80s, there being four carriers at first. Now there are seventeen. A few years later rural free delivery routes were established and at this time five branch out from this city. A splendid federal building was erected in 1894, at a cost of \$32,000, to which an addition was placed, in 1907, costing \$26,000.

In 1911 a postal savings bank department was inaugurated at this office, which is meeting the anticipations of its projectors. The amount of business has increased from year to year and this condition has continued even up to the past fiscal year, when the office showed the gratifying amount of \$69,650.75. In the year past the office issued in money orders \$113,269.47 and paid out on money orders presented, the sum of \$100,888.23.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

THE GERMAN BANK

James H. Mead came to Sheboygan, June 14, 1856, from Findlay, Ohio, where he had been engaged in the banking business, to organize the German Bank, which opened its doors to patrons, July 1, 1856. He was one of the organizers of the Phoenix Chair Company and its first president. He was also president of the Crocker Chair Company and one of its incorporators.

The German Bank is one of Sheboygan's strong institutions and has done much to make the city what it is. The bank has witnessed the evolution of the city from the settler's cabin to the present magnificent operations in commercial strength and architectural beauty. It was owing to the efforts of the bank that the first manufacturing plant of any magnitude was placed here. Its officers have always fostered and financially sustained manufacturing industries and other sources of gain to the community. It is the oldest and largest bank in the county. The capital stock is \$250,000; surplus, \$350,000; undivided profits, \$54,000; deposits, \$2,993,500. The officers are: F. Karste, president; F. Williams, vice president; George Heller, cashier; Otto Kaufmann, assistant cashier. Directors, F. Karste, F. Williams, George Heller, A. P. Steffen, H. Scheele, Jr.

The building stands on the corner of Eighth and Center avenue and while it was built thirty years ago, it is still admired for its architectural beauties.

BANK OF SHEBOYGAN

This is one of the powerful financial institutions of the county and was established in 1873 as the First National Bank, by J. H. Dow, of Plymouth, Casper Pfister, John Bertschy, James Bell, C. F. Arpke, F. R. Townsend, H. F. Piderit and L. W. Tillotson. It was capitalized at \$50,000. The first officers were: F. R. Townsend, president; John Bertschy, vice president; H. F. Piderit, cashier.

The bank continued under its charter as the First National until 1879, when it was reorganized as the Bank of Sheboygan, under a state charter. The capital stock was \$50,000. The former officers were retained until 1880, when H. F. Piderit died and Julius Kroos succeeded him as cashier, In 1881 F. R. Townsend died and George End was elected president. Mr. End continued at the head of the institution until 1905, the year of his death, when Julius Kroos succeeded him in the presidency, and Adolph Pfister, who had been assistant cashier since 1890, was elected cashier. At the same time Joseph L. Pfeiler assumed the duties of assistant cashier.

In 1906 the capital stock was increased to \$100,000, and from the start the bank has done a large business. In 1875 its deposits were \$212,000; 1880, \$222,000; 1885, \$383,000; 1890, \$487,000; 1900, \$1,171,000; 1912, \$2,263,000. The present officers are: Julius Kroos, president; William

H. Gunther, vice president; Adolph Pfister, cashier; Joseph L. Pfeiler, assistant cashier.

Years of growth and prosperity made the quarters of the bank inadequate and it was decided to erect a new building. A great deal of time was spent in arriving at the best results in modern bank construction. A building was erected on the west side of North Eighth street and is one of the show places of the city. The front is of classic design, 53 feet wide by 50 feet high, and the structure extends 110 feet from front to rear. The beautiful pediment rests upon two heavy pilasters of ashlar construction, supported by two monoliths 29 feet in height, forming a portico of liberal dimensions, which greatly adds to the architectural effect. The entire front is constructed of Cherokee Georgia marble, a material unsurpassed by anything for beauty and durability. The entrance opens into a vestibule constructed of English veined Italian marble, with a beamed ceiling of polished mahogany, in the center of which is a dome finished in gold leaf, with concealed lighting, making a most pleasing effect. On the right of the vestibule facing the loggia is the president's room, and on the left is provided a ladies' parlor. After passing through the vestibule one enters upon a spacious lobby 20 feet wide by 40 feet long, on either side of which are provided cages, also the officers' quarters and the ladies' department. Back of a heavy steel grill at the rear are vaults, three in number, including a safety deposit vault. There are also well arranged quarters for the employers, equipped with gymnasium and shower baths. Mural paintings which occupy the half-round panels at either end of the banking room proper represent in one the beginning of the struggle for the establishment of civilization in the neighborhood of Sheboygan; and the other is an apotheosis of the industrial and commercial spirit which has triumphed over so many obstacles and made Sheboygan the thriving, prosperous center of business and manufacturing that she is today.

The Bank of Sheboygan may be said to be a continuation of the old Bank of Sheboygan, which was started by Francis R. Townsend and others in 1852 and which continued in business until 1869, when it went out of business. W. W. King was its president, and Francis R. Townsend, cashier. After an interim the First National Bank was organized in 1873 and, upon reorganization the old name was adopted and has been retained to the present time.

THE CITIZENS STATE BANK

The Citizens State Bank was organized in 1896 by John Mogenson, C. B. Freyberg, E. B. Garton, Emil Ladwig, C. A. Crawford and others. It is capitalized at \$50,000. The bank first began doing business on the corner of Eighth and Pennsylvania avenue and remained there until it moved into its new quarters on North Eighth street, between Center and New York avenues, which occurred March 7, 1910.

The first officers were: John Mogenson, president; Emil Ladwig, vice president; C. A. Crawford, cashier; P. M. Reuter, assistant cashier. J. P. Jagodnigg succeeded Mr. Crawford as cashier December 1, 1896, and

Henry Hillemann followed him in that office December 1, 1899. July 1, 1907, J. W. Hansen bought Mr. Hillemann's interest and became cashier and for the following six months acted in the capacity of president.

January 1, 1908, Henry Jung was elected to the presidency. June 1, 1908, the capital stock was increased from \$50,000 to \$75,000, and June 1, 1909, to \$100,000. The present officers are: Henry Jung, president; J. W. Hansen, cashier; D. W. Huenink, assistant cashier. The capital stock is \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$40,000; deposits, \$665,000.

The handsome new \$50,000 building which was occupied in 1910, is one of the handsomest devoted to the purpose in this section of the state. It is distinguished for the good taste manifested in construction, adornment and appointments, the exterior and interior being harmonious throughout in equipment and decoration. The front is classic in design, built of Bedford stone, with two large pillars. The main entrance opens into a vestibule wainscoted with Greek Skyros marble. From the vestibule the visitor steps into the main lobby. The entire banking room, including this lobby, is 36x50 feet in size and 26 feet high. The main banking room is finished in mahogany and marble, the decorations are in tan and ivory shades, with gold leaf trimmings. The other appointments are in harmony with the beautiful structure. The vaults are of modern construction, which means they are burglar and fire-proof and the safety deposit vault is all that the many patrons of the concern could desire.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK

The Farmers and Merchants Bank was established in 1905 and was opened for business on December 10th of that year. Its business has steadily increased and the stockholders find their money has been well invested. The capital stock is \$50,000. The officers are: President, W. J. Schafer; vice president, Charles Hanf; cashier, O. C. Neumeister.

The bank building stands on the corner of Eighth street and Michigan avenue and was planned by Architect Charles Hilpertshauser, of Sheboygan. It is neat, but very attractive, constructed of glazed, pressed red brick and Bedford sandstone. The arrangement of the material makes the building a handsome one, while the style is appropriate to the use for which the structure is devoted. It is of the renaissance type. The interior is fully in keeping with the exterior. The fixtures are of oak and the floor is tile with a border of marble. The building is 60 feet long, 25 feet wide and two stories high.

ST. NICHOLAS HOSPITAL

The first hospital and the only one in the city is St. Nicholas, the building of which was thrown open to the public May 9, 1890, and to Rev. Father Thill, pastor of Holy Name church, and others, may be given the credit for its inception and completion. The first quarters of the institution was a brick building at the corner of Superior avenue and Ninth street, owned by a retired priest, Father Strickner. It was commodious

and serviceable, and the Working Men's Aid Society, which had taken the initiative in promoting the enterprise and who had raised the first money through entertainments and other means, was soon satisfied that their worthy labors had not been in vain. On the date herein mentioned, four Catholic sisters of Springfield, Illinois, took charge of the hospital and from that day to the present the institution has proved a real boon to Sheboygan and vicinity. It was not long, however, before the capacity of the building was taxed to its utmost, so much so that a larger building was considered indispensable. By 1907 a handsome three story structure built of red brick, was erected and was formally opened in February of that year. And through the munificence of business men and big-hearted citizens of Sheboygan, the various wards in the hospital were furnished. The furniture dealers donated articles for the halls. The Phoenix Chair Company and the Woman's Charity Club made valuable contributions and through the officers of the Catholic Charity Club an attractive grotto was placed on the hospital grounds. Others who donated to the furnishings were: Northern Furniture Company, in memory of Walter Liebl; the C. Reiss Coal Company, Woman's Relief Corps, Sheboygan Chair Company, Thomas McNeill, Knights of Columbus, Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, Catholic Foresters, Dr. O. J. Gutsch, Gustav Huette, Mrs. Clemens Reiss, Jennie Mead Circle, King's Daughters, T. M. Blackstock, William Braasch, in memory of George End; Mrs. Herman Schreier, H. C. Prange Company, St. Elizabeth's Ten, Crocker Chair Company, Barrett & Dennett, Mrs. Dr. Fiedler, of Eaton, Wisconsin, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Morris; Silver Cross Circle, M. Winter Lumber Company, the Mueller Lumber Company, Art Furniture Company and the Parlor Furniture Company.

CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY

One of the earliest successful efforts to organize a public, or semi-public, library in Sheboygan was that of the members of the First Congregational church, who gathered together about seven hundred volumes of standard and miscellaneous literature for the church library and the general use of the public. This library was transferred to the Sheboygan Library Association, a corporation chartered in 1880, the first officials of which were: William H. Seaman, president; George End, vice president; L. D. Harvey, secretary; A. Rabe, Jr., treasurer; Frank Stone, librarian. One hundred and twelve shares of stock, at the par value of ten dollars each, were sold and the innovation started out with bright prospects and a collection of over one thousand books, which with the periodicals and daily papers gave to the reading public a long-felt want.

The present public library had its commencement in the summer of 1897 when the common council appropriated for the support of a library for the ensuing year the sum of \$1,316. Under the law the mayor then appointed a board of library directors which organized July 12, 1897. Library rooms were obtained in the Foeste building on North Eighth street, and an active canvass was made to obtain funds for the purchase.

This canvass resulted in obtaining \$1,474 in subscriptions, of which about \$800 was obtained through the efforts of the Woman's Club. Miss Mary E. Gale was employed to install the library and Miss Katharine Buchanan was employed as the regular librarian.

In March, 1901, Mr. Carnegie, in response to a request made by F. A. Dennett, offered to give \$25,000 for a library building if the city would appropriate \$2,500 annually for the support of the library. The common council passed a resolution in May, 1901, accepting Mr. Carnegie's gift and providing for the annual appropriation required. When the board of directors called for plans it was found that \$25,000 was too small an amount with which to construct an adequate building, and Mr. Carnegie was asked to increase his gift to \$35,000. This he agreed to do in March, 1902, upon the city increasing its annual appropriation to \$3,500.

Patten & Miller, of Chicago, were employed as architects and in July, 1902, their plans for the present building were accepted. Bids for the building were opened September 10, 1902, and the contracts were let a few days after. The building with all furniture and book stacks cost about \$500 more than the amount given for that purpose by Mr. Carnegie.

The first board of directors was composed of A. W. Pott, Paul Reuther, O. B. Joerns, M. R. Zaegel, E. H. Sonnermann, Ernst Aldag, W. H. Gunther, George Heller, Henry Schilder and Francis Williams. In 1899 Mr. Heller, who held his position by virtue of being superintendent of schools, resigned as such superintendent and the new superintendent, H. F. Leverenz, took his place on the board. In 1902, Messrs. Zaegel and Sonnermann resigned and Messrs. Carl Zillier and Thomas McNeill were appointed in their places. Carl Zillier is at present, president of the board; Francis Williams, secretary. The librarians have been: Katharine Buchanan, from the organization to May, 1900; Bertha Rombauer, May 1900, to April, 1901; Bertha Marx, April, 1901, to the present time, 1912.

The Carnegie Public Library building is plain though pleasing in its architectural lines and stands on the corner of North Seventh street and New York avenue. The formal opening of the handsome structure occurred Saturday, January 30, 1904, and was attended by appropriate and impressive ceremonies. This public institution, made possible by the generous benefaction of the great iron master, is the pride of Sheboygan and its citizens are generous in their patronage. The library shelves now contain about 13,000 volumes.

HISTORY OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF SHEBOYGAN

The following brief extracts taken from the school records on file may recall many interesting facts to some of the old residents who have labored so faithfully in the upbuilding of this city and who in their busy lives have never forgotten to provide educational advantages for their children. The younger generation will see from this brief history that interest in public education is not a matter of the last decade but that the earliest settlers of Sheboygan were much concerned in it and ready to provide the best at their disposal.

The purpose of this history is also to show briefly that our busy manufacturing city has, in its efforts and scramble for commercial recognition, never neglected its schools. It will be noticed that room has been provided for school purposes whenever there was a demand for it, courses of study have been adopted and changed as the advancement of schools called for, and that a progressive attitude toward its public schools has always been maintained. Not every new "fad" was taken up in the course of instruction nor was every new educational scheme incorporated into our school system, but the board of education was never behind the times in giving careful consideration to everything that would promote the best interests of our schools.

EARLY ORGANIZATION OF SHEBOYGAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Record of proceedings in School District No. 1, in Sheboygan county.
October 29, 1840.

In pursuance of the 3d section of an Act of the Legislature of Wisconsin, approved the 13th of January, 1840, entitled, "An Act to provide for the support of Common Schools and for other purposes, the inhabitants of town 15 north and range 23 east, petitioned county commissioners of Sheboygan county to set apart a school district of a portion of said territory, which petition was granted and the following order of notice for a meeting of the legal voters in said district was duly posted up, viz: 'Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of School District No. 1 that an election will be held at the schoolhouse in Sheboygan, on Thursday the 29th day of October, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Clerk, Collector and three Trustees for said District and to transact such business as may be deemed proper when met.'"

Commissioner's Office, Sheboygan Falls, October 20, 1840.

CHARLES D. COLE,
Clerk, B. C. C.

Whereupon the voters assembled on the said 29th day of October and the following are the proceedings of said meeting, viz:

At a meeting of the qualified voters of school district No. 1 at the schoolhouse in the town of Sheboygan on the 29th day of October, 1840, in pursuance of previous notice having been given, Stephen Wolverton Esq., was chosen moderator; Benjamin H. Moore, clerk; Hugh M. Ritter, collector; John Russell, Alva Rublee and Stephen Wolverton, trustees.

On motion of B. H. Moore a tax was levied agreeable to the Statute, in School District No. 1, for the use of schools in said district of two hundred dollars, the vote was taken by yes and noes as follows: Alva Rublee, yes; B. H. Moore, yes; S. H. Farnsworth, yes; Stephen Wolverton, yes; Hugh M. Ritter, yes; John Russell, yes; John Johnson, yes. Being all the voters present.

I certify the above is a true copy of the proceedings of this meeting,

exclusive of the By Laws for the regulation and government of said school district and school which are annexed hereto.

B. H. MOORE,
Clerk of District.

The following are some of the rules and regulations governing the schools which were adopted by the voters.

2. That the Trustees be required to keep a School in operation be a qualified and certified teacher so long as the public monies and subscriptions by the patrons of the school for the time being will warrant.

3. The trustees may expel any scholar from school for disorderly and unbecoming conduct.

4. The Trustees may close the school and dismiss the teacher upon the advice of a majority of the patrons of the school.

6. All the officers of said district Trustees, Collector and Clerk shall make a report once a year at the annual meeting (and oftener if thereto required by a district meeting) of the transactions of their several departments for the year preceding, with a statement of the monies then on hand and of the probable and certain resources of the district for the next year.

7. The annual election for Clerk, Collector and Trustees shall be held at the schoolhouse on the last Thursday in October in each year at ten o'clock A. M. and six days' notice hereof shall be given by the Clerk by posting up notices in three public places of which the schoolhouse door shall be one. The old officers of the year shall hold over until after the annual report required by the preceding section.

8. That the Trustees be authorized to spend fifty dollars of monies expected to be raised in this district by tax for the purchase of a district school library to be comprised of such books and instruments as are purchased and used for district school libraries in the state of New York.

9. That the trustees be required to estimate the probable amount of wood and the expense of preparing the same for use in the schoolhouse for the term of any school and to assist and apportion the same to each scholar and to notify the parents and guardians of such scholars thereof who may furnish the same in full of any claim upon him and such as refuse or neglect to furnish the same shall be taxed therefore and the same shall be collected by the Collector of the district upon the order of the Trustees.

10. That for every quarter's schooling within this district the patrons of the school residing within the district shall be required to pay about half the expenses thereof unless it shall be ordered otherwise by a district meeting, and such scholars as may attend from other districts shall be charged for full tuition as no public money can be drawn on their account.

13. That any two of the trustees shall form a quorum to do business notwithstanding all shall be advised and consulted upon the propriety of employing any particular teacher and all orders for the payment of money shall be signed by at least two of the Trustees.

15. The Trustees are authorized to make such rules and regulations for the school and teacher for the time being as they may deem advisable,

subject, however, to such alterations or repeal as any subsequent district meeting may deem it proper to make.

16. That no officer of this district other than the Collector shall be entitled to any pay for his official services.

B. H. MOORE,
Clerk of School District No. 1.

A public meeting was called by trustees with a view of finding whether it was proper to have a summer school. By vote of patrons it was resolved to have one.

Sheboygan, April 4, 1845.

O. N. BROOKS, *Clerk.*
J. L. MOORE *in the Chair.*

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

At an annual meeting of the legal voters of District No. 1 in Sheboygan, J. L. Moore was appointed moderator, the Clerk being absent the meeting adjourned to Friday evening, October 31, 1845.

October 31, 1845. Meeting commenced according to adjournment. D. Wheeler called to the chair, upon which the meeting proceeded to elect Stephen Wolverton, D. Wheeler and G. W. Lee, trustees; George H. Smith, clerk, and Warren Smith, collector, for the ensuing year, after which the meeting adjourned to the first Monday in September next.

O. N. BROOKS, *Clerk.*

A list of the parents, patrons and scholars between the ages of four and sixteen years of age in school district No. 1 in the town and county of Sheboygan.

PARENTS AND PATRONS

Stephen Wolverton, J. L. Moore, L. C. House, W. W. Kellogg, Joel L. Day, Widow Rublee, A. H. Brooks, Barney Cook, G. A. Brown, William Compton, John Glass, William Bowen, Gay W. Lee, N. W. Brooks, Cyrus Webster, S. Roberts, John Maynard, John Russell, George H. Smith, Benjamin Welch, Uriah Ingley.

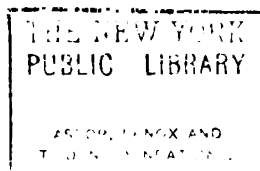
SCHOLARS

Franklin Wolverton, Charles A. Moore, Theodore L. Moore, Walter A. Moore, Donald Moore, Fanny Moore, Francis K. House, Davis R. House, Walter Kellogg, Charles Kellogg, Margaret Whitmore, Julia V. Day, Mary J. Day, Samuel Day, Frederick Campfield, Horace Rublee, Catherine Rublee, Julia E. Rublee, Americus Brooks, Adelaide Brooks, John Cook, William H. Brown, Mary Jane Brown, Mary Kent, Maritta Compton, Reuben Compton, Louisa Compton, John Glass, Morton Bowen, Alma Bowen, Anna Bowen, Elijah Bowen, Catherine Reybu, Lauretta Lee, Helen Brooks, Joseph A. Webster, Ellen A. Webster, Miriam Roberts, Warren Maynard, Joseph H. Russell, Otis C. Russell, Caroline Butler, Ruth Welch, Wilbur Ingley, S. Jane Ingley, Charlotte Ingley, Rosella Ingley.



VIEW OF SHEBOYGAN IN 1857
Description—From Left to Right

High building with square tower, "Union School," present Second Ward school on Niagara avenue. The next high building with square steeple, "Baptist Church," then located north-east corner of Eighth street and Wisconsin avenue. High square building near left center, "Beckman House" (Ziegler's Block), now occupied by the Knox's 5 and 10 cent store. High square building in center, "King's Block," now occupied by Godfrey's wholesale house. Group of buildings in the hollow to the right, "Old Autsch Brewery." Group of buildings to the extreme right "Walter's Tannery." Beyond these buildings the old "Shanghai Bridge" at Pennsylvania avenue. The front lowland, "The Old Swamp," located between Ninth street and the river, and between Ontario avenue and Wisconsin avenue.



INTERESTING FACTS FROM 1845

Friday evening, November 14, 1845, a meeting of the legal voters of School District No. 1 was held at the schoolhouse of said district. Stephen Wolverton was called to the chair and stated the object of the meeting; whereupon, it was resolved to have a district school. On motion of Mr. Hovey it was resolved that the Trustees be requested to employ D. C. Vosburg to teach said school. On motion the meeting adjourned to meet the first Monday evening in September, 1846. G. H. Smith, clerk.

By order of the trustees and in pursuance of public notice which was given by the clerk, a meeting of the voters of school district No. 1 was held at the schoolhouse in said district on Monday evening, March 23, 1846. Stephen Wolverton presiding as chairman, stated the object of the meeting. On motion of Mr. Preston, Mr. Wolverton and Mr. Wheeler were appointed a committee to wait on Messrs. Moore, Conklin and Farnsworth, and ascertain from them whether the old house formerly occupied as a schoolhouse could be obtained for the use of the district, and report at the next meeting. On motion the meeting adjourned one week, G. H. Smith, clerk.

Monday evening, March 30, 1846, there was a meeting of the legal voters of school district No. 1 held at the schoolhouse of said district pursuant to adjournment. The committee appointed at a previous meeting to wait on Messrs. Moore, Conklin and Farnsworth reported that the old schoolhouse could be obtained for the use of the district. On motion the trustees were instructed to make suitable repairs on said house. On motion of Esq. Kellogg the trustees were requested to have a suitable teacher to teach the district school. On motion of Mr. Lee the trustees were instructed to raise a tax sufficient to repair the schoolhouse. On motion the meeting adjourned. G. H. Smith, clerk.

On Thursday evening, October —, 1846, the annual meeting of the electors of school district No. 1 was held at the schoolhouse of said district pursuant to public notice. The trustees reported that a tax of one hundred dollars had been levied and that the tax list was then in the hands of the collector. They also reported that repairs had been made upon the schoolhouse amounting to thirty-eight dollars. A stove had also been purchased and was to be paid for out of this tax. Asa Hovey, Daniel Brown and Stephen Wolverton were elected trustees, Robert Watterson, clerk, and Thomas Nimble, collector.

March 10, 1846, there were one hundred and four scholars between the ages of four and sixteen years in school district No. 1 in the town of Sheboygan.

In 1846-47 A. P. Davis was employed to teach school in district No. 1 for three months at \$30 per month, commencing December 7, 1846. Messrs. E. Garver and Ross were employed by the trustees to furnish the school in district No. 1 with good hard wood at \$2 per cord. Commencing December 7, 1846.

The following names appear in the list of scholars March 6, 1847. Elizabeth Horner, Lucy H. Brown, Rebecca Goodell, Orsemus Crocker,

Phebe Goodell, Mary Kent, Joseph Kent, Sylvester B. Lyman, Theodore Lyman, David Jenkins, Mary Jenkins, Elizabeth Jenkins, Francis J. Kent, Elizabeth Ashby. In 1847 Stephen Van Arnum, D. Brainard and Robert Watterson were elected trustees, Alonzo Brooks, collector, and John Hunter, clerk. On motion of Daniel Wheeler the seventh article of the By-laws regulating the school district No. 1 was so amended that the annual meeting of the district was held thereafter the first Tuesday of September at 7 o'clock P. M.

Commencing November 22, 1847, Judson C. Crawford was engaged to teach the district school for four months at \$30 per month. Miss Mary S. Callander was engaged as assistant at \$2 per week, commencing December 6, 1847. February 28, 1848, a meeting was held by legal voters and on motion of Mr. McGregor it was voted that the trustees levy a tax on the property of the members of the district of \$150 for the purpose of buying an addition to the schoolhouse lot and repairing the schoolhouse and paying debts already accrued in repairing the schoolhouse.

October 10, 1848, H. N. Ross (former editor of the Sheboygan Times) was engaged to teach school for four months commencing the 28th of October, at \$26 per month. December 14th, Miss Ticknor was engaged to assist Mr. Ross in teaching the small scholars at \$2 per week.

R. G. Prichard, E. Carver, and J. J. Brown were elected trustees, S. M. Abbott, clerk, and A. L. Crocker, collector, at a meeting of the legal voters held September 18, 1848.

The names of Nancy Goodell, Nathan Goodell, Sarah Brazleton, David Goodell, Phebe Goodell, Saphrona Weeks, William and Charlotte Farnsworth, Henry Stocks, Jr., Susan, Elizabeth and Philip Groh, Alexander Cole, George and William St. Sure, appear on the list of scholars, March, 1849. April 15, 1849, at a meeting of the trustees it was decided to call a special meeting for the purpose of raising a tax sufficient to purchase a school lot and to build a suitable schoolhouse. This meeting was called for April 27, 1849. At this meeting, on motion, it was resolved that the trustees be required to select a lot suitable for the erection of a schoolhouse, to ascertain the price of the same and also to get a plan and estimate of the best kind of schoolhouse and to report at the next meeting. The next meeting was held May 4, 1849, and the trustees reported lots No. 10 and 11 in the block north of the public square as most suitable for a schoolhouse. Price not ascertained. No further action was taken, as the members present had no authority to levy a tax for the purpose of building a schoolhouse and purchasing a lot. At a meeting held May 9, 1849, D. C. Vosburg was engaged to teach school at \$30 per month of twenty-four days and giving him the privilege to teach five days each week. It was resolved to build a temporary addition to the schoolhouse to accommodate the small scholars and also to engage a female teacher to take charge of the same. Resolved that school commence May 14th. August 9, 1849, Miss S. Tuttle was engaged to take charge of the small scholars at \$2.50 per week. At the meeting held that date each of the trustees reported that they had upon several occasions visited the school and thought it was prospering.

September 24, 1849, the following officers were elected for the year: A.

L. Weeks, director; H. Lyman, clerk; R. G. Prichard, treasurer. November 16, 1849, Margaret Grant was engaged to assist D. C. Vosburg at \$3 per week. G. W. Hazelton was also employed to teach school in the basement of the Baptist church at \$25 per month, commencing the 19th day of November and to continue until the 1st day of April, 1850.

September 30, 1850, the following officers were elected: A. L. Weeks, director; F. Bishop, treasurer; A. L. Crocker, clerk. The board decided to employ one male and three female teachers for four months, commencing October 14, 1850. The board agreed further that A. L. Weeks should repair the old school building and also rearrange the seats in the basement of the Baptist meeting house the ensuing week preparatory for the school.

The following were elected for one year as members of the board, September 29, 1851: Francis Bishop, director; Warren Smith, treasurer; Willard B. Darling, clerk.

September 27, 1852, the board elected was as follows: F. J. Mills, director; C. E. Morris, clerk; E. Gilman, treasurer.

September 26, 1853, A. Van Arnum was elected director; Edward Gilman, treasurer; Charles Whittlesey, clerk. It was resolved at this meeting that the officers of school district No. 1, Sheboygan city, be authorized and directed to raise by tax on the taxable property of said district the sum of \$5,000 for the purpose of purchasing a site for a schoolhouse and to build a suitable schoolhouse thereon, and it was further resolved that the said officers be authorized to purchase said site for the schoolhouse from vacant lots in block 104, 128, 76, 95 or 75, in said district, or such other location as may be thought best.

September 25, 1854, the following officers were chosen: Samuel Camp, director; W. W. King, treasurer; Charles Meyer, clerk.

September 24, 1855, the following board were elected: E. M. McGraw, director; Charles Zaegel, clerk; Warren Smith, treasurer.

September 29, 1856, the following board was elected: David Taylor, director; F. R. Townsend, clerk; K. Guck, treasurer.

The exact date of the building of the Union school cannot be found but according to the following extracts it probably was built some time during the year 1856.

The building committee, consisting of Messrs. Farnsworth, McGraw, Dr. Brown, Coffrin and Charles Zaegel met March 15, 1856, in the old schoolhouse and agreed to have bought by A. L. Weeks the furniture for the new school building and also to allow him the sum of \$50, traveling fees to Boston. Further resolved to set trees in front of the new schoolhouse, and Dr. Brown was requested to undertake it.

July 1, 1856. Building committee met. Present: Farnsworth, Brown and Zaegel. Resolved to have the doors and panel work in the schoolhouse grained and the yard graded according to a plan shown by Mr. Weeks.

CHARLES ZAEGEL.

September 26, 1856. The school board, director, treasurer and clerk met on the ground of the new schoolhouse with A. L. Weeks, builder of the house, and after viewing all the work done on said lot as shown by Mr.

Weeks, approved the same and accepted it as done according to the contract. Resolved thereafter to give Mr. Weeks a copy of these proceedings.

CHARLES ZAEGEL.

May 13, 1857. Commissioners of schools met and organized and the following officers were elected: J. H. Gibbs, president; William Taylor, secretary; Kasper Guck, treasurer. The following teachers were appointed: D. J. Holmes, principal school district No. 1; Miss N. M. Fraser, at a salary of \$8 per week; Miss Harriet Wheeler, \$5 per week; Miss Breed, at \$5 per week; Miss Elizabeth Mather, \$4 per week.

On motion William Taylor was directed to call on the old school board for all books and papers in their hands belonging to the district. It was also resolved that the regular monthly meetings of the board of school commissioners be held at the store of Kasper Guck on the last Thursday of each and every month at 7 o'clock P. M.

The first teacher of German was employed July 1, 1857, at the rate of \$5 per week, his services to commence the 6th day of July, 1857. No scholar was allowed to receive German instruction unless he also received English instruction at the same school.

August 27, 1857, J. H. Holmes was appointed principal of the Sheboygan high school for the coming year at a salary of \$1,000 per year of forty-four weeks, payable monthly. Miss L. S. Breed was appointed assistant at a salary of \$6 per week, Miss Brooks assistant at \$4 per week, and Miss Bissel at a salary of \$7 per week. It was also decided to have the first term begin on Monday, the 7th of September, 1857. At a meeting held September 28, 1857, it was resolved that the school commissioners be requested to rent a school room in the third ward and also in the northern part of the first ward and provide teachers for the same. May 4, 1858, the following board was elected: William Taylor, chairman; Kasper Guck, treasurer; H. N. Ross, secretary. The following teachers were employed: Miss S. M. Warner, Miss Harriet Hale, Miss Rosetta A. Pendelton, Miss Lucy S. Breed, Miss Lucinda S. Darling, Miss Helen McGregor, Miss Mary E. Wright, G. D. Fraser, Mrs. L. M. Fraser, Miss Amanda Cook, Miss Elizabeth Brooks.

In 1858 Godfrey Stamm was elected for three years to succeed Kasper Guck. The following new teachers were employed: Rev. J. B. Pradt, Miss Eliza Lundegreen, Miss Isabella McLaren, Miss Mary Darby, Miss Carrie Kellog.

It was moved and carried that the meeting approve the action of the commissioners in establishing a German class and that such class be conducted in the most economical manner. In 1860 A. Marschner was chairman of the board and H. N. Ross, secretary. Among the voters present at this meeting were Messrs. Conrad Krez, Michael Grasser, Godfrey Stamm, Dr. J. J. Brown, C. W. Ellis, S. U. Hamilton, Bille Williams. September 30, 1861, Edward Gilman was elected chairman of the board and Mr. Ellis, secretary. Among voters present were Messrs. J. H. Jones, J. H. Mead, C. G. Meyer, H. N. Ross.

May 3, 1863, Louis Bock was elected president of the board, B. Wil-

liams, secretary, and August Pott, treasurer. April 21, 1865, the following officers were elected: Louis Bock, president; A. Mahlendorf, treasurer; J. H. Mead, secretary.

The following are some of the names that appear in the teachers' list: Miss Alice Cole, Miss Libbie Ashby, Miss Sarah Mather, Miss Clara Moore, and August Pott, teacher of German.

Dr. Louis Bock and A. Mahlendorf resigned their positions on the board, January 6, 1866. A. Marschner was appointed president of the school board; J. B. Cole, treasurer; and J. H. Mead, secretary.

April 19, 1866, the board was reorganized by appointing G. Stamm president; J. H. Mead, treasurer; and A. Marschner, clerk. Among the teachers on the list at this time were: D. L. Gaylord, Miss Josephine Kent, Miss Lina Hahn, Miss Delia Griffith, Miss Mary Jenkins.

The following is a list of the teachers that were employed July 1, 1870: High school, H. A. Gaylord; assistant, Ellen G. Weeks; grammar department, F. Lundegreen; assistant, Agnes Cassidy; first intermediate, Sarah Fairweather; assistant, Mary Cole; second intermediate, Matilda Brown; assistant, Lottie Keith; first primary, Mary A. Packard; assistant, Ruthie Edwards; fourth ward, W. Wilok; assistant, Tony Liebscher; third ward, A. K. Knowles; assistant, E. A. Martin; German, Lizzie von Kaas. In 1871 and 1872 additional names appeared on the teachers' list: Lillian Ross, Josie Stoakes, M. McClements, Lizzie Stamm, Anna Mahlendorf, Mary Griffith, A. D. Bradford, Ella Meyers, Mary Jenkins, Grace White and Hedwig Braasch.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

In 1884 the Second Ward school, then the high school, which was opened in 1856, was built on the lot adjoining the Union school. It was necessary to have another schoolhouse, as the one room which was rented from the Methodist church and the Unitarian church building were overcrowded and the board had been obliged to limit the time of attendance in these buildings for one year to one-half day for each pupil instead of an entire day. In 1885 the present Sixth Ward school building on the corner of South Fourteenth street and Maryland avenue, was built, as the room rented for school purposes and which was afterward used as a drug store by Dr. William F. Tift, was too small to accommodate all the pupils west of the river. There were at this time five school buildings in the city, namely: the Union school, on Niagara avenue, between Seventh and Eighth street; the high school, or Second Ward school, on the corner of Niagara and North Seventh street; the Third Ward school, a two-room building, which is at the present time the Fourth Ward kindergarten, on South Eighth street; the Fourth Ward school, a two-room building which is now the Eighth Ward kindergarten, on Huron avenue; and the Fifth Ward school, which is the present Sixth Ward school, on South Fourteenth street and Maryland avenue.

In the fall of 1887, the present three-story brick building in the Eighth ward on the corner of North Twelfth street and Huron avenue, was erected. June 25, 1888, it was moved and carried to establish a kindergarten in the

Eighth ward and that such a department be established the following fall. The kindergarten department occupies the small brick building next to the main building and this small building was the first school building in the Eighth ward.

In 1891 the main building of the Fourth ward on the corner of South Ninth street and Georgia avenue was completed and all pupils were accommodated with the exception of the kindergarten pupils, which department occupies the old school building, a block north of the main building.

The First Ward school, on the corner of Grand avenue and North Sixth street, was opened in the fall of 1893. In 1895 three rooms were fitted up in the attic of the Second Ward school, to be used as laboratories for high school use. The following year, 1896, the Seventh Ward school building on the corner of Mehrtens avenue and North Fifteenth street, was completed and opened in September. In the fall of 1899 the new school building in the Fifth ward, on the corner of Broadway and South Fourteenth street, was opened, as the school buildings in the adjoining wards were not large enough to accommodate all the school children south and west of the river. When this building was completed there was a school building in every ward with the exception of the Third ward, and the question of a new high school building in the Third ward was then being discussed, as the Second ward building was too small to accommodate all the high school students. This new high school building was erected in 1900 and opened in January, 1901. It is situated on the corner of Jefferson avenue and North Ninth street. This is used for the high school only.

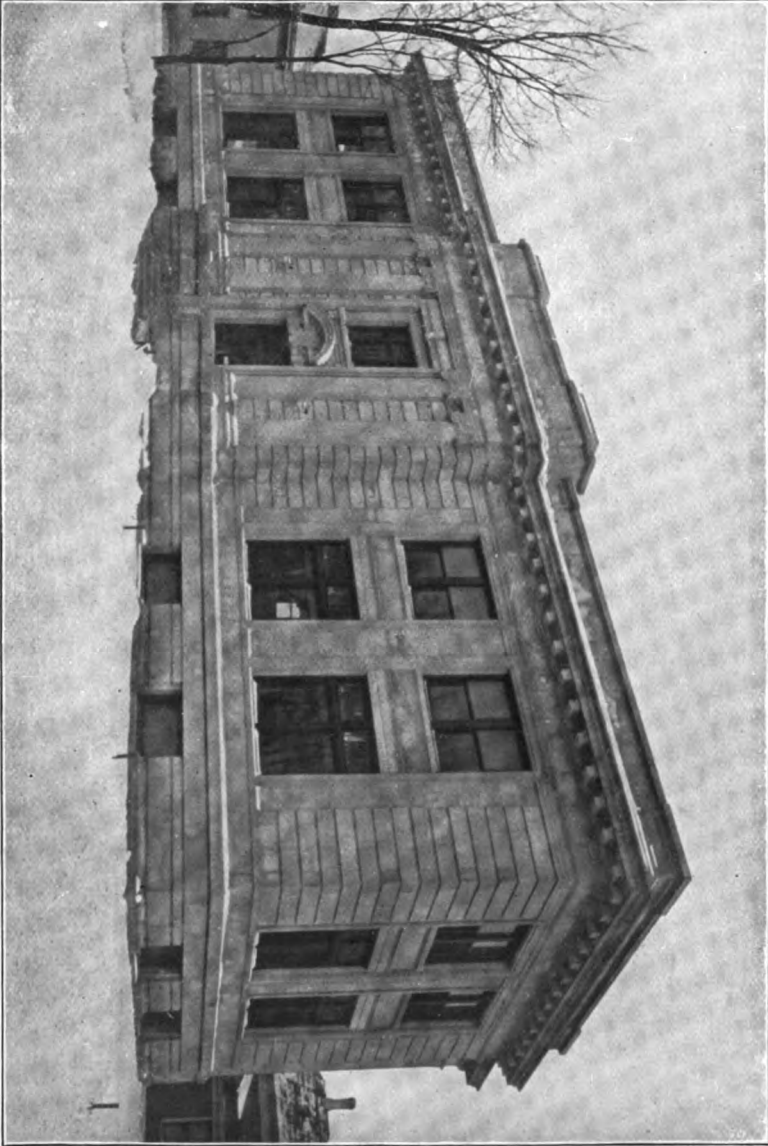
INTRODUCTION OF VARIOUS BRANCHES

In 1886 the first public school kindergarten was introduced in the Union, now Second Ward school. For a year or two this department was conducted under the name of sub-primary, as the name kindergarten seemed to carry too much of the play and no work idea with it. However, this movement was at once enthusiastically accepted by the public, and the progressive attitude of the board was thus given full appreciation. In 1888 a kindergarten was opened in the Eighth Ward school, and from that time on no new school was organized without making provisions for the establishment of a first class kindergarten, so that for the past six years we have had seven kindergartens, one in each school. The kindergartens are at present presided over by a supervisor of kindergartens, who also carries on a training schools for cadets.

The teaching of German was introduced as early as 1857 and has been maintained as a part of the course of study to the present time, so that now a supervisor of German is employed to plan and organize the work carried on by five special teachers.

Music received proper attention at an early date. It was directed and taught for many years by special teachers and has received the attention which its importance demands. At present it is directed by a supervisor and an assistant, in a highly efficient manner.

In 1903 and 1904 the board made careful investigations in regard to



SHEBOYGAN PUBLIC LIBRARY

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manual training, and instructed the superintendent to visit a number of city school systems where manual training had been introduced and carried on, to obtain plans and methods best adapted for introducing that branch of study in our schools. In the summer of 1904 by unanimous vote of the board, manual training was made a part of the school curriculum, and a supervisor was engaged to introduce and teach the subject.

Drawing was made a part of the course of study many years ago and was taught by the regular teachers, according to some system of books. The board of education and the supervisory officers realized that too much copy work was done in this way and that it was necessary to teach that subject from a broader point of view. It was therefore decided to engage a supervisor of drawing, under whose directions this work has been carried on for the past ten years.

It will be seen from these brief statements that the school authorities have always been progressive and have been supported by the public and the city council in the erection of good school buildings, in providing equipment and in carrying out a course of study which is second to none and which offers the best educational opportunities to the children of Sheboygan.

The school buildings are now graced by names of eminent men of the name, which appear more pleasing to the eye and fall more pleasantly upon the ear than designating them by the number of the ward in which the school is located.

In the fall of 1912, a handsome, commodious and modernly equipped building, known as the Washington school, was finished and ready for the school year of 1912-13. The structure is of red brick, stone trimmings and has twelve rooms. These will be occupied by pupils from the kindergarten on up to the eighth grade. The cost of this worthy addition to the city's group of school buildings was \$45,000.

SUPERINTENDENTS

1870, A. Mahlendorf; 1871, Dr. Louis Bock; 1872, Godfrey Stamm; 1873, M. C. Kimball; 1874-75, J. H. Plath; 1876-77, W. C. Tillson; 1878-79, Joseph Bast; 1880, James Bell; 1881-85, L. D. Harvey; 1886, A. W. Pott and George Heller; 1887-88, George Heller; 1889-90, A. C. Prescott; 1891-98, George Heller; 1899—, H. F. Leverenz.

SHEBOYGAN LODGE, NO. 11, A. F. & A. M.

The Sheboygan lodge of Masons was chartered and organized May 29, 1847, but Harmony Chapter, No. 10, R. A. M., preceded it, having been organized in 1845 with six charter members. The fraternity grew in numbers as the years went by and today its roster contains at least 200 names. The first quarters of the lodge were in a small building on Pennsylvania avenue and later they were moved to the building now occupied by the Herald. The next place of meeting was on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and from there the lodge was comfortably established in the third story of the Zaegel block and remained there until 1909, when a perma-

ment home, the Townsend residence, on the corner of Seventh and Niagara streets was occupied by the lodge, and in May of that year, the beautifully remodeled structure was dedicated.

SHEBOYGAN CHAPTER, NO. 139, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR

has been in existence for several years and meets the second and fourth Thursday of the month in Masonic Hall.

SHEBOYGAN LODGE, NO. 299, BENEVOLENT PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS

The above named fraternal order was organized in 1895. The charter members were A. Mahlendorf, F. Roenitz, G. B. Mattoon, J. R. Riess, Frank Geele, G. Schrage, F. Benfey, G. Huette, O. Foeste, H. Imig, L. Roenitz, J. End, O. Neumeister, H. Roenitz, E. Mattoon, W. G. End, F. Thayer, O. Trowbridge, H. Thomas, A. Pfister, J. A. Winter, G. Hart, R. Whitehill, O. Ballshnieder, O. B. Bock, Theodore Benfey, P. Koehn, W. Kowalke, Theo. Zschetzsche, A. Boales. The first officials were: Exalted ruler, R. L. Whitehill; esteemed leading knight, O. B. Bock; esteemed loyal knight, H. F. Roenitz; lecturing knight, J. A. Winter; secretary, A. Pfister; treasurer, A. Mahlendorf, esquire, John R. Riess; tyler, W. G. End; chaplain, A. Boales; inner guard, R. G. Hayssen.

The first home of the club was in the Geele block, where it remained until early in 1909, when the organization took possession of a beautiful club house of its own, a remodeled residence property on the corner of Wisconsin and Seventh streets.

SHEBOYGAN LODGE, NO. 13, I. O. O. F.

was organized December 14, 1846, and is one of the oldest fraternal bodies in the state. The charter members and officers were: I. B. Rice, Stephan A. Call, Samuel Clinton, I. B. Farnsworth, Eli Shouler, E. P. Eaton, H. C. Hobart, F. G. Peabody, Moses D. Chapman, George H. Smith and J. T. Kingsbury. Officers: N. G., H. C. Hobart; V. G., F. G. Peabody; Sec., George H. Smith. Through stress of circumstances, however, the charter was temporarily surrendered July 9, 1855, and the Civil war later calling for many of the members, the lodge was practically disrupted. At the time of the lapsing of the charter Alvin Driver was noble grand and C. B. Grinnell was secretary.

In 1877 interest in the rehabilitation of the lodge grew to such an extent that application was made to the grand lodge for reinstatement and on July 23, 1877, the lodge was reorganized under its old number and name, with the following charter members: M. D. Hotchkiss, William Elwell, H. N. Ross, John Laing, N. W. Kilton. The lodge is now in good standing, is financially secure and has a membership of 82. The lodge rooms are in the third story of the Geele block. Present officers: N. G., Fred Kneever; V. G., Edward Kempf; Sec., William Mayberry; Fin. Sec., Barney Steinpass; Treas., Con Vanderjacht.

ROBERT BLOW LODGE OF REBEKAH, NO. 138

was organized March 11, 1902, and was named in honor of Rev. Robert Blow, a minister of the Grace Episcopal church for twenty-eight years, and who died February 12, 1890. The following were the charter members: Mrs. Elenor Sonneman, Miss Emma Kirst, Miss Annie Schneider, Mrs. Louisa Fisher, Mrs. Sophia Schlyter, Mrs. Viola Whiffen, Mrs. Clara Peterson, Mrs. Elizabeth Gunderson, Mrs. Ella Payne, Mrs. Harriet Briggs, Mrs. Minnie Fairweather, Mrs. Katie Zierath, Mrs. Minnie Anderson. The first officers elected were: N. G., Viola Whiffen; V. G., Elizabeth Gunderson; Sec., Louisa Fisher; Fin. Sec., Elenor Sonneman; Treas., Annie Schneider; Con., Clara Peterson; Warden, Harriet Briggs; O. G., W. C. Fairweather; I. G., Emma Kirst; R. S. N. G., Andrew Whiffen; L. S. N. G., Minnie Fairweather; R. S. V. G., Katie Zierath; L. S. V. G., Ella Payne; Chaplain, Minnie Anderson.

The present officials are: N. G., Minnie Giesman; V. G., Amanda Giesman; Sec., Elinore Olson; Fin. Sec., May Baker; Treas., Blanche Sonneman. The membership is 50.

SCHILLER LODGE, NO. 68, I. O. O. F.

was chartered and organized May 26, 1853, and had for its first officers William Reichal, William Kaestner, Charles Meyer, Kasper Guck, and John Hauenstein. The lodge now has a membership of over one hundred. The present officials are: N. G., W. Blatzer; V. G., E. Schetzer; R. S., Charles Festerling; F. S., Otto Beinemann; Treas., J. Kraus.

EVERGREEN ENCAMPMENT, NO. 41

was organized January 18, 1871, by Carl Zillier, J. Weiskopf, D. F. Krumdick, H. F. Piderit, L. A. Descombes, Theodore Roeder and O. W. Meyer. Present officers: C. P., Ph. H. Schneider; H. P. Louis Olson; S. W., B. Fairweather; J. W., J. E. Wetzel; Scribe, Otto Beinemann; Treas., J. Kraus.

GERMANIA LODGE OF REBEKAH, NO. 109

was organized June 6, 1876, with twenty-five members. Officers for 1912 are: N. G., Lena Bandle; V. G., Lena Schmidt; R. S., Elfrieda Schmidt; F. S., Minnie Beinemann; Treas., Antonia Poethig.

CHAIR CITY CAMP, MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA, NO. 2322

was organized June 1, 1894, with the following charter members: M. J. Lynch, Frank L. Bessinger, George W. Brown, J. Cooper, F. E. Fairchild, W. Waechter, August Ortmeier, G. Fitzgibbon, E. J. Kempf, H. F. Klotsch, William Meyer, C. H. Maurer, A. G. Roth, C. H. Ryan, F. C. Runge, Hans Scheer, John Wilson, E. J. Zufelt, Dr. A. Genter.

The lodge is one of the strongest in the state and now has 260 members. The officers for 1912 are: P. C., H. A. Arpke; V. C., L. L. Lebermann; W. A., H. G. Brueckbauer; E. B., L. C. Tasche; Clk., E. J. Kempf; Escort, Ed Tousley; Phy., H. G. Brueckbauer; Trus., Henry Kohlhagen, C. Pepper, E. L. Slyfield.

SHEBOYGAN AERIE, NO. 277, FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES

The Eagles have the strongest fraternal order in the county. Their aerie was organized November 13, 1902, with about fifty charter members. Their past worthy presidents are as follows: C. O. Fairweather, Theo. Benfey, T. M. Bowler, Edward Voigt, H. W. Ullrich, August Scheck, Charles Pepper and Ed. F. Oehler. The present officials are: Worthy president, A. P. Croghan; worthy vice president, W. M. Root; worthy chaplain, A. H. Friese; secretary, F. Giesman; treasurer, L. C. Meyer; conductor, Henry Roessing; inside guard, W. Koglin; outside guard, E. Allbright; trustees, A. L. Theumler, Val Herman, E. L. Baldwin; physician, Dr. G. W. Crosby. The membership now numbers 500.

On April 18th, 1908, ground was broken for an Eagles' hall and on the night of October 17, 1908, the building was dedicated and the event terminated with a grand ball, the receipts from which amounted to \$3,000. Bonds had been issued to the amount of \$20,000 to defray the cost of the building, but before the structure was completed \$35,000 had been expended. The building committee was composed of Theo. Fleischer, Jacob Schlicht, T. M. Bowler, Edward Voigt, Theo. Benfey, Douglas E. Meyer, Edward Koellmer and A. L. Thuemler. The splendid building, which adjoins the Opera House on New York avenue, is a fitting monument to the fine taste and business capacity of the committee.

SHEBOYGAN LODGE, NO. 81, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Although one of the late ones to be attached to the galaxy of fraternal orders of Sheboygan, the Knights of Pythias ranks high, both in standing, membership and prosperity. The lodge was instituted June 12, 1890, with the following charter members and officers: W. S. Elwell, C. W. Nelson, A. Mahlendorf, W. D. Cockburn, W. C. Cole, W. H. Waechter, Carroll Quimby, P. Peacock, C. H. Keyes, F. H. Denison, W. H. Johnson, Ed. Peacock, H. Halverson, F. C. Pagan, Jacob Schlicht, J. A. Neill, O. H. Clarke, Jacob Imig, George C. Hart. Officers: P. C., F. C. Pagan; C. C., C. H. Keyes; V. C., W. S. Elwell; M. of F., W. D. Cockburn; K. of R. & S., W. H. Burk; M. at A., J. A. Neill; I. G., Jacob Imig; O. G., W. H. Waechter. The officers for 1912 are: C. C., Otto Koch; V. C., Charles Bub; P., G. F. Honold; M. of W., Oscar L. Wolters; K. of R. S., W. H. Burk; M. of F., Oscar T. Schmidt; M. of E., M. L. Brinkman; M. at A., David E. Jones; I. G., A. J. Merget; O. G., Delmar E. Brown.

The members of this lodge take an active interest in its well being and growth and at this time the membership numbers about 225. Efforts are always for the benefit of the lodge socially, fraternally and financially.

There is a Pythian orchestra to entertain, and a reading room, where the members can discuss the best literature produced by leading magazines. A distinction, in which the local lodge takes great pride, is that of having the head officer of the grand lodge at Sheboygan—Grand Chancellor R. I. Warner, proprietor of the Grand Hotel.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB

This society was organized in Sheboygan in 1892 and was first known as the Columbian Club and its membership was limited to 25. Its object was to study topics concerning the World's Fair which was later to be held in Chicago. In 1900 the membership was increased to 75, and in 1908 it was enlarged to 100, while in 1910, the number was increased to 125, which is the present membership. In about a year after the organization of the club the name was changed to The Woman's Club, having for its chief object "the intellectual culture and practical improvement of its members." At first the meetings were held at the homes of the members of the club, then for a time at the Foeste Hotel, while still later the meetings were held in the parlors of the Congregational church. Since the erection of the Carnegie Public Library, of which the Woman's Club was the prime mover, they have met in a room especially arranged for the purpose. The club purchases many valuable books for study in its meetings, which are afterward donated to the library. The first presiding officer was Mrs. Nellie S. Mattoon. The present officers are: Mrs. Fred Koehn, president; first vice president, Mrs. John Lyke; second vice president, Mrs. J. W. Hansen; secretary, Mrs. E. J. Barrett; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. H. Denison; treasurer, Mrs. W. J. Hoehle. The club meets once a week from the 1st of October to the 1st of April.

CONCORDIA SINGING SOCIETY

February 9, 1860, the Concordia Singing Society was organized in Sheboygan, and February 9, 1910, its golden jubilee was celebrated. Its origin and its existence for a half century are due to the Germans' love of song. Shakespeare did not have them in mind when he wrote:

"The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils."

Despite their love of song and their enthusiasm in keeping alive the melodies of the "fatherland," it was not always easy to keep up their organization, especially during the first several years. The great Civil war was in progress and the American people had little time for pleasure had they been much disposed to have. The Concordia Society, however, never lost its identity. It gave its first concert in October, 1861, and the audience was so well pleased that the members were encouraged to continue. Its next appearance was at Howard's Grove in the spring of 1862, and gained the society new laurels.

At the close of the rebellion in 1865, William Nehrlich was chosen director, and the society took another start. It was not until 1873 that several ladies joined the society, and the following year the mixed chorus gave a concert, which proved a marked success.

May 24, 1887, John Schmidt succeeded Mr. Nehrlich as director, and was himself succeeded by Professor Theodore Winkler, December 24, 1893. Of the directors all survive but Mr. Kroehnke, who served the society from its organization until 1865.

Its first own place of meeting was provided in 1874, and on June 27th of that year was first used for that purpose. It possessed no such qualities as elegance, convenience or commodiousness. It was, indeed, rather a plain and crude structure. It was, moreover, unsuited for public entertainments. The need of something better was soon seriously felt and Concordia Hall was built on Ontario street, between Seventh and Eighth.

The society has grown from year to year and with its growth in numbers, interest has increased. At the annual concerts held by the society, Sheboygan has been made familiar with many of the best German songs and literary works, and thus has the society done much to cultivate a taste for good music.

In 1887 the Concordia Society became a member of the Northwestern Saengerbund and has continued its membership in that organization ever since. Two Saengerfests of the Eastern Wisconsin circuit have been held in Sheboygan, the first in 1892 and the second in 1905.

SHEBOYGAN TURNVEREIN

The Turnverein was organized at Sheboygan in 1854, and in 1904 the society held its golden jubilee, with exercises and festivities of various kinds. There is some contention, however, as to the exact date of the society's birth, certain members holding out for the year 1853, but on the old standard of the society is embroidered the year 1854, so that year takes the preference.

During the late '40s and the beginning of the '50s a great number of liberty-loving Germans immigrated to America, expatriated by reason of political conditions then existing in the fatherland. They sought points of contact where they might exchange views and foster their ideals and for this purpose the first turnvereins were founded, many of them coming into existence in the first half of the '50s. Regarding the original founders of the Turnverein, Mrs. Marie Kemper, of Milwaukee, only daughter of Ernest W. Schlichting, the so-called bush king says that it was Johanna Schlichting, a daughter of Reinhard Schlichting, and a sister of Herman Schlichting, one of the founders, presented the standard, to which reference has been made, to the Sheboygan verein. Herman Schlichting still lives in Houghton, Michigan, but his sister is long since deceased. Among the active members in 1855 were John Plath, von der Beck, Herman Eschenbury, Otto Zwictusch, Christian Reich, Anton Blocki and Herman Schlichting.

The followers of "Father Jahn" were forced during the first years to

hold their "meets" in the open air and readily received permission of the village board to use the public square. In this square in the summer of 1855 was duly and solemnly presented the society's emblem. After the verein was firmly established it became a member of the great North American Turnerbund.

For several years the public square served as the turner hall, but through the enterprise of members of the society \$600 was raised and for that amount the property of the late August Pott, Sr., corner of Michigan avenue and North Seventh street, was purchased, with the object in view of erecting a turner hall there. This project, however, was not consummated and was later abandoned. During this time, however, a large hall was added to the Blocki Hotel, which was used by the Turners, whose membership was growing rapidly. This condition necessitated the purchasing of a lot on the corner of Jefferson avenue and North Seventh street, upon which was erected a turner hall. Some time later the property went into possession of the Kohler, Hayssen, Stehn Manufacturing Company. In time the Turners returned to their old headquarters in Blocki's Hall and some time thereafter built a hall 20x50 feet on Pennsylvania avenue between Seventh and Eighth streets. Here the Verein flourished, especially through the efforts of the old instructor, Hugo Pantzer, who later took up the practice of medicine in Indianapolis. This hall soon became too small for any unusual festivities and a larger hall was built on the corner of New York avenue and North Seventh street, which was later known as the Opera House, but the expense of keeping up the establishment was too great and the society consequently languished. It must be said, however, that nine of the members kept up their standing in the national organization and in 1885 they again engaged an instructor.

The Turnverein was incorporated in the last half of the '60s, and among the charter members were the following: William Reichel, Fritze Karste, Charles Bach, John Pantzer, Paul Weigand, George Reinold, Albert Mahlendorf, Gottfried Heyer, Ernst Lohmann, Fritz Tiedemann, Wolfgang Morgeneier, Charles Witte, John H. Plath. These names show that the Verein from the beginning was the center of German social life and there are still cited masquerades, concerts, theatricals and other entertainments, the most splendid with which even those of today hardly compare.

In 1885 occurred the reorganization of the Verein, when quite a number of Turners came together in Concordia Hall. There was Louis Wolff, chairman; J. G. Froidel, secretary; and a committee consisting of Louis Wolff, J. H. Roth, H. C. Prange, John G. Froidel and Henry Pott. The old church building at the corner of Wisconsin avenue and North Seventh street was rented and J. Henry Roth was engaged as instructor. He was succeeded by Hermann Boos, who received his training in Germany, and was engaged in 1886 to teach German and singing in the public schools. Boos was succeeded by Gustav Eckstein. It was not long after this that the present hall was erected on the corner of St. Clair avenue and North Ninth street and in 1897, by the holding of two fairs \$2,700 was raised, which released the society from debt. Today the society's property is probably worth \$12,000, and the Sheboygan Verein is firmly established.

MISCELLANEOUS BODIES

Like all cities with a population like Sheboygan, there are numerous fraternal bodies, kindred societies and clubs. There are so many of them that to go into their history would entail much time and call for more space in this work than can be spared. A list of them follows:

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF WISCONSIN

Sheboygan branch, No. 13. John D. Heck, president; Joseph Sonntag, P. B.; H. W. Trester, R. S.; Louis Sonntag, F. Sec.; J. J. Froidel, Treas.

CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS

St. Leo Court, No. 267. Otto Trilling, chief ranger; Charles Brown, secretary.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Frank J. Olle, G. K.; M. H. Hand, Dep. G. K.; J. Davey, R. Sec.; Frank Maersch, Treas.; Dr. G. E. Knauf, chancellor; J. Detling, Adv.; Rev. E. J. Meyers, chaplain.

EQUITABLE FRATERNAL UNION

Sheboygan Lodge, No. 43; Sec., E. J. Kempf.

EVERGREEN CITY GUARD VETERAN CORPS

C. A. Born, Capt.; H. W. Trester, 1st Lieut.; Otto Geussenhainer, 2d Lieut.

FORESTERS

Independent Order of Foresters, Chair City Court, No. 1185. Chief ranger, Henry L. Schuri; Rec. Sec., W. C. Roenitz; Fin. Sec., F. H. Dennison.

FRATERNAL RESERVE ASSOCIATION

Evergreen City Council, No. 78, Sec., E. J. Kempf.

KNIGHTS OF MACCABEES

Jonathan Tent, No. 16. Record keeper, E. J. Kempf.
David Tent, No. 27. Record keeper, G. M. Hanson.
Ladies of Maccabees Hive, No. 93. Record keeper, Mrs. E. J. Kempf.
Ladies of Maccabees Unity Hive, No. 46. Record keeper, Ilma Schoerger Hopkins.

NATIONAL UNION.

John A. Logan Council, No. 263. Sec., Geo. Lebermann.

ORDER OF MUTUAL PROTECTION

Washington Lodge, No. 163. Sec., Frank Vollbrecht

ROYAL ARCANUM

Oak Council, No. 509. Sec., Henry Scheele.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS

Royal Neighbors of America. Rec. Sec., Mrs. Meta Dow.

SONS OF HERMAN

Armenia Lodge, No. 26. Sec., William Gehr.

Niederwald Sister Lodge, No. 1. Sec., Mrs. William Gehr

SONS OF VETERANS

Carl Witte Camp, No 37. Sec., Delmar Brown.

LODGE N. A. S. E.

Cor. Sec., Robert Fenn.

Ladies' Auxiliary of the N. A. S. E. Sec., Mrs. Robert Edwards.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF RANGERS

Sheboygan Lodge, No. 71. Worthy Pres., George F. Dusold; V. P., Dr. George Knauf; Sec., E. L. Kausler.

UNIONS

Barbers Union, No. 631. Pres., Alfred Quasius; Sec., H. Eisold.

Central Labor Union. Sec., Gust Toepel.

Brewers Union Local, No. 277. Sec., Joseph Samner.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 323.

Gill Net and Hook Fishermen's Union, No. 657.

Retail Clerks Union.

Shoemakers Union, No. 197.

The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance, Local Union, No. 158.

Bairischer Ludwig's Unterstuetzungs Verein.

Crocker Aid Society.

Deutsche Gilde, No. 36.

Dillingham Aid Society.

Deutscher Landwehr Maenner Verein. Pres., Fred Schmidt; Sec., Joseph Dluzewski.

Freier Saengerbund.

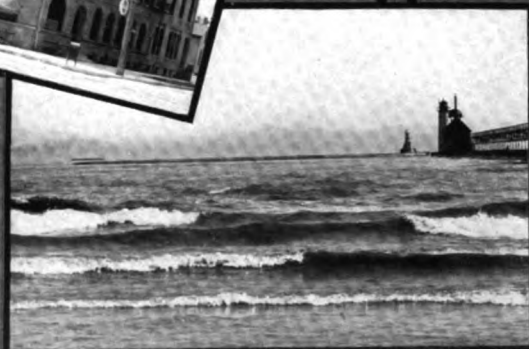
German Mutual Fire Aid Society. Sec., W. E. Zimmermann.

Germania Verein, G. U. G. Sec., Joseph Dluzewski.

- Harmonie Singing Society.
 Horseshoers Association.
 Humane Society. Sec., E. A. Zundel.
 Libertas Verein. Sec., A. Markwardt.
 Liederkrantz Singing Society.
 Master Plumbers' Association.
 Mattoon Aid Society. Treas., Charles Hoppert.
 Oesterreichisch Ungarischer Franz Josephs Unterstuetzungs Verein.
 Phoenix Aid Society. Sec., William Mayer.
 Sheboygan Building and Loan Association. Pres., Thomas M. Blackstock; V. P., W. C. Gunther; Sec., W. C. Roenitz; Treas., H. W. Trester.
 St. Boniface Society. Sec., Anton Mayer.
 St. John's Young Men's Society. Sec., Al. Gottsacker.
 St. Peter Claver Society. Pres., Peter Mannebach; V. P., Phil. Guenther; Cor. Sec., Alois Freihammer; Fin. Sec., Robert Vosseler; Treas., Gottlieb Kleefisch.
 South Sheboygan G. U. G., No. 42. Pres., Robert Polster; Sec., A. Winkler.
 South Side Branch Family Protective Association. Sec. and Treas., Max Schurrer.
 Sheboygan Chair Company's Aid Society. Pres., Paul Diehl; Sec., Frank Vollbrecht.
 Sheboygan Dairy Board of Trade.
 Sheboygan Gun & Rod Club. Sec., A. W. Bock.
 Sheboygan Laborer Mutual Aid Society. Pres., Henry Schilder; Sec., August Stahl.
 Sheboygan Mutual Aid Society (Kranken Verein).
 United Aid of Sheboygan, Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Fund.
 Veteran Corps of Evergreen City Guard.
 Vollrath Aid Society.
 Arbeiter Unterstuetzungs Verein. Pres., Frank Gottsacker; Sec., Robert Vosseler.

BORN'S SANITARIUM

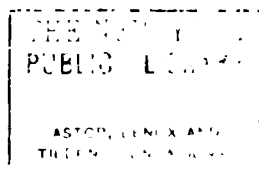
For many years Colonel Charles Born conducted an amusement park at the corner of Lincoln avenue and Fourteenth street. Here was laid out a beautiful private park, with rustic arbors and seats, refreshment halls, bowling alleys and other attractions. Some time ago Colonel Born bored a well on his grounds and obtained an overflowing well of sparkling water which, upon being analyzed by a practical chemist, was found to have considerable medicinal virtues. So much so in fact, that a stock company was organized, under the title of Born's Park Sanitarium, and many patients have since been treated there for rheumatism and other maladies with gratifying results. A large, commodious hotel is kept in connection with the sanitarium, and a swimming pool that is open at certain hours to the general public. The Born Sanitarium advertises Sheboygan mineral salt water baths and hot and cold treatment for chronic diseases.



Sheboygan Harbor
Hotel Foeste
New Bank of Sheboygan

Citizens State Bank
Lighthouse and Breakwater
Reiss Coal Docks

SHEBOYGAN VIEWS



HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS

The sweetest of charities is exemplified in a substantial manner in the Home of the Friendless, an institution established by a number of Christian men and women of Sheboygan. The building is located on Ontario street, between Seventh and Eighth streets and is a commodious brick structure formerly used as a private residence. The present matron is Mrs. Helen Balkins.

INDUSTRIAL SHEBOYGAN

The manufacturing industries of Sheboygan may be said to have started with the crude sawmill, erected by William Paine in 1834, midway between Sheboygan and the Falls. Lumber was the first commercial article made and then the manufacture of shingles was but a single step further.

Since the small and very primitive beginning, mentioned above, the city of Sheboygan has attained high place among manufacturing cities, not only of the state but also the nation, for in the production of certain styles of chairs Sheboygan is the leader of all competitors. In 1868 the manufacture of chairs was begun and Sheboygan eventually acquired the soubriquet of the Chair City. She became famous as such the country over, and the civilized world for that matter, as her chairs are in universal demand. By 1891, Sheboygan was listed as a manufacturing center to be reckoned with when other industrial centers were considered. About this time some of the largest establishments in the country for the manufacture of enameled goods were founded and iron products, knit goods and various and numerous other articles began finding their way into the marts of the country from Sheboygan factories and mills. Prior to this, however, was the early establishment of the Gutsch brewery, in 1847, and the Roenitz tannery, in 1853, two industries that take front rank in their own especial field.

The American Hide & Leather Company, tanners, with factories at 702-740 North Water street, is one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country. It was established in 1853 by C. T. and William Roenitz, brothers. They had been in the United States but three years, and with a few hundred dollars saved from their wages they engaged in tanning hides, employing one man. The business increased rapidly, however, and by 1874 the tannery was turning out eight thousand hides a year. In 1875 William Roenitz died and C. T. Roenitz became sole proprietor. Frank L. and Charles H. Roenitz, sons, became associated with their father in 1881. The firm name was then known as C. T. Roenitz & Sons. Forty men were then employed and about six hundred hides turned out each week. The company was incorporated in 1888 and capitalized at \$100,000. C. T. Roenitz was president; Frank L. Roenitz, vice president; Charles H. Roenitz, secretary. C. T. Roenitz died in 1892, when Frank L. Roenitz succeeded his father as president. The business so increased by 1896 that the factories were turning out about eleven hundred sides of leather per day and employing three hundred men. In that year the

concern went into and formed a part of the trust known as the American Hide & Leather Company.

A short time after the Roenitz brothers started their tannery Christian Heyer began the business of tanning hides. This was in 1855. His capital amounted to \$400 and on his payroll were six men. In 1859 a partnership was effected by Mr. Heyer, with Theodore Zschetzsche. Between them they had \$2,000. This combination continued until 1873, when Mr. Zschetzsche retired and began business for himself, being associated with his son, Carl L. They employed about two hundred men.

In the year 1866, Adam Harsch commenced the tanning business, employing eight men, and in 1868 J. F. A. Heyn was so engaged. George End became a partner in 1873. In 1877 Adam Schneider, with ten men, was employed in tanning hides. These concerns have all disappeared, but some of them were in a way merged in the present Badger State Tanning Company. The company just named has its plant on South Water street. Its officers are: F. E. White, president; George A. Riddell, secretary and treasurer; Theodore Zschetzsche, vice president; Fred Zschetzsche, superintendent.

In 1868 Captain Watson D. Crocker, in company with the Beemis brothers, began the manufacture of chairs in a small way, under the firm name of Beemis Brothers & Crocker. This co-partnership lasted a year, when in 1869 the firm of Crocker & Bliss was established and the capacity of the plant was greatly increased. When the business was begun only two hands beside the members of the firm were employed, while the new firm gave employment to about thirty-five. In 1874 the Crocker & Bliss factory was destroyed by fire, which entailed a total loss. The firm was dissolved and in 1875 Mr. Crocker became the superintendent of the Phoenix Chair Company, with which he remained until 1880. Not discouraged by his loss, Mr. Crocker decided to organize a new company. As a result, the Crocker Chair Company was incorporated in 1880, with a capital stock of \$30,000, which was increased in 1885 to \$60,000, and in 1887 to \$100,000. The first officers of the company were: J. H. Mead, president; J. D. Stearns, secretary; W. J. Rietow, treasurer; and W. D. Crocker, superintendent and manager. This factory is one of the largest in the state and controls two factories, "A" and "B," which cover an area of several acres of ground and gives employment to several hundred hands. Factory "A" is located at the corner of North Eighth and Virginia avenue and Factory "B" is located at the corner of Maryland avenue and South Eleventh street. The present officers are: C. W. S. Crocker, president; William J. Rietow, vice president; E. A. Zundel, secretary; W. A. Knilans, treasurer; and W. J. Hoehle, assistant secretary.

The Phoenix Chair Company is one of the oldest industries of its kind and one of the most important in Sheboygan. It was organized in May, 1875, with a capital stock of \$50,000. Thomas M. Blackstock, who has long been president of the company, was one of the chief promoters of the enterprise. At the time of the organization the company gave employment to seventy-five hands. In 1888 the capital was increased to \$300,000, which has later been increased and the employees now number

several hundred. The factory proper consists of the main building, 50 x 350 feet, having three "Ls" 50 x 100 feet. There is also a brick-veneered warehouse 40 x 150 feet. The buildings are all brick and five stories in height. The goods manufactured at this magnificent plant have an extensive sale and wide reputation. They are located at South Twelfth street and Virginia avenue along the tracks and near the depot of the Northwestern railroad. The present officials are: Thomas M. Blackstock, president and manager; Francis Williams, vice president; A. C. Hahn, secretary; E. S. Voigt, treasurer.

The Sheboygan Chair Company was incorporated in 1888 and has become one of the largest concerns of its kind in the city. The plant extends from the lake front to 720 Indiana avenue. The officers are: William Braasch, president and general manager; Thomas McNeill, secretary and treasurer.

The American Manufacturing Company is another large concern, employing about two hundred hands in the manufacture of chairs. It was incorporated in 1887, with a capital stock of \$60,000. Fred Koehn is president, and Henry Koehn, superintendent.

The George Spratt Chair manufactory is at the foot of South Sixth street. George Spratt, the proprietor, commenced this industry in 1891. The business has kept pace with the growth of the city since that time and a large number of hands is employed to meet the orders that tax the capacity of the factory.

The Frost Veneer Seating Company was incorporated in 1884, with a capital stock of \$200,000. It employs several hundred men. The factory is at 11 South Water street. George E. Frost was president of the corporation up to the time of his death in April, 1912. C. A. Knudson is secretary and treasurer; W. C. Calhoun, manager. This concern manufactures railway and depot seating, settees and stock of various kinds.

G. B. Mattoon in 1881 employed about fifteen men in the manufacture of furniture. The business increased so rapidly that a corporation was organized under the title of the Mattoon Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of \$300,000, which was afterwards increased to \$500,000. They employed about six hundred hands. Upon the death of George B. Mattoon, which occurred some four or five years ago, the company was reorganized under the style name and title of the Northern Furniture Company, whose present officials are: G. Huette, president; E. E. Pantzer, vice president; George J. Posson, treasurer; Carroll Quimby, secretary. The factories are at the corner of New Jersey avenue and South Water street.

The Sheboygan Novelty Company was incorporated in 1890 with a capital stock of \$30,000. The chief products of the concern are book-cases and cabinets. About seventy-five hands are given employment. The officers are: W. S. Piper, president; A. S. Freyberg, vice president; A. F. Piper, secretary and treasurer; A. Freyberg, manager. The shops are located on Pennsylvania avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets.

The Dillingham Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1889 and capitalized at \$100,000. It specializes in refrigerators and cabinets.

From one hundred and fifty to two hundred hands are employed. The establishment is on the corner of Wisconsin avenue and South Water street. The officers are: A. D. Barrows, president; Otis H. Clark, vice president; Harry Barrows, manager.

The M. Winter Lumber Company is a large concern that manufactures office fixtures and interior wood work. The offices are located at 401 North Eighth street. This company was incorporated in 1890, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and employs a large force of men.

The H. G. Mueller Manufacturing Company is located at the corner of North Sixth and East Water streets. It was incorporated in 1898, with a capital stock of \$32,000. This concern deals in lumber and manufactures woodenware.

The Advance Furniture Company, located in Lyman's addition, the Art Furniture Company, Lyman's addition, and the American Parlor Frame Company, South Water street, should be added to the list of industrial concerns making Sheboygan so widely known.

The Garton Toy Company was incorporated in 1887 and capitalized at \$50,000. This is one of the important manufacturing concerns of this city and employs probably three hundred hands, in the manufacture of toys, children's express wagons, sleighs and the like. The officials are: E. B. Garton, president; Clarence E. Garton, vice president and manager; R. L. Whitehill, secretary and treasurer. The factory is at the corner of North Water street and Niagara avenue.

The enameling of iron ware has become a great industry of Sheboygan and the one to whom all credit is due for its inception at this place is Jacob J. Vollrath, a native of Germany, who settled in the city of Sheboygan in 1853, at which time he formed a partnership with the firm of Boehmer & Marling, for the manufacture of agricultural implements, which continued about two years. The following three years he was building steam engines in company with others but through the dishonesty of a partner he lost the fruits of former years of toil and saving. It was not long, however, before he was again manufacturing farm implements, having formed a company, the firm name of which was Vollrath, Blocki & Company. In 1874 Mr. Vollrath began the manufacture of enameled ware and to him is given the distinction of being the first to invent the gray enameling. Through his invention of this process and his manufactured products he gained a world wide reputation. The business grew rapidly from the start and in 1884 a stock company was formed, known as the Jacob J. Vollrath Manufacturing Company. An immense plant was built at the corner of Michigan avenue and North Sixth street, where at least two hundred hands have been employed. The company secured a large tract of land at North Eighteenth street between Superior and Erie avenues, contiguous to the Northwestern railroad, where it put up large buildings and to which locality the company anticipates within a short time moving its buildings from the Michigan avenue site, as the ground there is more valuable for residence purposes and too far from the railroad. The officials are: C. A. W. Vollrath, president; W. J. Kohler, vice president; F. S. Morris, treasurer; D. F. Riess, secretary.

The Porcelain & Enameling Association of America manufactures porcelain ware and is a company organized by the Vollraths. The factories are located at North Fifteenth street and employs a large number of men. The officers are: A. J. Vollrath, president; A. M. Vollrath, vice president; W. J. Vollrath, treasurer; and A. J. Vollrath, Jr., secretary.

John M. Kohler, founder of the J. M. Kohler Sons Company, was born in Austria and came to this country with his parents in 1854. He arrived in Sheboygan in 1871, and in 1873 started a foundry and machine shop, making agricultural implements. At the beginning a small plant was sufficient but business so increased it was found necessary to enlarge the establishment in 1883. In the same year he commenced the manufacture of enameled ware. In 1888 the Kohler, Hayssen & Stehn Manufacturing Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$75,000, the officers being: John M. Kohler, president; H. Hayssen, vice president; A. Bachmann, secretary and treasurer. The concern is now known as the J. M. Kohler Sons Company. The present officers are: Walter J. Kohler, president and treasurer; J. B. Murphy, vice president; O. A. Kroos, secretary. The plant and offices are at Riverside.

In 1876 David S. Jenkins, with his son De Witt, opened a machine shop on ground now covered by "Factory A" of the Crocker Chair Company, the building being a small affair 30 x 60 feet. In 1880 Mr. Jenkins built the works where the business is now carried on at 301-315 North Eighth street, under the name of the Jenkins Machine Company. The plant has been improved from time to time, and equipped with the latest machinery. It is one of the best appointed establishments of the kind in the state. The products of the factory are wood-working and other machinery. In 1887 the Jenkins Machine Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$70,000, and had for its officers David S. Jenkins, president and treasurer; and Thomas A. Long, secretary. The present officers are: William W. Wolf, vice president and manager; Thomas A. Long, secretary; M. A. Long, treasurer.

The Globe Foundry & Machine Company is an old established concern and is located at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street, where is manufactured machinery. The foundry was established in 1847 by E. J. Smalley and finally came into control of the late Henry Foeste.

The Optenberg Iron Works manufactures boilers and engines. The shops are on the corner of South Seventh street and Clara avenue. The officers are: J. H. Optenberg, president; William Mueller, vice president; A. Busse, secretary and treasurer.

The wagon works of J. & W. Jung and of John Balzer manufacture wagons as well as carriages, etc., and keep a number of men steadily employed the year round.

There are a large number of industries in Sheboygan but all of them cannot be given special mention. Those which should not be neglected in this regard, however, are the two large breweries which turn out a beverage that commands a large sale over a wide territory. The Gutsch Brewing Company was established by twin brothers, Leopold and Francis Gutsch, in a frame structure 40 x 60 feet and two stories in height on

the northwest corner of New York and Water streets, in 1847. The business was continued under the name of Gutsch Brothers until 1878, when Francis sold his interest to Leopold. In 1885 Adolph F. Gutsch bought out his father and in 1888 the Gutsch Brewing Company was organized. The buildings of the plant are on the northeast corner of North Water street and New York avenue and since extensive repairs were made in 1912 is one of the best appointed and equipped establishments of the kind in the state.

The Gutsch brothers who established this concern were born in Baden, Germany, in 1819. They came to the United States and after working in a brewery at Cincinnati, Ohio, a year or two in 1847 came to Sheboygan. A more complete sketch of these brothers will be found in the second volume of this work.

Konrad Schreier Company, brewers and malsters, corner New Jersey avenue and South Fifteenth street, has a finely equipped and large plant in the city of Sheboygan and its beer is very popular in this section of the state. The "Edelbraeu," which is put up in bottles, is especially attractive to the lovers of this beverage. The members of this corporation are: Herman Schreier, president; Alfred P. Steffen, vice president; Konrad Testwuide, treasurer; Louis Zimmerman, secretary. The brewery was established by Konrad Schreier in 1854.

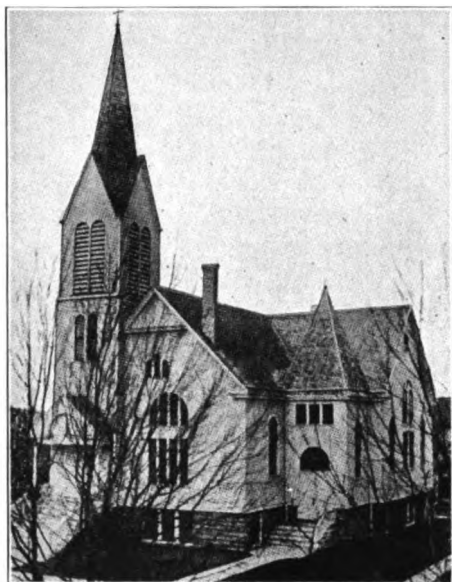
Casual mention is herein made of the Sheboygan Broom Factory at 639 South Division avenue and of Alfred Heller, 1716 South Fourth street; the A. Landreth & Company canning works, an institution of no little importance to the community, the Sheboygan Cigar Box Factory on North Ninth street, and a large number of cigar manufactories. The Excelsior Wrapper Company, 1634 Erie avenue, is a large concern, and is running to its full capacity to meet incoming orders; the Rietow Furniture Manufacturing Company, 814 North Eighth street; the Sheboygan Couch Company, corner Martin and North Eighteenth street; and the Western Furniture Company.

There is also a glove manufactory enjoying a liberal patronage, with factory on the corner of South Ninth and South Water streets. The Handknit Hosiery Company, corner Huron and North Fourteenth streets, since its establishment has increased its facilities and is established in a large brick building. The officials are: Herbert Chesebro, president and manager; L. A. Bentz, vice president; R. H. Ehaney, secretary and treasurer.

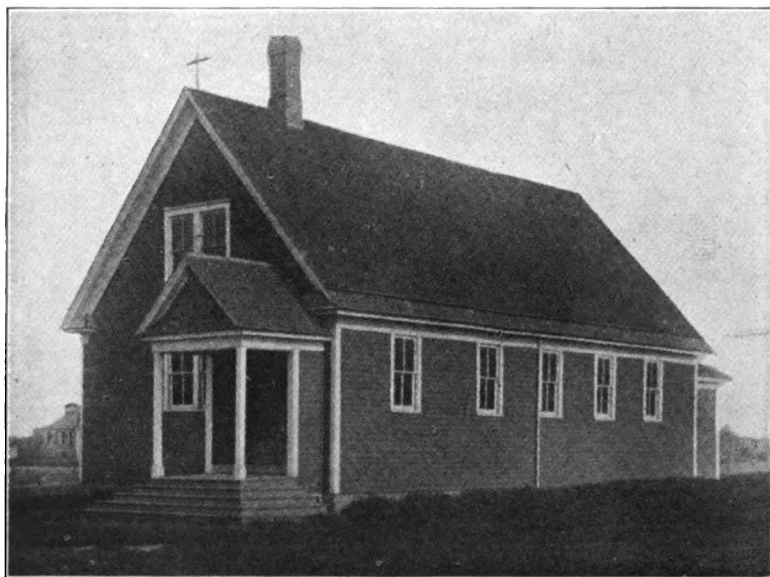
The manufacture of lime is also largely engaged in by the Sheboygan Lime Works, at their plant on the Calumet road, north of the city limits.

There are three overall and jacket manufacturing concerns: A. Holman & Son, 2118 North Fifteenth street; H. J. Holman, 1716 Calumet road; Holman Manufacturing Company, 920 Michigan avenue.

The S. W. Miller Piano Company, with factory at North Fifteenth street, turns out superior instruments.



ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH



THE RIVERSIDE LUTHERAN CHURCH



SHEBOYGAN CHEESE

Sheboygan county is noted for the excellence of its dairy products, the more particularly, cheese. For the latter product this county has gained world-wide fame and a market ever ready and eager to secure every pound of the article made. And when one considers the popularity of the Sheboygan cheese and is told that Hiram Smith, at the time a manufacturer in a small way on his farm, had difficulty in disposing of the output of his factory a few decades since, one to the manner born swells up with pride at the present status of the county in Cheesedom and can only feel that the obtuseness of the Chicago cheese dealers of the nineteenth century surpassed all understanding indeed. Sheboygan cheese does not go begging for a market in this day and generation, but the market, practically, looks up the cheese.

At the Sheboygan fair, held in 1857, N. C. Harmon, of Lyndon, was awarded first premium on his exhibit of cheese, the first issued by the Agricultural Society. The next year John J. Smith began collecting curd and milk from his neighbors and made the first vat of cheese. Hiram Smith, of Sheboygan Fallstown, started a cheese factory in 1859, and took fifty boxes to Chicago, and after many dickerings, refusals and indifferent inspections of his product, succeeded in disposing of the lot at 8 cents per pound. This marked the beginning of the manufacture and exportation of Sheboygan cheese.

By 1875 there were upwards of forty-five cheese factories in Sheboygan county whose output aggregated 2,000,000 pounds. In 1900 there were about one hundred factories producing annually 8,000,000 pounds. In 1912 the industry shows no diminution and the product's reputation and popularity is still in the ascendant. Early in the present year Oscar Damrow, of Sheboygan Falls, was made president of the State Cheese Makers Association, very likely in recognition of the position the county holds as the great cheese making center of Wisconsin.

RIVERSIDE

The village of Riverside, about two miles west of the city limits, sprang into existence in 1899, when the J. M. Kohler Sons Company planted its new factory there, on land which formerly was part of a one hundred and thirty-five acre farm, owned by N. J. Balkins. Soon thereafter a plat of the village was made by Mr. Balkins and at the present time there is a population of some 300.

On Sunday, June 13, 1909, the church of the New Lutheran Missionary congregation was dedicated by Rev. Burger of Sheboygan, and Rev. George Wildermuth, of Sheboygan Falls, assisted by Rev. Halboth, who preached the dedicatory sermon.

CHAPTER XVI

SHEBOYGAN FALLS

TOWN AND CORPORATION—SHEBOYGAN FALLS ONE OF THE OLDEST VILLAGES IN THE COUNTY—DEACON WILLIAM TROWBRIDGE OPENS A FARM IN 1837—THE VILLAGE INCORPORATED IN 1854—HAS THE ONLY WOOLEN MILL IN THE COUNTY—OTHER INDUSTRIES—CHURCHES—FRATERNAL ORDERS, ETC.—HISTORIC OLD SCHOOL BUILDING.

TOWN AND CORPORATION OF SHEBOYGAN FALLS

The early history of the town of Sheboygan Falls begins with the village of that name, for the reason that the first settlement here was made at the locality now the site of the village. The land in this region had been surveyed and brought into market in 1834 and 1835, and Colonel Silas Stedman, with others, having purchased the land where the village of Sheboygan Falls now stands, the purchase price being \$13.50 per acre, in partnership with Randall B. Marcy, platted the village in the latter year and gave to it the name of Rochester. Their first enterprise in the way of building was an exceedingly crude grist mill. This was soon followed by a sawmill. In 1837 David Giddings arrived and bought Mr. Marcy's half interest. Soon after this the first frame house in the settlement was built on the hill above the lower falls, which was later occupied by Colonel Stedman and finally came into the possession of John E. Thomas. When the village was first platted a tract of land for a public square was laid out, bounded by Broadway, Maple, Buffalo and Pine streets. For some season this pleasure spot was omitted in a subsequent survey made by David Giddings in 1846, very much to the loss of the citizens, and to this day Sheboygan Falls is destitute of anything resembling a park.

Among the earliest settlers here were H. S. Wright, John McNish, Jonathan Leighton, A. K. Littlefield, Darius Leavens, Silas Jackson, Almond Andrews, William Trowbridge and family, who came in 1836, David Giddings, Charles D. Cole and family, who removed from Sheboygan in 1838. Samuel Rounseville came to the Falls in 1842. He had been preceded by Albert Rounseville.

Harvey Giddings, a son of David Giddings, was born in the village in 1843. Nathan Cole, a son of Charles D. Cole, was born in the village in 1842. August Ebenreiter came here in 1842, and Harmon Pierce in 1844. During the years 1845 and 1846 William Whiffen, Newton Goodell, G. W. Peck, Nathan Sargent, Joseph Richardson, J. H. Denison, R. Schlichting,

August Kalmerton, William Galaway, George O. Trowbridge, E. S. Thorpe, Seth Morse and William Davis threw in their lot with the pioneers of this settlement. Of these only the Pecks, Richardsons, Denisons, Galaways, and Schlichtings are still represented in the community. William Prange, Sr., a native of Germany, settled in Sheboygan Falls in 1848.

John E. Thomas, a native of New York, settled in the village of Sheboygan Falls in the fall of 1849, where he engaged in merchandising. The year 1858 found him practicing law and later he became president of the Dairyman's Bank. For some time he was editor and proprietor of the Sheboygan County News. He served on the county board and for six years was a member of the state board of regents of normal schools. He was also county superintendent of schools. Mr. Thomas served his constituents in the Wisconsin assembly and also in the state senate.

These early settlers of the village were mostly of New England extraction but many of them had removed from their native state into the interior of New York generations before coming to Wisconsin. David Giddings was a second cousin of Joshua Giddings, of Ohio, of abolition fame, and the Trowbridges belonged to a famous family of Massachusetts of that name, of which J. T. Trowbridge, writer of boys' stories, became most prominent. The Denisons had ancestors in the Mayflower and the Coles were of Revolutionary stock.

Some of those who first settled at Sheboygan Falls eventually left the village and went on farms in the town.

OPENING OF FARMS

In the early fall of 1837 Deacon William Trowbridge moved from Sheboygan and opened up a farm two miles west of the Falls. This was the first settlement outside of the village and the Deacon lived so close to the village that he was credited as being one of its earliest settlers.

In 1843 and 1844 a large number of people took up lands in the town about the Falls, several Germans coming and settling on the Green Bay road about three miles north of the Falls on sections 13 and 14. Among them were E. Logeman, N. Heide and Levi Hubbard. Others who took up land at this period were William Whiffen, Newton Goodell, G. W. Peck, James Little, Nathan Sargent, William W. Robinson, John Atwood, Joseph Richardson, W. Mayberry, Robert Wood, John Keller, J. H. Denison, E. L. Sargent, Peter and George Mantz, R. Schlichting, Ferdinand Deiurs and John Kaestner.

On the 1st of June, 1844, Dorothy Trowbridge, wife of Deacon Trowbridge, sickened and died. This was the first death of white woman in the county, and the remains of Mrs. Trowbridge were the first to be buried at the Falls.

In 1842 a grist mill was built to take the place of the primitive one, said to be built by Colonel Stedman, and the mill stones made of granite rocks, brought here from Milwaukee and dressed by a Mr. Palmer were taken from the first mill and placed in the new one. Bolting cloth was made of book linen, and after the mill was ready for service some years elapsed



One of the Residence Streets
Looking up Pine Street
North Broadway South

Methodist Episcopal Church
St. Mary's Church

SCENES IN SHEBOYGAN FALLS

12

before there was sufficient grain raised in the county to keep one set of stone running a fourth of the time.

Dr. Coela, physician and lawyer, settled at the Falls in 1844. He afterwards founded a settlement north of Sheboygan whose people were known as Fourierites. The doctor-lawyer was one of Fourier's great disciples in this section but his colony of the new philosophy lasted but a short time. This same year came A. T. Littlefield and Jonathan Leighton, who built a sawmill on the west side of the river.

A number of settlers arrived and located outside of the village in 1845. Among them were George Howard, who secured land on section 17, where he built a sawmill. William Whiffen first located on section 20, and afterwards on section 22. Then there were Newton Goodell and W. Peck, Illinoisans, who began to clear farms on section 29. Henry Williams located on section 29, and James Little on section 30. Nathan Sargent settled on section 26. Others who came in 1845 were August Kalmerton and William Galaway.

The high tide of immigration set in in 1847, 1848 and 1849, the new settlers being composed mostly of Germans, who took up a great part of the remaining government land in the town and by perseverance and industry made farms out of the unbroken wilderness that were unsurpassed by any in the county. Among them may be mentioned John Schroeder, Johannes and Henry Burkhardt and Alba C. Peacock.

No record can be found showing the date of the organization of the town of Sheboygan Falls but it is presumed it was the first town separated from the town of Sheboygan, which at the time included all of the territory within the confines of the county. The town is bounded as follows: on the north by Herman, east by Sheboygan, south by Lima and west by Plymouth. The land is well watered by the Sheboygan river, which takes its sinuous way from the northeast corner of the town diagonally across the center south through the village at the southeast corner, and thence on until it reaches Lake Michigan. The Pigeon river cuts across the northeast corner of section 1, and the Mullet river enters the town at section 31, and taking a rather irregular course, leaves the town at section 34 and empties into the Sheboygan river at section 35. The soil is very fertile and will produce in abundance almost any kind of a crop indigenous to this latitude. The raising of cattle, hogs and sheep and the making of cheese are the principal industries.

THE VILLAGE OF SHEBOYGAN FALLS

As has been before stated, the name originally given to the village was Rochester, but was rarely used, for in the early days settlers would refer to the place as the "Falls" to designate it from Sheboygan, which was referred to as the "Mouth." To obviate all difficulties the United States postal department officially changed the name to Sheboygan Falls and the legislature confirmed the change by statute the same year. Sheboygan Falls as a distinct entity dates from May 1, 1854, its separation from the town taking place that year. The first election of the newly created village was held

May 1 and the number of votes cast was 47. John Keller was chosen president; George Trombull, A. Skinner, J. E. Thomas, and W. D. Kirkland, trustees; H. S. Marsh, treasurer; William H. Cole, clerk; William C. Eastwood, marshal.

The first postmaster in the village was George B. Babcock, who received his appointment September 22, 1837. On November 20, 1839, the post-office at Sheboygan had been discontinued owing to the desertion of its inhabitants and from that time until October 25, 1844, the only postoffice in the county was at this place.

The first marriage here was that of Samuel Ashby; the first person to die was Mrs. William Trowbridge, and hers was the first burial in the town.

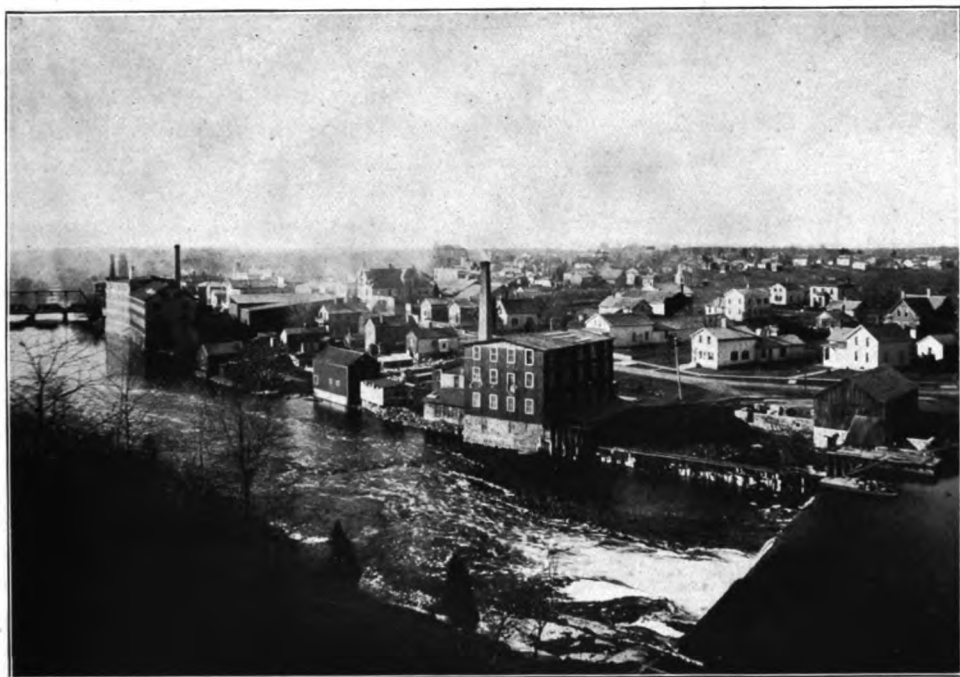
The first German settlement in the county was made in the town of Sheboygan Falls in 1845.

The first church to be established in the county and in the state was the Baptist. This church was organized at Sheboygan, February 11, 1838.

The Freeman was the initial newspaper at the Falls. It was started in 1851 by J. A. Smith and remained in the village a year or two, when it was moved to Fond du Lac.

Here were established the first and only woolen mills in Sheboygan county, and in 1846 Horace Trowbridge put up the first foundry in the village. It was for some years the only one in all the region between Milwaukee and Green Bay. In 1850 a foundry was erected for the manufacture of plows and water wheels, and in 1859 the manufacture of rakes was begun by E. Quinlan. William Servis was manufacturing carriages and wagons here as early as 1854, and in 1869 H. Schumann was engaged in the same business. The Hill & Clark hub and spoke factory was in operation early in the village's history but was destroyed by fire in 1865. Joseph Osthelder was running a brewery here in the '60s, and about that time Henry Dicke's brewery was in existence. Numerous fires of destructive character occurred from 1865 to 1880. In 1887 a branch office of the German Bank of Sheboygan was opened at the Falls. In 1867 a hook and ladder company was organized and in 1869 a hand engine was purchased.

As is always the case in the building up of a new community, the thoughts of the pioneer are not fixed entirely upon the present but reach out and center upon the preparations for a future existence. Outside of the strenuous activities of the day come other things of a higher nature. The settlers gather in each other's cabins for religious services and as they grow in strength and numbers it is not long before a society is organized of some religious sect and soon a building is erected for church purposes. The Baptist congregation was the first one organized at the Falls and this was preceded by services held in the cabins by Deacon William Trowbridge. He was the first minister of the gospel in this part of Sheboygan county and made many tedious trips on foot and horseback to render the last services for the dead of his departed neighbors. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Baptists in 1838. Assisted with him in this endeavor were Deacon A. G. Dye, his wife, Dorothea Trowbridge, William S. Trowbridge and Sarah Cole. The organization was effected, however, while these charter members lived in Sheboygan but when they removed to Sheboygan



VIEW OF SHEBOYGAN FALLS, SHOWING SHEBOYGAN RIVER AND MANUFACTURING DISTRICT



Falls the church went with them. It is said this was the first Baptist church organized in Wisconsin. For a time Deacon Trowbridge was its chief mainstay. Elder Hitchcock was its first pastor, and Elder Lull its second. For his services the last mentioned pastor received \$75 the first year. The Methodist church was organized in 1846 and the Congregational in 1849. An Episcopal church was organized some time in the early '60s and the building was erected in 1869. The people of St. Peter's Episcopal church held their first services in Free Hall. Dutch Reform and Catholic churches came later.

The industrial activities of the village began of course with the first mills. In 1858 a lath mill was attached to the Richardson sawmill, and later a planing mill became a part of the concern, which eventually developed into a chair and cheese box factory. In 1855 J. D. Gould established a tannery, which came into possession of Charles Weisse, Sr., in 1866. In 1861 William Prentice built the first woolen mills.

The village in deportment is par excellence, so that but a small police force is necessary. The streets are well lighted by electricity and while there are no paved streets, the thoroughfares are kept in good condition. Sidewalks are mostly of cement. The Fond du Lac branch of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad cuts through the village and, with the interurban, the citizens have easy egress to the outside world.

POSTMASTERS

The first person to be appointed postmaster at this point was George D. Babcock, whose commission was dated September 25, 1837. His successor was Charles D. Cole who took up the duties of the office January 11, 1840. When the postoffice was discontinued at Sheboygan in 1839, the only postoffice in the county from that time until 1844 was at Sheboygan Falls. In the year last mentioned the office at Sheboygan was reestablished. The incumbents of this office following Charles D. Cole were: Alexander C. Mulliner, September 19, 1845; Samuel Foster, June 3, 1847; Jedediah Brown, July 12, 1847; Truman Parker, January 27, 1849; William H. Prentice, May 1, 1849; John E. Thomas, June 15, 1853; Silas Stedman, March 19, 1861; James T. Bridgeman, January 18, 1865; William H. Conner, May 23, 1867; James T. Bridgeman, June 10, 1867; E. A. Little, November 12, 1867; James T. Bridgeman, March 23, 1869; Charles A. Spencer, April 6, 1880; Joseph Osthelder, January 13, 1886; B. F. Heald, January 16, 1890; George B. Ogle, May 16, 1894; B. H. Sanford, August 8, 1898; George A. Robbins, April 24, 1908.

BANKS

The German Bank of Sheboygan Falls was established in 1874 as a branch of the German Bank of Sheboygan. Some years later it became an independent institution. It is capitalized at \$25,000, has a surplus of \$25,000, and its last statement showed deposits of \$360,000. The officers are: Abner O. Heald, president; O. D. Ballschmider, cashier.

STATE BANK

The State Bank was organized May 18, 1910, with a capital stock of \$20,000. It is practically a continuation of the former Dairyman's Bank, the first financial institution organized at the Falls. The headquarters of the bank are in the recent Dairyman's Bank building, which has recently been remodeled. The officers of the State Bank are: President, Henry Hillemann; vice president, R. P. Dassow; cashier, E. G. Roehl; assistant cashier, M. T. Hillemann.

INDUSTRIES AT THE FALLS

In 1855 George H. Brickner removed from Tiffin, Ohio, to Cascade, where he opened a general store but later he operated an ashery and flour mill and a farm. He continued in business at that place until 1868, when he bought Mr. Prentiss' half interest in the Sheboygan Falls Woolen Mills and formed a partnership with B. F. Heald, under the firm name of Brickner & Heald. That connection was continued four years, when Mr. Brickner bought Mr. Heald's interest and became sole owner of the property. He greatly extended the plant and purchased the Riverside Mills, conducting the business alone until 1887, when he converted it into a corporation known as the Brickner Woolen Mills Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000. George H. Brickner was chosen president, and his son, William Clay Brickner, treasurer. The present officers are: W. C. Brickner, president; Georgiana Hawkins, vice president; F. A. Ogle, secretary.

The plant is situated on the west bank of the Sheboygan river and adjacent to the railroad bridge. The factory is composed of fine brick buildings and is known to the trade as a six set mill, operated by water power, owned by the company. It employs a large number of people and consumes large quantities of wool. Shawls, dress goods and cassimeres are manufactured.

Sheboygan Falls is quite a stirring little manufacturing city. But a short distance from the corporation line, on the "Town line" road, is the Richardson Brothers' chair factory. The Lake Shore Canning Company employs many people in the season. There are the White Wagon Works and others; Falls Brick & Tile Company; the H. Anderson and the Elmer McKinnon cheese factories; Kerskamp Brothers' foundry; Otto Armbruster and Falls Machine Companies; Falls Stanchion Company; lime kiln and quarry of the Sheboygan Construction Company.

CHURCHES

At Sheboygan, on February 11, 1838, the first Baptist church in the state of Wisconsin was organized, with the following six charter members: William Trowbridge, A. G. Dye, William S. Trowbridge, Dorothy Trowbridge, Mary Dye and Sarah W. Cole. William S. Trowbridge was chosen clerk and William Trowbridge, deacon. The first meetings of the society were held in private houses and schoolhouses. "Deacon" Trowbridge acting as the pastor. At the time of the business depression in 1837, the few members of this

church were scattered, but those remaining still held meetings at their homes. About 1839 the church was moved to Sheboygan Falls, and in 1840 Albert Rounesville and his wife Lucy, and Elvira O'Cain, afterward the wife of William S. Trowbridge, were admitted to the church by letter. Elder Hitchcock began to preach in 1845 and in that year it was voted by the members that the church be called the Sheboygan Falls Baptist church, and at the same time Sheboygan Falls was designated as the place of meeting. In 1846 J. H. Dennison and his wife Louisa, Martha Parrish and Adeline Dye were added to the church. Abner Lull became pastor May 30, 1847, and on December 12, 1850, a church edifice, built at a cost of \$1,600, was dedicated. It stood just across the Northwestern tracks and was some years later moved to its present location. In 1908 the building was remodeled and new pews and furniture installed. The rolls carry the names of 110 members. The following is a list of pastors who have served the church:

Revs. Hitchcock, 1845-47; Abner Lull, 1847-57; E. W. Wilcox, 1857-58; O. Taylor, 1858-60; H. F. Knowles, 1860-62; Abner Lull, 1860-68; F. Todd, 1868-71; J. Jackson, 1871; William Roney, 1871-73; P. Work, 1873-77; H. H. Beach, 1877-81; John Churchill, 1881-85; E. E. Dresser, 1885-91; D. C. Smith, 1891-94; S. Wiltshire, 1894-95; C. T. Everett, 1895-98; E. E. Dresser, 1898-1905; F. F. Parsons, 1905 to the present.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH

The first Catholic service in Sheboygan Falls was held by a priest from Sheboygan, in a private home. These visits were kept up at regular intervals for a time and were finally abolished, after which the Catholics of Sheboygan Falls were obliged to go to Sheboygan to attend service. Eventually a few made an effort to organize a society in this place and it is largely due to the efforts of G. H. Brickner that such a plan was consummated, and a church built. A frame building 68x34 feet was erected, the basement of which is used for social gatherings. The structure was completed in December, 1896, and on January 1 the first service was held by Rev. D. F. Thill, of Sheboygan. On the 24th of May, 1897, the church was dedicated by the Most Rev. Archbishop Katzer and on the 2d of July, Rev. C. F. Keyser, at that time assistant pastor of Holy Name church in Sheboygan, became the resident pastor. A pipe organ has been installed, the gift of Mr. Brickner. The membership is increasing in numbers and the church is in a prosperous condition. The present pastor is Rev. B. Salbreiter.

ST. PETER'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The records of this church are very meager. However, it is known that the first services by Episcopalians were held in "Free Hall," on the first Sunday after Easter in the spring of 1864, presided over by the rector of Grace Episcopal church of Sheboygan. Later services were held in the schoolhouse and then at Chamberlain's Hall. The cornerstone of the church building was laid by Bishop Kemper, June 8, 1869, and on January 16, 1870, the church was dedicated. For some years this was a mission

station, being supplied in their order by Revs. J. G. McMurphy, Upjohn and R. W. Blow. The latter held services here for several years, and later the rector from Plymouth came occasionally. The present rector, Rev. N. D. Stanley, has been in charge since 1885.

The property of this parish, consisting of the frame church building, pipe organ, parsonage and two other houses, is valued at \$7,000.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The early records of this church have been destroyed, but it is known that its organization took place in 1846, with a membership of about 30. Rev. L. S. Prescott was the first pastor. The first church building was erected in 1852.

In 1910 the church was remodeled. New stained glass were placed in the windows and a steam heating plant, electric lights and a pipe organ installed. With the parsonage the church property is valued at \$11,500. The present membership is 147; Sabbath school, 150. The following pastors have succeeded L. S. Prescott: D. Lewis; M. Himebaugh, up to 1851; T. C. Golden, 1851-53; Rev. Barnes, 1853-55; M. Bennett, 1855-56; Thomas Wilcox, 1856-57; Joseph W. Anderson, 1857-58; T. O. Hollester, 1858-59; H. B. Crandel, 1859-60; H. Requa, 1860-61; A. C. Huntley, 1861-62; S. W. Ford, 1862-64; J. Revell, 1864-65; J. C. Robbins, 1865-67; A. A. Reed, 1867-70; C. E. Carpenter, 1870-72; I. S. Eldridge, 1872-73; C. R. Pattee, 1873-74; B. M. Fulmer, 1874-76; I. F. Boynton, 1876-78; G. F. Reynolds, 1878-81; C. D. Pillsbury, 1881-82; D. V. Teed, part of 1882; G. H. Trever, 1883-84; E. A. Wanless, 1884-85; C. Bristol, part of year 1885; W. Simmons, part of year 1886; William M. Trever, 1886-88; J. P. Beadle, 1888-89; G. W. Pratt, 1889-91; Andrew Porter, 1891-94; Thomas James, 1894-97; J. V. Trenery, 1897-1900; T. W. Sprouls, 1900-02; Charles Wentworth, 1902-05; D. H. Carmichael, 1905-06; Robert S. Ingraham, 1906-1911, and the present pastor, who took charge April 1, 1911.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH

The people of this church effected an organization about sixty years ago. There is now a membership of 130, and in the Sabbath school there are about 60. Connected with the church are the Christian Endeavor, Dorcas and Foreign Missionary Societies. The church building is a modest frame. The society also owns its parsonage. Rev. J. H. Tetema was the last regular pastor, who left in 1911. Since then services have been held every two or three weeks by visiting pastors.

ST. PAUL'S GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

St. Paul's was organized February 23, 1861, and since then the membership has grown to about 74 families. In connection with the church is a parochial school, which has in attendance about 40 pupils. The first pastor was Rev. Edward Multanowski. His successors are the following:



STREET SCENE, SHEBOYGAN FALLS, LOOKING WEST FROM BROADWAY

100

Revs. Frederick Ottamann, J. Hoffmann, J. M. Hieber, George Wildermuth. The latter took charge of the congregation in 1894 and is still the pastor.

FRATERNAL ORDERS—JAIRUS RICHARDSON POST, NO. 12, G. A. R.

This organization of veterans of the Civil war was organized July 10, 1883. The charter members were: J. M. Hunter, T. C. Hawkins, A. T. Dean, George Spratt, H. E. Wood, J. C. O'Brien, John Arnold, W. P. Bryant, James Sims, Joseph Osthelder. As the years have gone by the ranks have become thinner and thinner until there is scarcely a corporal's guard to appear in answer to roll call at the meetings, which are held twice a month.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, NO. 24, A. F. & A. M.

was organized September 6, 1849, with a membership of 10. The first officers were: Harrison C. Hobart, W. M.; L. W. Davis, S. W.; L. B. Brainard, J. W.; V. Young, S.; William Trowbridge, T.; G. H. Smith, S. D.; S. Roberts, J. D.; Thomas I. Graham, tiler. The present membership is 80, and officials are: W. M., H. P. Giddings; S. W., John E. Newhouse; J. W., P. F. Schlichting; S. D., William S. Lumsden; J. D., Dr. A. R. Lindow; Treas., H. E. Boldt; Sec., E. P. Heidenreiter; stewards, August M. Bertram, Clair W. Bryant.

GUTTENBERG LODGE, NO. 285, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was organized June 5, 1880, with the following charter members: A. F. Meyer, D. Hemschemeyer, C. Wedepohl, Joseph Osthelder, Sr., Frank Krannich, Charles S. Weisse, August Schweitzer. The officers are: N. G. Balkins, N. G.; M. Kutzback, V. G.; Dr. R. M. Nichols, Sec.; William Kubel, Rec. Sec.; August Michael, Treas. The membership is now about twenty. Guttenberg Lodge is probably an offshoot, or the reorganization of Fidelity Lodge, No. 34, which was organized March 7, 1849, and reorganized in 1871.

FALLS CAMP, NO. 1073, M. W. A.

Falls Camp was organized in 1889 and has a membership of 101. Its venerable counsel is George Kalmerton; vice counsel, James De Smith; clerk, C. C. Meyer. Meetings are held every third Monday of the month.

RIVERSIDE CAMP, NO. 764, R. N. A.

This lodge was instituted October 5, 1897, with 22 members. The present membership numbers 47. The first officials were: Oracle, Mrs. Ella Robbins; vice oracle, Mrs. Lizzie De Smith; recorder, Mrs. Ida Baragar; receiver, Mrs. May Showers; marshal, Mrs. Minnie Boldt. The

present officials are: Oracle, Mrs. Mary Constance; vice oracle, Mrs. Edith Chase; past oracle, Mrs. Mary Riebel; recorder, Mrs. Lizzie De Smith; receiver, Mrs. Ida Barragar; chancellor, Mrs. Alice Wilson; marshal, Mrs. Sarah Melendy.

SHEBOYGAN FALLS ASSEMBLY, NO. 80, E. F. U.

The Equitable Fraternal Union was organized in 1899, with twenty charter members. There are now 220 members. The officials of this organization are: President, M. J. Deeley; vice president, T. W. Eichhorn; secretary, Joseph Osthelder; treasurer, George A. Robbins; adviser, Mrs. E. C. Gloff; warden, E. C. Gloff; sentry, Clinton E. Brown.

BEAVERS RESERVE FUND FRATERNITY, COLONY NO. 577

The Beavers lodge was organized September 9, 1909, with 85 charter members. The present membership is 110. The charter officials were: C. F. Heald, commander; C. J. Heule, vice commander; W. C. Bryant, secretary; Otis McKinnon, treasurer. The present officials are: C. J. Heule, commander; Herman Reichert, vice commander; E. H. Granger, secretary; W. L. Piper, treasurer. The Beaver Queens of Sheboygan Falls, No. 599, an auxilliary lodge, was organized in May, 1910. There were 27 charter members, and the membership now numbers 42. The first officials were: Mrs. A. E. Cox, most worthy queen; Mrs. S. Byrum, worthy duchess; Mrs. Alice Osthelder, worthy princess; Mrs. E. Holden, past worthy duchess; Mrs. E. Holden, worthy princess; Mrs. A. E. Cox, past Miss May De Groff, queen of charity; Mrs. Hilda Granger, queen of faith; Mrs. E. Themming, queen of humanity; Mrs. Emily Fricke, queen of the home; Bessie Holden, queen Victoria; Amy Scheirk, queen Louise; Mrs. Louisa Arndt, queen Isabella; Mrs. H. Hansen, queen of love. Present officers: Mrs. Sylva Byrum, most worthy queen; Mrs. Louisa Arndt, worthy duchess; Mrs. E. Holden, worthy princess; Mrs. A. E. Cox, past worthy queen; Mrs. Hannah Granger, secretary; Mrs. Jane Pfeifer, treasurer; Mrs. Rose Patrick, queen of charity; Mrs. R. Lintner, queen of faith; Mrs. Fannie Cox, queen of humanity; Miss Edith Piper, queen of the home; Bessie Holden, queen Louise; Annie Scheirk, queen Victoria; Mrs. H. Hansen, queen Isabella; Mrs. Myrtle Ramaker, queen of love.

HISTORIC OLD SCHOOL BUILDING

An old unpainted wooden building, bearing evidence of having withstood the attacks of the storms of many years, stands in the east part of the village of Sheboygan Falls. This landmark of historic interest, erected about 1846, of the very best of the original pine timber grown in the vicinity, and probably sawed at the old mill then a few rods distant, is supposed to be the first school building erected in Sheboygan county. In early days Sheboygan Falls was the metropolis of the county, at one time leading Sheboygan in population, and it was about this period that the old school house was built. In

this modest structure many of the younger people of the early settlers began and finished their school days, and doubtless many are the pleasant memories clustering around the old building and treasured by the few remaining teachers and pupils of the long ago. A number of the students and teachers who frequented this building have become prominent in the county, and some even attained national fame. Among the latter was Hon. Horace Rublee, who was Ambassador to Switzerland at one time, but is better known in Wisconsin as the editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, a position he filled with ability for many years. He was at one time a pupil of Samuel Rounsiville of Sheboygan, and about 1851 he was a teacher in the old building that is the subject of this sketch.

CHAPTER XVII

PLYMOUTH

TOWN VILLAGES AND CITY—ONE OF THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS IN THE COUNTY—EARLY CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—THE VILLAGE OF PLYMOUTH IS LAID OUT—MERCHANDISING AND COST OF LIVING—THE FIRST GRIST MILL—CITY OF PLYMOUTH—PUBLIC UTILITIES AND INSTITUTIONS—POST-MASTERS—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—INDUSTRIAL PLYMOUTH.

Plymouth town was surveyed in 1835 by United States Engineers Mullet, Brincke and King, and the river which flows through the town, the Mullet, a branch of the Sheboygan river, was named after the first named engineer. It was called by the Indians, Ta-quit-qui-oc (crooked river). The town is in the second tier from the north and is bounded on the north by Rhine, on the east by Sheboygan Falls, the south by Lyndon, and the west by Greenbush towns. It is well watered by the Mullet river and several smaller streams. The first land sold to private parties in the present town of Plymouth was a portion of section 1, to John Law, of London, England, August 13, 1836. The next entry was on the 23d of August, 1836, by Thomas Margrave, of London, on section 5. Other aliens also held titles to land in the town about this time.

The town of Plymouth then comprising Rhine and Plymouth towns, was organized April 3, 1849. At the town meeting held on that date at the home of John W. Taylor, Daniel Hyatt was chosen temporary chairman, L. A. Babcock, clerk, and Albert Walton and Henry P. Davidson, trustees. There were then elected the following officers: Supervisors, Elon W. Baldwin, Daniel Hyatt and Francis Krackenberger; clerk, James Cleveland; assessors, Adonijah Carter and Valentine Bub; superintendent of schools, Franklin Bond; treasurer, Hiram Bishop; justices of the peace, J. F. Moore, Erastus C. Sessions, Henry Giffin and Julius Wolff; constables, Samuel C. Jerome, S. D. Wilson and Augustus Bettelhauser; sealer of weights and measures, Daniel Weary. The whole number of votes cast at the election was ninety.

The geographical center of the county is within this town in section 36. The eastern part of the town is gently undulating, is highly productive and the farms are among the finest in the county. The western part is more hilly, as here is located a range of the Potash Kettle hills. Notwithstanding this there are many good farms in this locality. The town of Plymouth is unsurpassed by any in the county for the variety and quality of rich productions. Its cheese factories have a world wide reputation.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN

In 1872, Mrs. H. N. Smith, a pioneer resident, wrote a series of historical articles pertinent to this locality, which were published in the Plymouth Reporter from week to week. Most of the facts herein related will therefore be taken as coming from the pen of Mrs. Smith, as the compiler of this history has extracted from her articles practically all of the data relating to the town of Plymouth. This foreword has been adopted in order to give Mrs. Smith credit for her excellent work and to avoid the use of quotation marks.

It was on the 8th day of May, 1845, Mrs. Smith relates, that Isaac Thorpe, William Bowen, John Thorpe, Renssalaer Thorpe, with wagons and lumber, traveled all day from Sheboygan Falls and camped at night just below where the house of H. N. Smith stands (1872). They were immigrants from Tioga county, Pennsylvania. Examining the land upon which the city of Plymouth now stands, they found it all along the stream to be swampy ground and covered with thickets of alder. Tired and hungry they went back as far as the place known as the Boutwell farm. Isaac Thorpe, then an old man, determined to remain here and on the same day Renssalaer Thorpe, a young man of nineteen, cut down the first tree for a house, which was constructed of logs and completed on the 12th of May. Its roof was made of long boards laid across the top. There was no floor and no chimney. Just as the four men were preparing for their first night under shelter, three wagons loaded with emigrants, men and women and children, stopped at the door. A little later Lieutenant Webster, U. S. A. and J. L. Moore rode up to the door. They also joined the party in the new cabin. A fire was built by the side of the logs and the smoke escaped through apertures in the roof. In four days more Mr. Thorpe's wife and children arrived, and in a few weeks potatoes, corn, buckwheat and garden vegetables were in the ground that had been cleared. The yield of all these showed the excellence of Isaac Thorpe's judgment. The soil of the new farm was pronounced to be good. The same fall Renssalaer Thorpe cleared four acres of land on what later became the Reuben Clark farm and sowed the first winter wheat in the town. The yield was forty-four bushels to the acre. There was then a one "run of stone" in the county,—in the mill at Sheboygan Falls, so that in spite of the good yield the first crop of wheat in Plymouth was not a valuable one in dollars and cents, but precious as grains of gold in another point of view. It demonstrated to the settlers that their land was valuable and the soil as good for wheat as any in the world. The necessities of life were cheap and well it was for the settlers, as the time and cost of transporting flour and provisions over the woodland tract was considerable. Flour at Sheboygan was \$5 a barrel; a pair of boots cost \$2.50. Game was abundant—partridges, rabbit, squirrel and deer. Young Thorpe soon became an expert huntsman and supplied the family with an abundance of excellent meat.

The Thorpe family was not left long in solitude. In July, 1845, Henry P. Davidson and his son, Thomas I. Davidson, selected the land near the Cold Springs, which had been rejected by Isaac Thorpe. Mr. Davidson at

once built a log cabin here, with the assistance of a few men from Sheboygan Falls. Besides himself there were in his family his wife, two sons, Thomas and Henry, and two daughters, Julia and Susan. They had come from Hartford, Connecticut, and had brought with them much of the culture of New England breeding. The elder Davidson gave the name of Springfield to the new settlement, but Thomas named it Plymouth, in memory of a town in Connecticut dear to him. Davidson's log cabin soon became famous as the best on the road.

While the Thorpes and Davidsons were the first settlers of the town, they were not the first purchasers of land here. Cyrus Johnson on the 7th of June, 1845, entered land but did not settle in the town until the fall of that year. On December 18, 1845, Hiram Bishop purchased land on section 22. He located in the town with his newly married wife, in August, 1846. Joseph F. Weed purchased land on section 22, October 10, 1845. October 24, 1845, J. W. Briggs bought land on section 23, and December 29th of the same year, Jacob Mantz bought on section 23. William S. Turner secured land on section 27, October 16, 1845; Peter Van Patton, on section 25, November 20th of the same year, and James De Groff bought land on section 26, November 3, 1845. At the close of 1845 there were in the town the following persons and their families: Isaac Thorpe, John Thorpe, Rensselaer Thorpe, Avery Childs, William Bowen, Henry P. Davidson, Thomas Davidson, Cyrus Johnson, John D. Briggs, James De Groff, Bradbury Robinson, Abner Walton, Jacob Mantz, Ezra Andrews, Almon Andrews and Henry Gilman.

Early in the spring of 1846 Nelson and Ira Bradford settled here, and on the 28th day of May, 1846, William Hueppgen purchased land on section 22. This land is now a part of the city of Plymouth. Mr. Hueppgen built a log shanty just south from the old Quitquioc House, and cleared an acre or two of ground. John W. Taylor arrived in August, 1846, and purchased the property then owned by Henry P. Davidson on section 21, including the cabin tavern, which later became the bar room of the Cold Springs House of later date. The Taylor family were from Byron, New York, and consisted of J. W. Taylor, wife and three daughters, Mr. Taylor's parents and a sister of Mrs. Taylor, Miss Coleman, who afterwards married Thomas I. Davidson. Mr. Taylor soon established a land agency here, which was in no small degree the means of bringing many settlers to this part of the county.

In the fall of 1846 Martin H. Flint, with his wife and one child, came to Mr. Taylor's log cabin from Vermont. He bought the land then occupied by William Hueppgen and also a tract on section 22 of Henry P. Davidson. Before winter had set in, Flint had erected the first frame house in Plymouth, which later served as the kitchen and dining room of the Quitquioc House. C. E. Sessions and a Mr. Butters assisted in building this structure. There were several purchases of land in the town in 1846; James Crane on section 10, in November; James Coon, on section 11, in November; James Tryon, on section 11, the same month; William Tryon, on section 11, in November; Almon Andrews, on section 30, July 17; also on section 30, June 25. The Andrews were the first settlers west of the village. W. D. Moore purchased on section 33 in November; Aaron Henry Sedgwick, on section

30, in December; William W. Webster, on section 27 and section 28, in September; James M. Bunker, on section 23, in December; Albert Walton on section 23, May 14; Peter Rogers, on section 27, January 25; J. T. Maxby, on section 28, in August. Other purchasers this year were Adam Moore, George McCausey, Amos F. Brewster, James Andrews, Albert Walton, William Holcomb, O. D. Andrews, Elisha Taylor, Hubbard Sanderson, M. M. Flint and Ebon W. Baldwin. Not all of these purchasers, however, settled in the town.

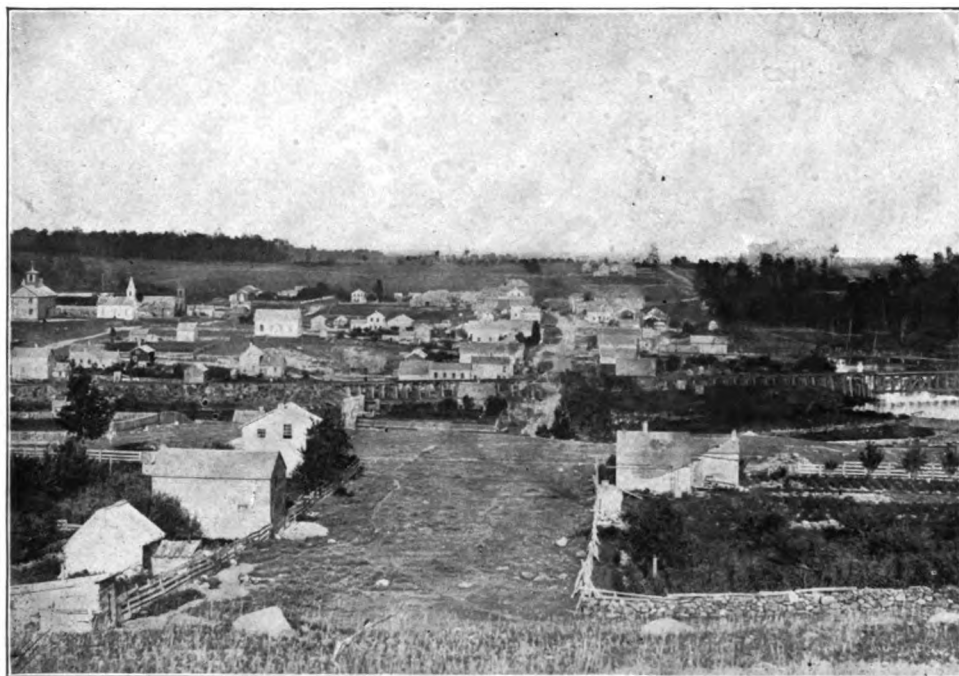
MURDERED BY INDIANS

In April, 1846, an event occurred which must have cast a deep gloom over the minds of the settlers. On the morning of the 27th of that month Mrs. Asenath Briggs, the wife of J. W. Briggs, left her home to go to Nelson Bradford's cabin a half mile northwest, leaving her little son with her disabled husband, her errand being to get some milk and meal for her family, but she never returned and never again was seen alive. She was tracked by her alarmed neighbors and after days of fruitless search, all hope was abandoned. Weeks afterward word was brought to the friends of the unfortunate woman by Indians that they had found her remains in the "big bend" of the Sheboygan river in Manitowoc county. Rensselaer Thorpe, Cyrus Johnson, Avery Childs and E. F. Wright went at once in search. They found the body as indicated and strong suspicions were entertained that the poor woman had been murdered by the savages. The condition of the body led to the dreadful conclusion. The skull was found several feet from the bank. Her shawl was not upon her person but under her body and her clothes spread over her. Her pail and wooden measure were standing by her side. Strange to say, the remains were not removed and buried until the following fall.

February 8, 1846, the birth of the first white child took place in the community. This child was the daughter of Cyrus Johnson, who later became the wife of John Knowl, long the station agent of the M. & N. railroad. A son of Jacob Mantz, born on the 20th of March, 1846, was the next. Samuel Savage Robinson, a son of Bradbury Robinson, was born September 27, 1846. It might here be stated that a doctor and nurse were not needed at this period of Plymouth's history.

The first religious services held in the town were at Isaac Thorpe's cabin, conducted by "Father" Cole, an English Methodist, in the summer of 1845. It has been ascertained that a Mr. Hitchcock, a Baptist preacher who lived in Sheboygan Falls, also held services here occasionally that year. In September, 1846, Thomas I. Davidson became the first postmaster at Plymouth. He kept his office in the log tavern and later in the kitchen of his new log house. The receipts of the office for the first quarter were \$2.50. Postage was ten cents, and the mail arrived once a week by "pony express" by way of Sheboygan.

J. T. Maxby, who came here in 1846, was the first tailor in the town and it is believed that Miss Plautina Stone taught the first school, in Reuben Clark's house. In the winter of 1847-8 a Mr. Babcock, a young lawyer from St. Paul, Minnesota, taught a very small school in the village.



**VIEW OF PLYMOUTH TAKEN IN THE '60s FROM WEST HILL LOOKING EAST DOWN
MILL STREET**

To the left is the first graded school of Plymouth, the Lutheran and Episcopal churches

Three weddings took place in 1847. The first was that of S. V. R. Thorpe and Miss Jane Van Patton, who were married by Elder Hitchcock, March 12 of that year. This was the first marriage to be celebrated in the town. The second was that of William Richardson, of Sheboygan Falls, and Miss Julia Davidson, September 27. On Christmas day of that year the Cold Spring House was formally opened and the occasion made most interesting by the marriage of Thomas I. Davidson and Miss Elizabeth Coleman. In 1847 occurred the births of Marshall Baldwin, Marvin Gilman, Ira Jerome Bishop and Mary Asenath Flint. Adam Moore, who lived alone in a log shanty near the Cleveland place, was found crushed by a tree and buried near the spot. He was a brother of J. F. Moore.

On the 1st day of July, 1847, H. N. Smith, with his wife, the author of this history of Plymouth, one child, Anna, Mrs. Eliza Chase, mother of Mrs. Smith, Miss Charlotte Smith, who afterwards became the wife of Samuel B. Ormsbee, and Patrick Henry Smith, a brother of H. N. Smith, came to M. M. Flint's house. Mr. Smith returned to Sheboygan, where he opened a store.

The first important road leading out of Plymouth north and south was laid out during the month of June, 1847, by Commissioners Davidson and Taylor. Its course was from the corner of Main and Milwaukee streets north to the county line, also south to the county line. Elon W. Baldwin was the only settler north of Plymouth at this time.

Other settlers who came to the town in 1847 were Adonijah Carter, and Allen Carter, from Indiana; Jacob F. Moore, George W. Barnard, C. W. Dawley, from New York; John Barber, Charles Ubbelido, James Collins, Charles Warbush, Daniel Hyatt, B. L. and Charles Nutt, a Mr. Plugge, Ferdinand Brown and Harvey Treadwell.

THE VILLAGE OF PLYMOUTH IS LAID OUT

In the summer of 1847 John W. Taylor employed a surveyor to lay out the village of Plymouth, having purchased that portion of Plymouth lying west of Division street, and divided it into town lots. Mr. Davidson, who assisted Mr. Taylor, at the time expressed little faith in the future of Plymouth. In the spring of 1847 Thomas I. Davidson built a log grocery store, having purchased a small stock of goods from G. N. Lyman. In June, 1847, William D. Lipe built a small log shop opposite the Cold Spring House, wherein he placed a forge and anvil and became the first blacksmith of the village. He also built a log dwelling house for himself and family. George W. Barnard, a carpenter and joiner, erected a small shop for the first shoemaker, S. H. Houghton. This was the second frame building in the town.

MERCHANDISING AND COST OF LIVING

In the early part of 1848 H. N. Smith put up a small building 13 by 30 feet, two stories in height, on lot 4, block 13, the work being done by Daniel Weary. It was neither plastered nor painted and had no chimney. A stock of goods amounting to \$2,500, furnished by Mr. Smith, was placed in the

building and on March 11 P. H. Smith, his brother, opened the store as general manager. At this time maple sugar, shingles, baskets, eggs, beeswax, ax helvcs, hand made window sash, all in very small quantities, were taken in exchange for coffee, at twelve cents per pound, Young Hyson tea at seventy-five cents a pound, whiskey at ten cents per quart, tobacco at twenty-five cents a pound, shoes one dollar a pair, corn meal \$1.75 per hundred pounds, flour two and one-half cents per pound. The first butter trade of the town was begun by Mrs. Benson. She brought five and a quarter pounds of butter on the 20th of June, 1848, and received for it at eleven cents a pound, goods to the amount of forty-eight cents. Indians were frequent customers at the store. They would receive nothing but the hard cash for their goods but would at once return and purchase articles they desired, one of which would be a goodly supply of "fire water."

At this time twenty-five dollars a year was a fair average for the actual outlay of a settler's family. Kerosene was not in vogue, tallow candles were cheap and people had but little use for a light in their cabins other than that given by the fire place. Maple sugar and wild honey, blackberries and wild strawberries, gooseberries and wild crab apples supplied the backwoods tea table with the sauce dear to every housekeeper's heart. Canning fruit was not then thought of. Salt pork was a once-a-week luxury, white fish another. The woods were full of game and those who had cows were fortunate. As for clothes, a "wamus" was a man's coat. Boots were \$2.50 a pair, and calico or cotton delaine was the height of feminine ambition.

During the summer of 1848 Henry I. Davidson, having purchased the water power, built the first sawmill in Plymouth. William Glenney made the dam and a Mr. Curtis was the millwright.

Others who came in 1847 were James T. Flint, a brother of M. M. Flint, Joel Parmeter, Carl Roehr and Carl Schwartz. L. F. Eastman and family arrived in the village in May, 1848, and built a small log house near Enos Eastman's subsequent residence. G. W. Glidden arrived in the fall of 1848 and settled on what afterwards became known as the Sanford farm. Joseph Ichstedt also was a settler of 1848, and the first wagon maker here. Others prominent among the "forty-eighters" were George Kebbel, Eliab West, S. C. Jerome, James Cleveland, William Witte, Jonah Brown, John Keiper, William and John Burton, John Vanderhoff, Solomon Dobbin, W. W. Warner, Hobart, Allen C. and George W. Grant, three brothers, who came from Maine. They bought land on section 11 of the Tryons, paying \$2.50 an acre. The Grant families did not come until 1849.

In June, 1848, Dr. Franklin Bond settled in the village.

Thomas Arnold settled in the town in 1849 and about this time came a Mr. McDonald and William Haigh and family. Other settlers in the town in 1849 were Enos Eastman and L. M. Evans, a young Vermonter, who was one of the pioneer fruit growers of the county. In October, 1849, E. M. McGraw removed with his family from Sheboygan here. He soon afterward, in company with J. Ichstedt, opened a wagon shop in the upper room of Lipe's building. Carl Schwartz built his blacksmith shop in the summer of 1849, and that same year Daniel Weary, who removed here from Sheboygan, put up a house. The first schoolhouse was built during this summer.

which became the only resort for church, school, lecture, or any popular entertainment. Charles Krumrey was also a settler early in 1849. He met an untimely death by an accident in 1870. A Mr. Laudenbach and Ara Wilson were "forty-niners," the latter the first mason in the town.

THE FIRST GRIST MILL

In the fall of 1849 Henry I. Davidson and Robert H. Hotchkiss, of Milwaukee, erected a mill upon a site later known as the Wattier mill, which was under the charge of George Chamberlin, of Sheboygan Falls, during the winter of 1849-50. On the 27th of March, 1850, the first grist was ground, which was wheat belonging to Hiram Bishop. On the 28th of that month H. N. Smith bought Mr. Davidson's interests and the mill was then conducted under the firm name of Smith & Hotchkiss. Owing to the lack of wheat in the county and surrounding country, the mill had very little to do for a long while.

INCREASE OF WHEAT CROP

The wheat crop in 1850 was good in quantity and quality. Four retailed at the mill for five dollars per barrel and the Smith & Hotchkiss mill during the fall and winter of that year had a very good run of custom. People living in Manitowoc, Calumet and Fond du Lac counties, though thirty miles distant, were regular customers, frequently remaining over night for their grist to be ground. Wages for laborers were from eight dollars to twelve dollars per month, with board. At this time winter wheat was the principal crop, little spring wheat being sown.

THE QUITQUIOC HOUSE

The hostelry which became widely known as the Quitquioc House was built in the summer and fall of 1850 by W. D. Moore, G. W. Barnard and others, the workmen being paid one dollar a day. The house was formally opened February 22, 1851, with a ball and supper in honor of the event and the birthday of the Father of his Country. At the banquet were served oysters, turkey, chicken pie, ice cream and every dainty in the shape of cake conceivable. It is said that G. W. Barnard declared "that he was going to this ball if it took every dried apple he had."

Among others who came to the town in 1850 were Henry Fischer, Francis Lozau, Herman Kropp, William Steele, Isaac Shauger, John Zinkgraf, Anthony Komans, with his son, Christian, and William Kistner, with his first wife and child, William.

In the winter of 1849-50 M. M. Flint taught the first school in the new schoolhouse. He was a man of education and a superior teacher. In the summer of 1850 Miss Mary Tickner taught this school and she also taught here a portion of the next winter. She married Daniel O'Neal and her place was supplied by a Miss Averill. In the summer of 1851 Miss Fannie Lawrence, of Sheboygan, taught this school.

The year 1851 witnessed the completion of the plank road between Plymouth and Sheboygan. The planks were sawed by means of a portable

horse sawmill. This same year Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Treadwell became settlers of the then village of Plymouth, bringing with them the first piano known to the place.

Many have become residents of the community since 1850 but it is not the purpose of this work to name each individual for the reason that space forbids it. Matters of importance, however, will be given place.

FIRST FAIR IN SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

The first fair in the county took place at Sheboygan, October 1, 1851, where Adonijah Carter, of Plymouth, took the premium for three-year-old colts, and James Cleveland captured the first premium on field crops. Miss Carter received the first premium on bed quilts. The second county fair was held in Plymouth in the fall of 1852. This fair was notable from the fact that Henry Tidman, of Sheboygan Falls, exhibited two merino rams, the first fine wool sheep in the county.

In this same year the name of the village was changed from Quitquioc to that of Plymouth.

In 1852 G. W. Glidden opened a fanning mill factory and in 1854 the cemetery association was organized.

In 1867 William Schwartz built the Central Mills, putting in three run of stone, and in the fall of that year V. Wattier purchased Mr. Schwartz' lower mill and gave it the name of "Paris," adding two run of stone, making four in all.

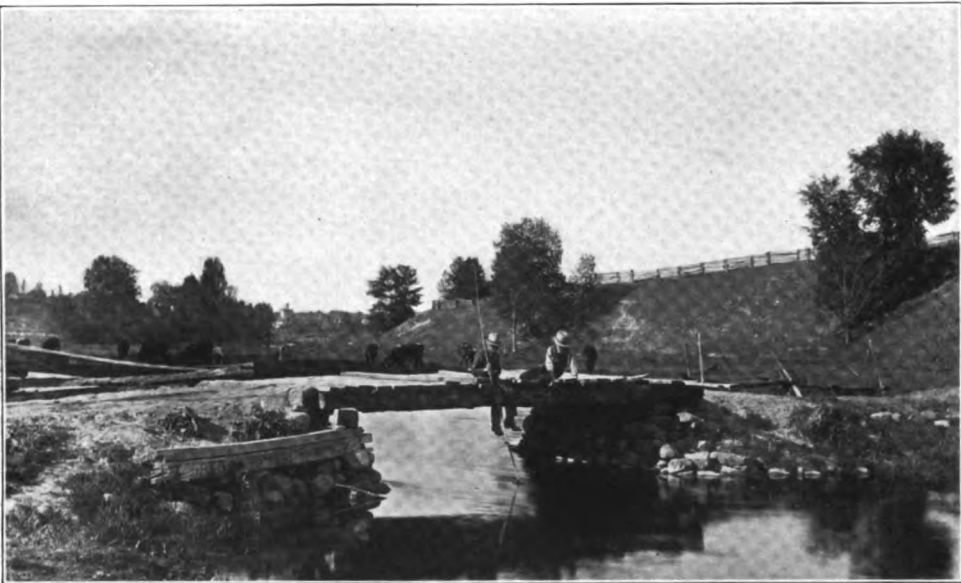
THE CITY OF PLYMOUTH

While Plymouth has not grown as rapidly as the county seat, its attractions in the way of population and trade have been steady and substantial. For a large section of the county this place is an important trading and shipping point and its many large and well-stocked mercantile establishments are attractions that make for a generous patronage. Plymouth is the greatest cheese mart in the state of Wisconsin and is the place for the activities of the largest individual cheese dealer in the country. Its chair factory gives employment to many hands, and other industries of this thriving little city gives her prestige with the outside world needing her manufactures.

The city now has a population of 3,100. The site is an ideal one, both for business and residential purposes, nestling down in a beautiful valley as it does, where nature protects it from the elements by her hills and forest. Plymouth, now in the vernacular known as "The Hub," by reason of being almost in the center of the county, is about fifteen miles from Sheboygan city and fifty-five miles from Milwaukee. Seven miles away is the enchanting summer resort of Lake Elkhart. Transportation facilities are equal to the needs of merchant and traveler. Direct communication with the outer world is accessible over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern railroads. Hourly, trains run on an interurban electric line to Sheboygan and also to Elkhart Lake. Many



SCENE ON MULLET RIVER, ONE MILE BELOW PLYMOUTH



SCENE ON MULLETT RIVER NEAR PLYMOUTH

beautiful and substantial homes, churches, schoolhouses, places of amusement, fraternal and social bodies and the like make Plymouth a most desirable place to select as a permanent abode.

The government and business affairs of Plymouth were conducted under a village charter until 1877, when the general assembly granted the village wider privileges under a city charter. That year the municipality was legalized as a city and perfected as such, by its first election under the new charter. H. H. Huson was chosen as the first mayor, D. M. Jackson, clerk, and E. A. Dow, treasurer.

In 1874, a fire engine house had been erected for the use of the fire department and council and in 1893 a new and more commodious structure took its place on the corner of Main and Stafford, and is known as the city hall, where the fire apparatus is kept and the city council holds its meetings.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

The fire department was organized October 5, 1868. The officers elected were: William Elwell, foreman; Andrew Schneider, assistant foreman; Otto Puhlmann, secretary. A hand engine and 200 feet of rubber hose were purchased for \$650, the money being raised by subscription.

In 1874 a fire house, with basement, was built, the upper room being used as a place for meetings and the basement was used for storing the engine and hose.

In 1875 a hook and ladder truck was bought, with necessary equipments. They were under charge of the fire company but owing to lack of interest on the part of the citizens, that part of the apparatus was never successfully handled. A desire was felt to organize a separate company that would devote their time to that part of the department, and October 8, 1883, a company was organized to take charge of the hook and ladder truck. In December of the latter year the two companies formed a fire department and elected as the first chief, August Scheibe, Sr. Eventually the city purchased a new Watrous engine, a new hose cart and sufficient hose, also a new hook and ladder truck. The charter members of the hook and ladder company, fourteen in all, were: John Carroll, James Blackmore, Fred Dobbratz, B. A. Gaffron, C. W. Brown, H. M. Freutel, John Holzschuh, W. G. Karpe, Andrew Dowset, Fred Donarth, Otto Derrwaldt, E. Pokriefke, G. Albrecht, W. Schwartz. At a meeting held November 8, 1883, the following officers were elected: E. Pokriefke, foreman; C. W. Brown, assistant foreman; W. G. Karpe, secretary; B. A. Gaffron, treasurer; H. M. Freutel, steward.

January 22, 1897, a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a chemical engine company, and the following were elected the first officers: Foreman, R. H. Koehler; assistant foreman, L. A. Kaestner; pipeman, M. Larson; assistant pipeman, H. Reinhold; secretary, G. F. Kegler; treasurer, L. J. Kaestner. The charter members were: R. H. Koehler, G. F. Kegler, L. J. Kaestner, L. A. Kaestner, George W. Corbett, F. V. Smith, Otto Carthaus, J. W. Kroeger, M. Larson, Hugo Reinhold, J. H.

Kissinger, F. A. Prussell, J. W. Schuler, W. J. Sweet, Charles D. Eastman, Frank Derrwaldt, E. A. Dean, J. A. Stretch, E. R. Gohr, J. B. Kolsta, A. J. Strassburger, Addison Corbett, Carl Runge, F. L. Carroll, Otto Ullrich, William Behrend.

In 1893 the city provided a new and handsome engine house, at a cost of \$5,500. In 1896 a 100 gallon, single tank engine was added to the apparatus. The department now numbers 200 members. Water is obtained from the Mullet river. There is also a live well, 8x14 feet and 16 feet deep, carrying 9 feet of water. There are also many cisterns in the outskirts of the city.

The first chief was August Scheibe, and his successors have been, H. C. Bade, A. H. Schram, T. F. Ackermann and Herman Luedtke. The present equipment consists of one steam fire engine, one hand engine, one chemical engine, one hook and ladder truck and three hose wagons and carts.

The police force is small, owing to the small number of misdemeanors demanding attention. The city as a whole is orderly and well behaved, so that, a marshal and two or three policemen are able to cope with any attempt to disrupt the peace and quietude of the city.

WATERWORKS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS

Plymouth has a waterworks and electric light system all its own and the citizens, who patronize both, are given an excellent quality of water and are served with both necessities faithfully and to their entire satisfaction.

At a special meeting of council, held September 19, 1900, a contract was let to W. H. Wheeler & Company, of Janesville, to build an electric light and waterworks plant, the contract price being practically \$70,000. Ground for the reservoir was broken in October and soon thereafter the laying of mains was begun. Two wells, one 371 feet in depth, and the other, 129 feet, were drilled, and proved a capacity of 500 gallons of pure and limpid water per minute. This reaches the reservoir, on a hill in the west part of the city, which is circular in form, sixty feet in diameter, fifteen feet in depth, and holding 325,000 gallons of water. The power house is a brick structure, in which is installed a Corliss engine, two Smith pumps, the power pump having a capacity of 500,000 gallons per day and a larger one with a force sufficient to pump 1,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. In the system are six miles of pipe, varying in diameter from four to ten inches, and fifty Eddy hydrants.

At the power plant are three dynamos, one a Western electric arc, an eighty-five lighter; the second the Westinghouse incandescent, with capacity of 1,200 lights; and the third dynamo, a Warren alternator, for use in case of emergency. There are ten miles of electric wires, conducting the subtle agent to 2,400 incandescent lamps and sixty arc. On September 17, 1901, one year after the measure was adopted, these two utilities in one were turned over to the city in a finished state and since that time Plymouth has been making and supplying to her citizens electric lights and water of a superior quality.

PLYMOUTH POSTMASTERS

On the 22d day of September, 1846, Thomas I. Davidson received the appointment of postmaster from the Polk administration and kept the office in his little log tavern the first year. He then removed his office to the kitchen in a new log house he subsequently built. The receipts of the office for the first quarter were \$2.50. For letters coming from a distance at that time the postage was from ten to twenty-five cents and the revenue was always demanded and paid before the delivery of mail matter to the patrons of the office. In those days there were no fast mail trains, nor slow ones for that matter. "Uncle Sam's" carriers rode horseback and delivered mail at Plymouth about once a week, according to the weather and conditions of the road.

Henry P. Davidson succeeded his son, Thomas I. Davidson, July 1, 1848, and retained the office in the kitchen of his log cabin. He only handled the mail a few weeks, when his successor, Patrick Henry Smith, was appointed to the position, July 25, 1848, and distributed the mail over the counter of his general store. September 11, of the same year, Mr. Smith handed back the burdens and responsibilities of this primitive office to Henry P. Davidson, who made his headquarters for the short period of his incumbency in the Smith business establishment.

John W. Taylor took up the labors of a village postmaster November 5, 1849, and was succeeded by William West, May 5, 1851. Mr. West was only in the office until October 9th of that year, when he retired in favor of William D. Lipe. During the administration of President Franklin Pierce, Patrick H. Smith was appointed once more to the position of postmaster at Plymouth, his credentials bearing date of June 5, 1853. Mail facilities had so increased and improved that the citizens were served by Mr. Smith tri-weekly with incoming mail at his store.

In 1856 P. H. Smith resigned as postmaster in favor of John J. Hansen and on July 29, the latter received his appointment. He kept the office in his hardware store until his term expired.

Eberhard Schlaich received his appointment as postmaster May 11, 1861, and with the exception of an interim from October 22, 1862, to December of that year, in which Martin M. Flint was the incumbent, he served the government almost seven years. It is presumed he first kept the office at his hotel, the Central House, which he built in 1858. It was during his administration that mail was received daily. The business of the office for the first year amounted to about \$200; this was increased to \$375 in the year he retired from the postmastership.

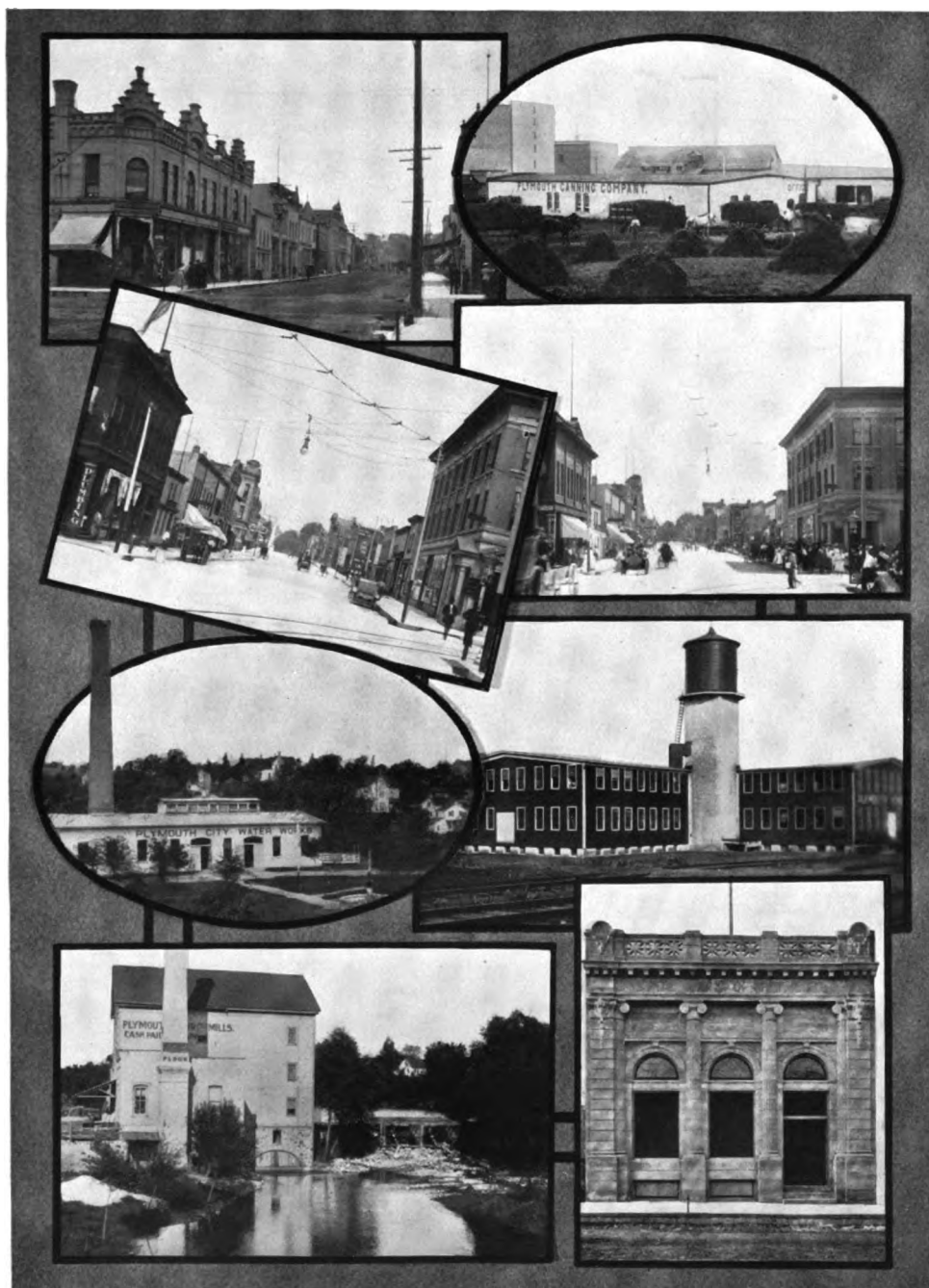
The successors of Eberhard Schlaich in the office of postmaster at Plymouth are the following: Henry Brooks, February 10, 1868; Gustavus Karpe, April 19, 1869; H. W. Hostman, December 28, 1885; Michael Sweet, June 20, 1889; Charles D. Eastman, January 10, 1895; Gustav A. Albrecht, January 28, 1899; Charles Pfeifer, April 24, 1908.

SCHOOLS

The first school taught in the village of Plymouth was by a Mr. Babcock, of Minneapolis, in the winter of 1847-8, in a log house on Milwaukee street, that later gave way to a frame structure which sheltered Mrs. E. L. Clark and daughter Mary, so many years. The first district was organized in 1847. The second teacher was Plautina Stone, who later became Mrs. S. Aiken, of Winooski, and who taught in a log house near where the brewery now stands. J. W. Taylor went on horseback to Winooski for her, walking back, while she rode the horse.

The first frame schoolhouse was erected in 1849, on the site now occupied by the Laack residence. Some of its teachers were Miss Langdon, of Milwaukee, Miss Murphy, of Sheboygan, Messrs. Searles, Harmon, Flint, Cody, Drewry and Littlefield, Misses Martha Dockstader, Franc Taylor and Vashti Eastman (Mrs. R. Gardner). During Mr. Littlefield's excellent work, the first primary was taught by Mrs. Littlefield, a seat placed around the entry way for the little ones. C. B. Briggs taught a term in 1862, in the Quitquioc school, and in 1863 in the other; Alpha Witt, who later became Mrs. William Swart, assisted, being the first assistant known. A new two-story frame structure was erected where the building, put up in 1903, now stands.

School began October, 1867, with Eliza Graves as principal and three other teachers. No grading had been done, so to Miss Graves fell this arduous task. She remained two years and was an excellent educator. Through her efforts all the possibilities of the pupil were brought out. Miss Curtiss and Mr. Wiley followed, and in 1873 A. F. Warden came and held the position with a marked degree of success for two years, when he purchased the Reporter. In 1877 he married Mamie Eastman, of Plymouth. He held many posts of honor while a resident of Plymouth. He gave an address at the dedicatory exercises of the new schoolhouse in 1904. In 1875 W. J. Brier succeeded Mr. Warden, and in 1877, through his efforts, it became a high school and received the first state aid. The first class to graduate was in 1879 and was composed of C. D. Eastman, M. C. Mead, Amasa Burton, Charles Maynard, Will Bradford and Larady Robinson. Mr. Brier remained as one of the strongest and best educators in the ranks for eleven years, when he accepted an invitation to the superintendency in Baraboo, his old home, where he remained three years. He went to River Falls as institute conductor in 1889, and after nine years of service became president of the normal in River Falls. The members of the board were Messrs. H. Boecher, H. Wheeler, Sr., who for twelve years served as clerk, and William Swart, who served twenty-one years as director. Otto Gaffron, who has been a resident of Plymouth since 1875, succeeded Mr. Brier as principal, in 1886. At this time there were forty-one pupils in the high school room and one assistant. Early in 1901 it was placed on the accredited list, with the exception of the classical course. Mr. Gaffron remained as principal until January, 1903, but had taught six years in the grammar department previous to this, making a total of about twenty-five years in the school. He was succeeded by A. A. Thomson, who re-



VIEWS OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT OF PLYMOUTH, SOME OF THE MANUFACTURING PLANTS AND PLYMOUTH STATE BANK

10

mained but six months, when he became connected with the schools at Two Rivers. He was succeeded by W. B. Collins, under whose direction the school course was changed to meet the state requirements. The course now covers eight years in the grades and four years in the high school. In 1904 a new nine-room structure was completed, at a cost of \$26,000, equipped with the Johnson ventilating and heating system. J. J. Enright is the present principal of the school.

BANKS

The state bank of Plymouth was organized first as a private concern by J. W. Dow, who came to the city in 1873 and opened a bank, which he conducted for his own individual profit until 1890, when with others he secured a charter from the state and in the year last above mentioned the Plymouth State Bank began operations, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The first officials were: J. W. Dow, president; August Schmidt, vice president; E. A. Dow, cashier; H. W. Hostman, assistant cashier. After the senior Dow's death his son, E. A. Dow, succeeded to the presidency and Mr. Hostman also took a stride forward and assumed the duties of cashier, which position he still ably holds. In 1904 the capital stock was increased to \$50,000 and in 1906 the capital was further enlarged to \$60,000. The home of the bank is a beautiful structure with a stone front tastefully and attractively designed. The interior has all the essentials of a modern bank, having spaciousness, safety vaults, burglar-proof safes, etc. The capital stock and surplus are \$120,000; undivided profits, \$27,000; deposits, \$808,000. The present officials are: E. A. Dow, president; August Schmidt, vice president; H. W. Hostman, cashier; R. W. Dow, assistant cashier.

PLYMOUTH EXCHANGE BANK

The above named financial institution was organized as a state bank, May 6, 1886, and capitalized at \$25,000. W. C. Saemann, Frances Taylor, Mary F. Behnke, Henry Nickel and others were the chief promoters of the enterprise. The first board of directors consisted of W. C. Saemann, F. W. Behnke, Adam Wolf, Frances Taylor, Henry Nickel, R. R. Wilson, John J. Koch. Officials: W. C. Saemann, president; Henry Nickel, vice president; O. Osthelder, cashier. Mr. Osthelder remained cashier until September 30, 1902, when he resigned, and Henry Garbisch was elected in his stead. Mr. Garbisch only retained the position about six weeks, when he voluntarily gave way to R. H. Koehler, the latter taking charge of his position January 1, 1903.

W. C. Saemann died September 12, 1904, when R. R. Wilson assumed the duties of the office, but, at the regular meeting of the board of directors, held January 10, 1905, C. D. Eastman was elected to the presidency. The present handsome bank building was erected in 1905 and its beautiful outlines would grace a city of much more pretensions than Plymouth.

May 10, 1905, the capital stock of the Exchange Bank was increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000. The surplus and profits amount to \$42,000, and

deposits reach \$510,000. Charles D. Eastman, president; O. A. Scheibe, vice president; R. H. Koehler, cashier.

FRATERNAL ORDERS

Cassia Lodge, No. 167, A. F. & A. M. was organized June 11, 1867. J. C. F. McNeal was the charter worshipful master and A. E. Stoddard, senior warden. With modest beginning the lodge has grown and prospered, having now a membership of eighty-five, and headquarters especially designed and furnished in the new Plymouth Exchange Bank building. The present officials are: W. M., O. W. Timm; S. W., J. H. Wheeler; J. W., W. L. Kaestner; S. D., E. J. Larson; J. D., G. T. Larfeld; Treasurer, H. W. Hostman; Secretary, C. W. Jackson.

Plymouth Union Lodge, No. 71, I. O. O. F., was organized January 21, 1887, with the following charter members: O. Treadwell, Hiram N. Smith, William Elwell, Ernest Kaestner and Robert Hotchkiss. The lodge now has a membership of fifty-two, all of whom are strong in the tenets of the order and work faithfully to keep it in the front ranks. The officials for 1912 are: N. G., John F. Goelzer; V. G., Peter Staley; Secretary, Edward Fox; Financial Secretary, H. E. Haugh; Treasurer, R. H. Koehler. The lodge meets in rooms in the Dow block.

Alice Lodge of Rebekahs, No. 155, an auxiliary of the Odd Fellows, was organized June 5, 1907, with the following charter members: William Graef, G. W. Ubbelohde, Louis Feld, Ben Feld, Fanny Feld, Rose Feld, Abe Feld and Elvyn Goelzer.

The Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 724, was organized May 31, 1898. The charter members were: A. G. Glenn, T. J. Lahl, C. F. Delo, Charles Huson, H. N. Shadbolt, H. F. Flagg, George M. Huson, George C. Sweet, Michael Gaffron, Byron A. Huson, G. L. Hostman, H. W. Timm, J. H. Gilman, M. M. Kaestner, L. J. Wittenberg.

Royal Arcanum, Hiawatha Lodge, No. 520, was organized April 13, 1881, with twelve charter members. There is also a lodge of Royal Neighbors, which meets in the Dow building in the same room as the Odd Fellows and Woodmen.

Hub City Aerie, No. 1312, Order of Eagles, was organized February 8, 1906, with sixty-four charter members.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Henry G. Davidson Post, G. A. R., No. 212, was organized November 9, 1895, and had twenty-seven charter members. As death has been very busy with veterans of the Civil war, keeping the ranks of the lodge from thinning out has been a losing fight. It is, therefore, but a question of time when the last member of this patriotic band will be commanded to answer the final roll call.

The Iroquois Club is a social organization that came into existence in 1905. It now has fifty-five members and meets in beautifully appointed rooms in the Exchange Bank building. The officers are: president, O. W.

Timm; vice president, R. H. Hanke; secretary and treasurer, W. W. Saemann.

INDUSTRIAL PLYMOUTH

This city has many inducements that should attract to its confines manufacturing concerns desiring a good location. As it is, there are industries here that should be given special mention.

In 1895 a number of business men subscribed for capital stock and the Plymouth Refrigerating, Water, Light & Power Company was organized. H. E. Dow was its president and the capitalization was \$20,000. A large three-story building was erected, but the patronage having increased so rapidly another story was added in 1896 and the capital stock increased to \$50,000. The plant was built for the dry storage of perishable goods and when first remodeled its capacity was equal to 75,000 boxes of cheese and 5,000 cases of eggs, besides meat and other articles. In 1899 C. D. Eastman became president and additional storage room was added to the plant. Several warehouses have been built by the company to accommodate its customers—principally large cheese dealers—and having a well equipped water, steam and electric plant attached, is capable of meeting the wants of all who may deal with the company.

The Schwartz Manufacturing Company, makers of kitchen furniture, cabinets, etc., was organized in 1891 and was under the management of William Schwartz until his death, which occurred in 1903. In August, 1903, the business was incorporated under the name of The Schwartz Manufacturing Company, with G. A. Albrecht, president; H. Hostman, vice president; and E. Eastman, secretary and treasurer. In 1904 fire destroyed one of the buildings located on Stafford street, but was soon rebuilt. This concern's product is in great demand and it finds employment for about forty hands.

The Schwartz Foundry is a long established industry of Plymouth. Carl Schwartz, who settled here in 1847, started the business in a small way many years since and today his sons, William, Carl and John, are continuing the work begun by the father so long ago, in a new shop built by the elder Schwartz in 1905.

The Plymouth Roller Mills is an historic institution of this region and will be so recognized by the reader when its original name, Quitquioc, is mentioned. As will be seen elsewhere in this work, the Quitquioc mill was built by H. I. Davidson in 1849, and completed by R. H. Hotchkiss in 1857. Rudolph Puhlman became a partner of Mr. Hotchkiss and the mill became known as the Hotchkiss & Puhlman Mill and so continued until 1889, when it was purchased by William Schwartz. In 1901 Gottlieb Pfeiffer became owner of the property and has so improved the mill that it meets all demand by its patrons of the present day.

The F. Thurmann & Company foundry and machine shops are important adjuncts to the business interests of the community. The shops were established in 1886. The proprietors were John and Carl Schwartz and Fred Thurman. In 1889 Thurman withdrew and for eighteen years thereafter

employed his time in blacksmithing. In 1885 another foundry had been started by G. A. Albrecht, Charles Fuchs and Charles Knauer. Knauer disposed of his interests the same year to William Thurmman, son of Fred, and later the Thurmmanns and G. A. Albrecht acquired the plant, the latter retiring from the firm in 1902. The Thurmmanns make feed cutters, plows, castings and do general foundry work.

There are other industries astir in Plymouth and, in a way, probably as important as those given space here. There are other factories, lumber firms doing a large business and their managers being men of affairs and influential in the counsels of those who have the best interests of Plymouth at heart. There is the Plymouth brewery established by G. Weber in 1865, still in operation and giving general satisfaction to its many patrons; there are numerous mercantile establishments, all keeping pace with the rapid times; and there are the newspapers, true and honest reflectors of the sentiment and character of the bailiwick. All of these cannot be individually sketched. Many of them have found a place in the second volume, while others are mentioned in one or more chapters in this one.

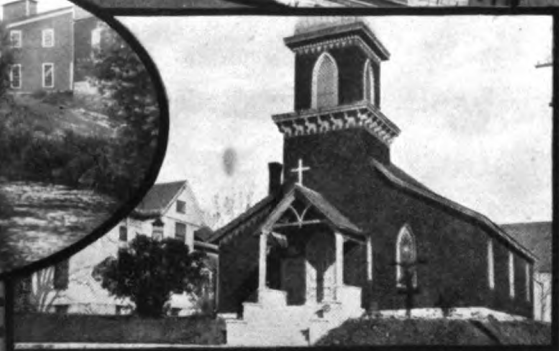
PUBLIC LIBRARY

The first organization for library purposes was at the home of H. N. Smith, January 21, 1870. This society was formed to put on plays, the proceeds to be used to purchase books. The first officers were: president, R. H. Hotchkiss; vice president, J. L. Dockstader; treasurer, Helen Taylor; secretary, E. H. Bowman. The first librarian was Mrs. P. H. Smith and the library was kept in her home. In 1877 this society, called the "Hub Club," had successfully presented about thirty of the standard plays, the gross receipts in round numbers being two thousand dollars. November 15, 1901, the present public library was opened to the public. For nearly two years prior to this time the ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps had maintained and kept up a public reading room, with hopes of merging this into a public library. They petitioned Mayor A. H. Schram to make an appropriation for the purpose. The members of the Hub Club, with the same interest at heart, would donate the Hub Club books. Upon this basis and decision the public library was brought about, according to state, city and free library commission rules.

The first officers were: President, E. A. Dow; vice president, Miss Franc Taylor; treasurer, E. D. Dennis; secretary, Miss Mary Clark. The beginning was with about 1,100 books. There are now two thousand.

COUNTY FAIRS

The first agricultural society in Sheboygan county was organized July 4, 1851. Suitable grounds were secured and fairs were held for a number of years. Interest in the meetings finally waned, the grounds and buildings were disposed of and the society went out of existence. On the 10th of October, 1896, in Turner Hall, in the city of Plymouth, a number of influential men of the county assembled and organized the Sheboygan County Agricul-



Congregational Church
Catholic Church
View of the Mullet River

High School
Grade School
City Hall
St. Paul's Church

VIEWS OF PLYMOUTH

tural Association. H. Wheeler, Sr., was elected president; Noah Saemann, of Adell, vice president; Otto Gaffron, Plymouth, secretary; E. A. Dow, Plymouth, treasurer. Directors: M. Gottfried, Elkhart; E. B. Robinson, Lyndon; George Wolff, Rhine; F. B. Hesler, Glenbeulah; A. McDonnell, Scott.

A purchase was made of twenty acres lying northeast of the Weeks' property, and two hundred shares of stock of the par value of ten dollars each were sold, a part of which was paid for in labor performed on the grounds. The first fair was held in 1897 and since then the annual meetings have been well attended and from year to year the interest has been maintained. The present officers are: P. K. Wheeler, president; N. Saemann, vice president; O. Gaffron, secretary; E. A. Dow, treasurer; R. A. LaBudde, Rhine; H. W. Timmer, Lyndon; J. E. Brogan, Mitchell; R. B. Melvin, Glenbeulah; George Nohl, Johnsonville, directors. J. O. Parrish, Lima, general superintendent; H. J. Goelzer, Plymouth, superintendent of speed; H. F. Thiedeman, Plymouth, superintendent of grounds.

CHRONOLOGY OF PLYMOUTH TOWN

The first survey was in 1835.

The first purchase of land for settlement was made by Cyrus Johnson, June 7, 1845.

A daughter born to Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Johnson, February 8, 1846, was the first white child born in the town.

Peter Ichstedt, born March 10, 1849, was the first male child.

Renssalaer Thorpe and Jane Van Patten were married March 12, 1847. This was the first marriage ceremony in Plymouth.

The death of Jacob Mantz, March 20, 1846, was the first to occur in the county.

Renssalaer Thorpe cut the first tree in the town, May 9, 1845.

The Methodists held the first religious services in 1845.

Thomas I. Davidson was the first postmaster in 1846.

Grandma Thorpe, in 1845, was the first to lend medical aid to a patient.

A. S. Doolittle was the first doctor.

Jacob Mantz and William Hueppgen, who came in 1845 and 1846, respectively, were the initial German settlers.

J. W. Taylor laid out the village plat in the summer of 1847.

The first frame store building was erected by H. N. Smith in the spring of 1848.

Enos Eastman was the first settler to own a horse. This was in 1849.

Mr. Babcock was the first male school teacher in 1848-9.

William Lipe opened the first blacksmith shop in 1849.

The first plank road reached the town from Sheboygan in 1851.

The first shoemaker was S. H. Houghton.

The cemetery association was organized in 1852.

A. S. Doolittle was the first regular physician and a Mr. Searles in 1852 was the first lawyer.

The first clerk of the town was James Clark in 1849, and the first treasurer, Hiram Bishop; the first superintendent of schools, Franklin Bond.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

This society was organized in 1855 and was then called the First Congregational church of Lyndon, its meetings being held at the homes of the members or at the Mulleton schoolhouse. It seems, however, that several years prior to 1855 a number of Christian families living near the town line between Plymouth and Lyndon met at their homes and later at the schoolhouse for divine worship. At a meeting held January 14, 1855, Samuel Reed was elected a delegate to attend the Winnebago convention which met the same month at Rosendale, Wisconsin, and to make application for admission to that body. January 3, 1857, C. W. Wilder and Joseph Bamford were chosen a committee to "make a plan of a meeting house, estimate the expense of building and report at some subsequent meeting."

The First Congregational society of Plymouth and Lyndon was organized December 1, 1857, to have charge of the business and legal matters appertaining to the church. C. W. Wilder, Elijah Dawley and Joseph Bamford were elected trustees; M. Benson, clerk; and O. Treadwell, treasurer. A preparatory lecture was delivered in the schoolhouse in Plymouth, Saturday, July 1, 1858. This seems to have been the beginning of a movement to move the church from the town of Lyndon to the village of Plymouth.

During 1859 the congregation was engaged in building a house of worship in the village of Plymouth. This was dedicated December 17 of that year, and is still in use, having been from time to time repaired and remodeled, and an addition of twelve feet has been added to the front of the church. A new pipe organ was installed in the summer of 1912. The parsonage, which was built in 1866, has also recently been greatly improved and remodeled and it is now a modern and convenient residence. The value of the church property is \$18,000.

The present membership of the church is one hundred and sixty, while the Sunday school numbers one hundred and ninety-eight members. There is also a Ladies' Society, a Priscilla Society, composed of the young ladies of the church, a society called the King's Daughters, composed of the young girls of the congregation and a Christian Endeavor Society, all of which are in a thriving condition.

The first pastor to serve the church was Rev. Josephus Morton, who came in 1855 and remained until his death, September 15, 1859. His successors have been: Thomas Wadsworth, 1860-63; Henry Avery, 1863-64; James D. Todd, 1864-67; Sidney H. Barteau, 1867-70; J. N. Powell, 1870-75; L. Wolfson, 1875-77; David Wirt, 1877-79; Gilbert Rindell, 1879-85; G. J. Webster, 1885-88; G. B. Hubbard, 1888-98; F. C. Bliss, 1898-1901; George H. Marsh, 1901-05; Charles McIntosh, 1905 until his death in November, 1906. The church was then without a pastor for a few months, when A. J. Wilson came in February, 1907, and remained until 1909; William Lodwick then served from May of the latter year until 1911, and he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Winfred Altvater, who assumed charge in December, 1911.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

The organization of St. John's Lutheran church was perfected in 1856, with the following charter members: John Adams, John W. Hueppchen, Henry Boecher, Christopher Bade, J. G. W. Hueppchen, J. J. Keuper, Michael Eberhardt and Henry Borges.

The members built the first church in 1858, which was dedicated the following year. This served its purpose until 1890, when the building gave way to a new one, which was erected at a cost of \$14,000. The dedication took place March 8, 1891. The church has two bells in its tower and also the city clock. The interior is beautifully finished and decorated.

There are now 710 communicants of St. John's and in the parochial school are 135 pupils.

The pastors who have served the church from the time of the organization to the present time are: Revs. G. Steinbach, 1856-58; E. Rolf, 1858-62; F. Ottmann, 1864-84; J. Herzer, 1884-91; W. Matthes, 1891-95; H. F. Proehl, 1895 until he resigned a short time prior to his death, which occurred April 8, 1911. The church was then without a pastor for a short time when Rev. Martin Schmidt assumed charge and is still with the church.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH

The organization of this church was perfected March 6, 1896, with seventeen families, among whom were Henry Schwalenberg, John Kroeger, Henry Zwerg, Christoph Ploetzke, Herman Ploetzke, Carl Hecker, John Stallmann and Huldreich Witzel.

In the same year the congregation began the erection of a house of worship, which was completed and dedicated on the 18th of October, 1896, the dedicatory services being in charge of Rev. Vriesen, of Sheboygan Falls. It is a neat frame structure, with a seating capacity of three hundred, and stands on the corner of Smith street and Forest avenue. The parsonage adjoins the church property and the value of both properties is \$6,000. The present membership of the church is 262, while the Sunday school numbers 130.

There have been but two pastors in the church, Rev. Steinecker serving from the time of the organization until his death in 1902, when the present pastor, Rev. F. W. Beisser, assumed charge.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH

The German Evangelical, also known as the German Methodist church, was organized about forty years ago and among its first members were the families of Greenisen, Corta, Kunst, Kook, and Fischer. The first meetings were held in a schoolhouse two miles west of Plymouth, and about five years after the organization of the society, a church was built at the corner of Pleasant street and Western avenue. It is a small frame structure, valued at \$2,800. This has always been a mission, supplied by pastors from other towns. The first to serve the church was Rev. Deede and at the present time

it is served by Rev. Conrad Wiegand, of Sheboygan. Services are held every Sunday and there are nine families in attendance.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, PLYMOUTH

The congregation of St. John the Baptist's at Plymouth, was established in 1861, by the Rev. Father Schmitting. Prior to this and even as far back as 1848, the people in this vicinity received occasional visits from the Revs. F. Schraudenbach and Rehrl, who were among the pioneer missionaries of the northwest and who said mass in the homes of different settlers. Of these Rev. Schraudenbach is credited with having been the first to say mass at Plymouth. The congregation at this place was attended as a mission by Fathers Stehle and Haider between the years 1863 and 1868, services being held during that period once every month. After them came the Capuchin Fathers from Mt. Calvary, who ministered to the spiritual wants of these people until 1888, when Rev. J. P. Van Treeck, located at Sheboygan, visited Plymouth every three weeks. This he continued to do until 1890, when his brother, J. A. Van Treeck, taking charge of his congregation during his sickness and absence, administered to the wants of these congregations. Upon his return in August, 1891, Rev. J. P. Van Treeck again took charge of the congregation, his first services as resident pastor being held August 9 of that year at which time the congregation numbered but twenty-two families. This number has since been greatly increased.

There is a school connected with St. John's, which was opened in September, 1896, at which time forty-three pupils were in attendance.

The present pastor is Rev. E. J. Meyer.

